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SUGAR SPOONS.
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CARD CASS, &c.

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ALBUMS
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Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY, Has now open a LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK,

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HOWARD & CO.'S FINE AMERICAN WATHES,

GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES, FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL.

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IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES, playing from 1 to 12 tunes, choice Opera and American Relodies. FARE & EROTHER, Importers, apr. 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

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IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRE.

Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, sonchardly receiving. stantly receiving.
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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
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SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. THE "SLOAT" MACHINE,

WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT,

NEW STYLE HRMMRR, BRAIDER,
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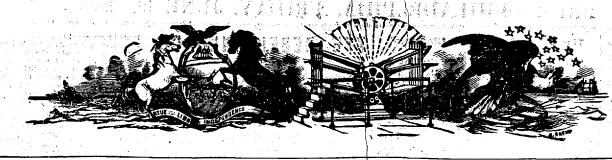
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CHEAPEST AND BEST of all machines for FAMILY SEWING

LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Send for a pamphlet and a copy of "Singer & Co.'s I. M. SINGER & CO., ielfit No. 810 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphi PENSIONS - \$100 BOUNTY AND

PAY procured and collected for Soldiers, Sailors, and the relatives of such as are deceased, at reasonable and satisfactory raise. Soldiers who have served two years, and all soldiers who have, been discharged by reason of wounds received in battle, are now entitled to the \$100 bounty; and the latter, also, to a pension.

JAMES FULTOM, Solicitor for Claimants, mats ap6-mw&ftiv6 ROGERS & BROTHER, REGG & CO.'S NEWLY INVENTED METALLIC REFRIGERATOR, sold by WALGOTT & BURNHAM, 721 CHESTNUT Street, is the most beautiful and economical Refrigerator ever presented to the public. This is a combination of Refrigerator and Water Gooler, and requires very little more ice for both than is generally used for the Gooler slone. myl46w\*if



VOL. 6.—NO. 273.

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BURLAP BAGS OF ALL SIZES, FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE DUST, &c. 60 pieces PARIS ORGANDY LAWNS, SEAMLESS BAGS,

of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for ne EDWIN HALL & CO., jel3-stuf3t Nos. \$19 and \$31 CHURCH Alley. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & WALNUT, have opened with a LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, HUTCHINSON; No. 119 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. IVENS & CO., No. 23 South NINTH Street, have now on hand an extensive assortment of SPRING STYLES. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO. of the finest qualities, at the LOWEST PRICES. Ladies, do not fail to give us a call.

BAGS AND BAGGING OF BURRY DESCRIPTION. NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET, WOOL BAGS FOR SALE.

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COMMISSION HOUSES.

"BAG"

MANUFACTORY.

PHILADELPHIA

JOHN KELLY, JR., TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET!

EDWARD P. KELLY'S, 142 South THIRD Street,

perior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the sity—at prices much lower than any other first-class blishment of the city.

> Fine Clothing, WANAMAKER & BROWN . B. cor. 6th & Market.

ALSO. Medium and Common GRADES, SOLD AT LOW PRICES.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. OIL CLOTHS AND

WINDOW SHADES. DARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS,

QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED. COMPRISING EVERY VARIETY OF NEW AND OBI-GINAL DESIGNS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL. These goods will be sold to Dealers and Manufactust prices much below the present price of stock.

THOMAS POTTER, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

49 OEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. HARDWARE.

CLOSING OUT AT OLD PRICES. The Stock of a WHOLESALE HOUSE, comprising LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS. 427 MARKET and 416 COMMERCE Streets

FURNITURE, &c. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, Mo. 261 South SECOND Street.

BILLIARD TABLES,
and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the
MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,
which are pronounced by all who have used them to be
superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manuacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the
Union, who are familiar with the character of their
work.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE. FRY & SMITH, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, NO. 31 NORTH FOURTH STREET, Nearly opposite the Merchants' Hotel,

ng, in part, of Children's Gigs, Toy Wagons and Carts, Hobby Horses, Velocopedes,

We also keep an assortment of REFRIGERATORS WATER COOLERS, and PROVISION SAFES, all which we offer at the lowest market prices. jel-lm\* CLOTHES WRINGERS. CLOTHES WRINGERS! CLOTHES The understored have WRINGERS!
The undersigned have been appointed sole agents for
the sale of the "EMPIRE CLOTHES WRINGER," the
latest improved, chespest, and most durable Wringer
made; warrented in all cases. An examination will convince any person of their superiority over all others.
Price 85 and 86. Persons living at a distance can have
them forwarded by Express or otherwise, by remitting
the price of the size they want.

AP A liberal discount made to Agents and those who
purchase to sell again.

FRY & SMITH, 31 NORTH FOURTH STREET, Philadelphia T H E

"EXCELSIOR" HAMS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED J. H. M. & CO. PHILADA. EXCELSIOR."

J.H. MICHENER & CO., GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS.

CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

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SPICES, DRIED FRUITS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD,
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No. 11. SOUTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
SAMUEL ROGERS, ALEXANDER ROGERS,
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Terms made known and receipts given at the office.
No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

At 15 Cents per yard, opened This Morning.

At 25 Cents These are as cheap as they were sold before the war

26 South SECOND Street. THE PARIS CLOAK AND MAN TILLA STORE, Northeast corner of EIGHTH and MOST FASHIONABLE MAKE. Ifully ask the early attention of ladies wishin

BOYS', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S, CLOTHING, CLOAKS, &c...
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

AT LOW PRICES, No. 137 South EIGHTH Street, Three doors above Walnut. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

> E. M. NEEDLES OFFERS FOR SALE resigenerally below present cost of importation

WHITE GOODS, all description EMBROIDERIES, do LACES. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. do VEILS, &c., &c.

And respectfully invites an inspection of his 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. THIN DRESS GOODS. IN DRESS GOODS.
20 and 25 cent Lawns.
25-cent Challies and Mozambiques.
Drab solid-color Mozambiques.
Camels' hair black Barezes.
MODE WOOL DELAINES.
A cheap auction lot, 44 cents.
Black Wool Delaines, 50 and 60 cents.
Lupin's double-width black Delaines.
Mohair Checks and Plaids, in colors.
Black and white Mohair Checks, 25 cents.
THIN SHAWLS.
Mozambique Shawls for \$5.50.
Grenadine Shawls.
White Bareze Shawls.
Thin Mantles. with Dresses to match.
BLACK SILK MANYLES.
Handsomeblack Taffets Mantles.
FANCY CASSIMERES.
Several new patterns.

Several new patterns.

Novel styles for young men.

A mammoth stock, at moderate prices.

COOPER & CONARD.

je5-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Stree DARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

One lot of Black and White Plaids at 25 cents, worth 37%—a decided bargain.
One lot of large-figure Grenadines at 45 cents, worth 7%—a decided use of the control of the control of large-figure Green and One lot of large-figure Green at 18%.
One lot of Lawns, fast colors, 18%.
One lot of Gleached Muslins at 18%.
One lot of Gineham Lawns at 37%, worth 44.
OPEN THIS MORNING, at 100 OPEN THIS MORNING, at 100 OPEN THIS MORNING, at 100 OPEN THIS TOWN ARCH Street. EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH SE.

COND Street, would call the attention of the Ladies seir stock of Enperior Black Silks. Superior Black Shiks,
Wide Mantle Silks,
Black Corded Silks,
Black Groe de Rhine
Black Silks, from \$1 to \$4.

N. B.—Merchants in want of Black Silks are invited to examine our stock and prices.

DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED

PRICES.—H. STEEL & SON.

No. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
are now closing out the balance of their stock of
Poli de Chevres, all Wool Delaines, Poplins,
Challies, Delaines, Mozambiques, Taffete d'Elés,
French Lawns, French, English, and American Chintzes,
French Lawns, French, English, and American Chintzes,
Fancy Silks Tissues, Silk Grenadines,
Fancy Silks and all kinds of
Summer Dress Goods, at extremely low prices,
SUMMER SHAWUS AT REDUCED PRICES.
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
CHOICE STYLES PACIFIC LAWNS at 18%.
1 lot 2 yards square Table Cloths, Snow Drop and
Damask, all Lienen, at \$1.50.

CDETA A DINTE SHAWUS GRENADINE SHAWLS.
Black French Grenadine Shawls.
Colored Borders, price \$4.
Also, Cloth Mantles, Silk Cloaks,
Barrow and Span Silk Cloaks,

Also, Oldin Bances, Sia Yukasa, Barege and Spun Sik Shawis. Light Woolen Plaid and Llamas. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, jel3 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH streets. HUNTER'S NEW STORE, 37 NORTH EIGHTH STREET. e are respectfully invited to examine their The ladic are respectivity
well-selected stock of
MANTLES AND CLOAKS.

Consisting of
Lace Shawls at \$2.50;
Lace Mantles from \$3.50 to \$25;
Silk Sacques from \$3.50 to \$25;
Silk Sirequars from \$5 to \$20;
Silk Circulars from \$5 to \$20;
Oloth Circulars from \$5 to \$20;
Also, Plain and Striped POPLINS, manufactured of the best materials, in the most stylish manner, and will be sole cheaper than
CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
N. B.—Daily receiving the most fashionable Dress Goods, at [ie9-12t] 31 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

FINANCIAL. SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SALES OF THE

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT,

5-20'8,

OVER TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

THE FIRST OF JULY

oan, the principal and interest of which is payable IN

All parties contemplating investing in these Six per cent. Bonds, should at once forward their money through

JAY COOKE, jell-tjyl. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA. EXCHANGE ON

LONDON AND PARIS FOR BITHER GOLD OR CURRENCY. je5-fm10t DREXEL & CO., CALIFORNIA

AND SAN FRANCISCO BOUGHT AND COLLECTED BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. EDWARD M. DAVIS

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER. No. 39 South THIRD Street, (up stairs,) GENERAL BROKERAGE AND BANKING BUSI-NESS TRANSACTED.

Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission.
Loans and Business Paper Negotiated. Dividends and
Interest Coupons Collected and Remitted. Exchange on
Europe Sold. Special Collections made. Coln and Currency Bought. Interest Allowed on Deposits. apl-3m S HARVEY THOMAS. STOCK AND BILL BROKER, No. 312 WALNUT STREET. STOCKS and BONDS, and all kinds of U. S. GOVERN-MENT SECURITIES, bought and sold on Commission. Business Paper and Loans on Collateral negotiated at

owest rates.
UNITED STATES 6-20 YEAR SIX per cent. BONDS, unrished at PAR in sums to suit, without any charge r commission. Orders by Mail shall receive prompt attention. Refers Orders by man small rocker & Co., Geo. D. Parrish, Esq.,
Messrs. Nathan Trotter & Co., Samuel B. Thomas, Esq.,
John B. Myers & Co., John Thomas, Esq.,
Farness, Brinley, & Co., John Thomas, Esq.,
apl-3m if COLLECTION OF U. S. CERTIFI-CATES Of INDESTEDNESS.—The ADAMS EX-PRESS COMPANY are now prepared to collect at the Treasury Department, Washington, with despatch, and at reasonable rates, the One Year Certificates of in-debtedness of the United States now due or shortly ma-turing. PHILADELPHIA, IRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863. THE INVASION.

THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.

Baltimore Preparing for Defence. A RAID ANTICIPATED.

The Forts about the City being Manned with Convalescent Soldiers. Return of General Milroy

NO TRAVEL ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. The Middle Department to be Divided.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

BALTIMORE, June 18, A. M. The convalescents doing guard duty at the various hospitals about the city, were ordered away this morning to the fortified defences of Baltimore. All the soldiers who have been daily awaiting their dis. charge, being too weak to return again to the field and yet not so far recovered as to justify their being sent homeward, cheerfully consented to move off immediately, [and show that even in decrepitude they do not recoil before the assaults of the enemies of their country. The Invalid Corps had not been completely organized, but necessity, which admits of no delay, took the place of organization, and gave an impetus which weeks of ordinary activity would have hardly sufficed. The hospitals will be guarded by the patients, who, with frequent inter-missions of duty, will be amply sufficient for the

purpose. The forts about the city are in excellent , and will be equal to any emerge evident that the authorities expect an attack on Baltimore. If their expectation is not sanguine, i is certain their precautionary measures are worthy f the highest praise. The railroads leading into the city are being barricaded, and every measure being taken to meet an anticipated raid. The Northern Central Railroad is well protected, and any assault from that direction will be well and efficiently met. The trains to Harper's Ferry have ceased running. as the road is not considered out of danger. It is not likely that the evening train will leave for Frederick, as that town is liable, at any moment, to General Milroy, who was here yesterday, in con sultation with General Schenck, left by special train later in the day, for the purpose of assuming

panied by his staff officers and one of your correspondents. General Milroy visited Frederick, and ound the city in a somewhat excited state, though: the people looked hopeful and confident. Up to six o'clock last evening, he reports, there were no rebels in Frederick. It was reported, however—and the report has been confirmed—that large bodies of rebels were moving weatward along the river and railroad, towards Cumberland, destroying the track and bridges. The force of rebels at Williamsport is estimated at 8,000. General Milroy received informaon which led him to the belief that it was unas

Monocacy, the train immediately proceeded towards this city, reaching here at three o'clock this morn-

No trains will be run to Frederick until further notice. It is believed that the rebels have entered the town. Yesterday afternoon a train of cars, proceeding between Frederick and Harper's Ferry, was captured by the rebels. The train contained a squad rals Schenck and Milroy. With a large field Gen. Milroy will quickly follow up his brilliant opera-tions, so auspiciously commenced at Winchester, and prove himself before the country one of its best offi-

General Tyler, not Kelley, is in command of the forces west of Frederick. General Kelley is doing good service in another department.

A deputation of City Councils called upon General Schenck this morning, and their interview, which had relation to the defences of the city, was of a most harmonious and amicable character. D.

The many and committing rumors of statements in this city in regard to the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the Confederates are now set at rest by the following subjoined facts derived from gentlemen arriving last evening, both from Hagers-town, via Frederick and the Baltimore and Ohio gentlemen ariving iase evening, outs from Hagerstown, via Frederick and the Baltimore and Onio Railroad, and the neighborhood of Chambersburg, by the way of Harrisburg, &c.:

One of the party arriving from Hagerstown states that he left that place at six o'clock yesterday morning for Frederick, where he took the one o'clock train, and arrived here last evening at six o'clock. He is one of the most respectable citizens of that section, and his statements are perfectly reliable, the stated that the Confederate cavalry, about 18:0 atrong, under General Jenkins, entered Hagerstown at an early hour on Monday morning, having crossed the Potomac at Williamsport without opposition. They took quiet possession of Hagerstown, there being no troops there to oppose them. The stores were kept open, and Gen. Jenkins notified the citizens to inform him at once if their persons or property were molested by any of his troops. None of the citizens were arrested; the most of the prominent Union men, however, had retired on Sunday night. Quite a number of goods were bought by the Confederate money. There was no property destroyed in Hagerstown or in the vicinity. Neither the officers or men were very communicative to the citizens. Quite a number of horses and catile were confiscated. The railroad was damaged somewhat, and the telegraph wires were cut, and some of the poles taken down. The larger body of the enemy did not tarry long, but passed out of the city in two divisions, towards Greencastle and Chambersburg. They occupied the first-named place but a short time, and the report that it had been destroyed by them is totally unfounded. It is said that some contractors' stores and a few Government stores were burnt by the small body of Union troops that retired from there towards Harrisburg. As far as our informant could ascertain, all the raiders did, up to the time they entered Chambersburg (which was about dark on Tuesday night) was to confiscate horses, cattle, and forage. He knew nothing of their doing after entering that cit

turbed by the Confederates.

The news from Western Maryland last night was of the most exciting character.

Official military despatches, advices from the rail-road officers on the west end of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and private information, all agree in placing the state of affairs in that vicinity as follows: Onio railroad, and private information, all agree in placing the state of affairs in that vicinity as follows:

A large body of the Confederates have moved both on the Biayland and the Virginia sides of the Potomae, and also along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad towards Cumberland and New Oreek. The railroad track and railroad bridges are reported to be burnt and destroyed, but the real damage, of course, cannot yet be assertained.

A body of the Confederates occupied Cumberland yesterday afternoon for a short time, and then joined the main force that were advancing on New Oreek Station, distant about twenty-one miles west of Cumberland. All the tracks, &c., were reported as being entirely destroyed between New Oreek and Cumberland.

General Kelly, at last advices, had arrived with all his forces at New Oreek, and had marched out on the road to meet the advancing Confederates. A battle was imminent.

All the railroad stock had been removed from Cumberland before the present troubles commenced. The passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohioralroad, as we stated yesterday, now only runs to Monocacy Junction and Frederick, The road between the Monocacy and the Ferry is only used by Government trains. The passenger train that arrived at 6 o'clock yesterday evening from Frederick brought no wounded officers or soldiers, as was extiged at 6 o'clock yesterday evening from Frederick brought no wounded officers or soldiers, as was extiged at the ferry, the most of them having been taken prisoners.

Major General Milroy left the Ommen street depot at two o'clock yesterday aftermoon, in a special train, for the Ferry. It is stated that he depected. It is asserted that there were but few of the wounded at the Ferry, the most of them having been taken prisoners.

Major General Milroy, left the Omden street depot at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in a special train, for the Ferry. It is stated that he desired to return to his men, and volunteered to act in Island. She was totally destroyed.

any position that he might be deemed most serviceable. He was called upon at the Eutaw House by many friends, but pressing business with Major General Schenck compelled him to decline seeing the majority of them. The following members of his staff were with him: Major John O. Cravens, Major J. Lowry McGee, Oaptain Fred. A. Palmer, Lieut. W. Y. McGracken, and Lieut. Mark Poore. Our advices from Harper's Ferry, in regard to the Our advices from Harper's Ferry, in regard to the fate of the various Maryland regiments, are very conflicting, and, in the absence of any official despatches on the subject, may be summed up as follows: The 5th Maryland infantry, Colonel Schley, (who was absent in Baltimore,) it is said, suffered severely, as the battery captured from Captain Alexander was turned upon them. They were nearly all either killed, wounded, or captured.

The 6th Maryland infantry was also reported to have suffered terribly. A number of them were taken prisoners. A number of their were taken prisoners.

Nothing further in regard to the men of Alexander's battery was ascertained. It was thought the larger portion of them were prisoners, the rumors circulated in regard to their being all killed and wounded being execute tions.

wounded being exaggerations.

The cavalry force of General Milroy consisted of the let New York, 30th Pennsylvania, and two companies of the 3d Virginia. General Milroy ordered them to retreat to Romney and Cumberland, and he yesterday received a despatch announcing their safe arrival at that place. THE ESCAPE FROM WINCHESTER. THE ESUAPE FRUIT WINUFLESTED.

Nearly all the public property and stores were safely gotten away from Winchester. Milroy's train of about two hundred wagons, with horses and some cavalry and infantry, and a considerable number of the 5th Maryland Regiment, all of which crossed the Potomac and came through Hagerstown, Chambersburg, Carlisle, and other towns, reached Harrisburg. supposed by many persons that this train was taken by affrighted persons as being a large rebel force. It is said that the rebel cavalry was close in the rear of it until they reached near New-ville, and there stopped, which is their nearest ap-proach to Harrisburg.

GEN. MILROY'S WAGON TRAIN.

The Harrisburg Union says: General Milroy, commanding in Western Virginia, was attacked last week by the force of rebelanow invading this State, and his command cut in two, the troops being on one side and the wagons on the other. Many of the latter were captured. The remainder commenced a re'rest from Martinsburg in this direction about noon on Sunday, having eight hours' start of the rebels. They passed through the various towns in the valley, still in advance of the enemy, and arrived here on Monday, the van of the train passing through town in the forenoon. The train is an immense one, consisting of upwards of five hundred wagons (four horses to the wagon), and is about three miles in length. They have made the extraordinary march of one hundred and twenty miles in forty-eight hours, having had no sleep during that time, and stopping only to feed the horses. Both horses and drivers bear evidence of the hardships endured on the retreat. GEN. MILROY'S WAGON TRAIN. homes and drivers bear evidence of the hardships endured on the retreat.

Very many of the wagons were driven by contrabands, who rode the wheel-horse, while their families as perched upon the top of the load. Here, on one-wagon, were old white headed crones, and on another would be little negro children who had fallen asleep from sheer exhaustion, while the sun heat full on their upturned faces. Over all was thrown a yellow mantle of dust. Eyelashes, eyebrows, flesh, and wool were powdered so thickly as to give the caravan a most motley, and grotesque appearance. The luggage consisted of provisions, knapsacks, haversacks, stores, &c. The entire train crossed the Market-street bridge, and is encamped

crossed the Market-street bridge, and is encampe GREENCASTLE NOT BURNED. The following has been received by the Harrisbur Telegraph:

LITTLETON, Adams county, June 16.—Unless you have positive assurance of the destruction of Greencastle. I think the operator at Chambersburg may have been mistaken, owing to the fact that a large portion of Emmittsburg was destroyed by fire last night, including two churches, which raged about the time of the supposed burning of Greencastle. The fire was accidental, originating in a livery stable. stable.
We on the line here have no intelligence of the rebels, and our news is all derived from Philadelphia and Baltimore papers.
Five A. M., June 17.—All quiet yet, and no further reports from any direction.
K.

THE FORCE IN HAGERSTOWN. The force that passed through was all cavalry and artillery, and is variously estimated at from 2,000 to Harrisburg by last night.

We learn that a gentleman from Hagerstown arrived at Frederick yesterday afternoon, who stated that he counted the force which passed through that place, all of which was cavalry and mounted infantry. They had with them four brass howitzers, but no heavy guns. It was reported in Hagerstown that an infantry force of two or three thousand had also passed towards Pennsylvania by a road some eight miles further west.—Baltimore American, 18th. THE REBEL PROGRAMME.

THE REBEL PROGRAMME.

The whole programme of the rebel movement seems to be the same as that of last year, and may result in another couplet of battles, at South Mountain and Antietam. In the meantime a great rebel raid by Stuart is anticipated, but it is understood that General Pleasanton will start on his track so soon as he gets in motion, and having the shortest route will be able to intercept him, and check his supposed purpose of destroying the railroad communications with Baltimore and the North.

In the meantime, without disturbing the Army of the Potomac, extensive military movements are making to protect all the exposed points, and, although we may look for stirring events in the course of a few days, it is believed there is ample force at the command of the Government to render the whole rebel movement a failure.

THE EVACUATION OF CHAMBERSBURG— AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

We have authentic information that the rebels evacuated Chambersburg about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, after plundering the citizens and business men of everything they wanted. They also fired the several warehouses, but the citizens extinguished the flames. It is very doubtful, however, whether they left our State. A large force of infantry arrived at Hagerstown yesterday afternoon, but whether they will move in this direction is hard to imagine. Another body of rebels was moving towards Cumberland, and were encountered by Brigadier General Kelly some twelve miles south

Allestown sent also several full companies who have been in service.

After ten o'clock a full regiment of brave men arrived from the counties of Berks, Montgomery, and others along the line of the Lebanon Valley railroad. The New York 7th Regiment, fully equipped and armed, will arrive during the night.

These forces will enter the service in defence of the State, and we shall feel perfectly secure from rebel invasion. They will probably be stationed near Chambersburg. The fugitives from this city may now safely return, and we hope that they will receive a proper reception on their arrival. We would suggest to the committee on the reception of the 127th Regiment that they use the surplus fund on hand. A band of music ought to be employed.

the 127th Regiment that they use the surplus funds on hand. A band of music ought to be employed, by all means.

10% O'CLOCK P. M.—The telegraph operator has just arrived at Chambersburg, and, after he got his machine in order, the wires gave out, after sending the words, "The town is very quiet."—Harrisburg Telegraph, June 18. the words, "The town is very quiet."—Harrisburg Telegraph, June 13.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND.

Whereas, the invasion of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the rebel armies, the impending conscription by the Government of the United States, the condition of the distinguished but depleted regiments of this State now in the field, and the certainty that energetic action may not only furnish a body of militia for the defence of the invaded States, but may render conscription unnecessary here, and, by promptly recruiting the regiments in the field to the maximum standard, may secure to our cirizens the choice of service, in my opinion render it my duty to convene the General Assembly, at a time not provided by law, for the purpose of entertaining the several subjects in question, and to ask their prompt action thereon:

Now, therefore, I, James Y. Smith, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in wirtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution of this State, do issue this, my proclamation, convening the General Assembly of the State, at the State House, in Providence, on Thursday, the 18th day of June, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

valry force that lately made a raid through Western N Virginia, which section of Virginia General decreases a person of the research of the gentlemen of Hagerstown make statements, the substance of which is similar to the above.

Several reached here at 5% o'clock yesterday afternoon from Carlisle and Harriburg, via the Northern Central road. Before they left Carliste yesterday morning, an officer and a body of Federal cavairy had returned to the barracks after having made a reconnolesance to within three miles of Chambersburg. Our informants state that two of the Federal reconnolismop barry were killed by the Confederate pickets, who were stationed three miles on the Federal reconnolism gharty were killed by the Confederate were shot. General Tenkins had declared martially at the state of the confederates were shot. General Tenkins had declared martially at the state of the confederates were shot. General Tenkins had declared martially at the state of the confederates were shot. General Tenkins had declared martially at the state of the confederates were shot. General Tenkins had declared martially at the state of the confederates were shot. General Tenkins had declared martially at the state of the confederates were shot. General Tenkins had declared martially at the state of the confederates were shot. General Tenkins had declared martially at the state of the confederate were shot. General Tenkins had declared martially at the state of the confederate were shot. General Tenkins had declared martially at the state of the confederate were shot. General Tenkins had declared and the train proceeded to fellow the took were at Sonora, four miles this side of Upton. The train stated down the road with a military train behind it. They were at Sonora four miles this side of Upton. The train stated down the road upton and the road least the train proceeded to fellow the two declared to fellow the two declared to fellow the train and the train proceeded to fellow the train and the train proceeded to fellow the train a exactly how to keep an engine on the track in time of danger.

An Arrest and Almost an Execution.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: In view of the tragic occurrence at Franklin, which resulted in the hanging of two Confederate officers, the folks over in that direction have been very watchful of late.

Yesterday morning Lieutenant Greenwood, Topographical Engineer upon General Stanley's staff, was sent from this place to survey the Franklin road. Arriving at their vedette he was halted, and questioned very closely. He told the men he was on duty; presented his credentials just the same way that the Confederate spiesdid, but the whole thing culminated, when he told the pickets that he was a Topographical Engineer (that again was just what the other spies said); he was immediately arrested, and taken to Colonel Baird, the vigilant commander at Franklin, and by his orders placed in close confinement. Colonel Baird telegraphed to General Rosecraps last night, asking if such a man as Greenwood had been sent upon an expedition of that kind, and, if so, to describe the man. Greenwood telegraphed to General Stanley for recognition; he said Colonel Baird wanted to hang him. Visions of the terrible fate of the two so lately "gone before," flickered before him. A drum-head court martial was, no doubt, sounding its "death knell" in his imaginative ear. General Rosecrans telegraphed for his release. The arrest caused much merriment among his friends here. An Arrest and Almost an Execution.

Destruction of a Blockade Runner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. The Burning of Bluffton.

[From the Charleston Mercury, June 6.]
The destruction of property on Bull's Island so days ago, and the recent raid on the Combanee, days ago, and the recent raid on the Combahee, involving an immense loss of property, is followed by
the burning of the beautiful town of Bluffton, on
May river. The last outrage took place on Thursday morning last, and resulted in the loss of about
forty private residences and nearly one hundred
outhouses, stores, &c. We have succeeded in obtaining a list of the property owners who have suffered by the burning of their beautiful houses and
settlements:

outhouses, stores, &c. We have succeeded in obtaining a list of the property owners who have suffered by the burning of their beautiful houses and settlements:

Gen. J. F. Drayton, Col. J. J. Stoney, Dr. J. W. Kirk, George Allen. Dr. Paul Pritchard, M. J. Kirk, J. McKenzie, A. Crosby, G. Allen, Dr. A. G. Verdier, Estate H. Guerard, Jos. Baynard, James Seabrook, G. W. Lawton, W. Pope, Dr. Mellichamp, Dr. F. H. Pope, R. R. Pope, J. J. Pope, A. G. Verdier, Henry Verdier, "Squire Popes?" Mr. Strobbart, Mrs. Hardee, J. Chalmers, J. G. Bulichen, D. & J. Canter, D. Freeman, — Crosby, — Langballe, — Chalmera, W. Winn, J. Bulichen, Dr. F. Pickney, Mrs. Winningham, B. Wiggins, Estate Norton, H. Train. — Martain, (f. p. c.)

The enemy approached in transports, and landed about one thousand strong, at what is known as "Hunting Island." Five gunboats covered their landing, which was successfully accomplished about half past six o'clock, on the 4th inst. Three companies of the force that had landed took up the line of march, following the course of the river until they reached Bluffton, their gunboats steaming up the river abreast of the troops. The pickets noticed the movement, and reported the fact to Lieut. Col. Johnson, commanding the outposts, at about seven o'clock, and the cavalry force from the 3d and 4th Regiments. S. C. Cavalry, moved at once towards the threatened point. Strange to say, the couriers failed to report the advance of the enemy, either to the picket headquarters in Bluffton or the garrison camped near the town, consisting of the Infantry force from the alther town, consisting of the Infantry force from the 11th South Carolina Regiment. The consequence was, the gunboats arrived in the river nearly opposite the camps before they could be seen by the camp guard, who gave the alarm. The men were soon under arms, and deployed as skirmishers, going some distance to the infantry force from the 11th South Carolina Regiment. The consequence was, the gunboats arrived in the river nearly opposite the camps befor COL. MONTGOMERY'S ACTIVITY.

COL. MONTGOMERY'S ACTIVITY.

From 'St. Simon's (Ga.) Island, we learn that Col. Montgomery is determined that the forces under his command shall not remain idle. Upon arriving at his post, he immediately went to work to discover what the rebels were about in his vicinity, and what damage he could inflict upon them in the way of destroying valuable property.

On the 11th inst., with four companies of the 2d South Carolina on board the Harriet A. Weed, and the John Adams, he ascended Turtle river to within a short distance of Brunswick, and after throwing a few shells into the place, discovered that it was entirely deserted. The H. A. Weed getting aground, and the John Adams drawing too much water, it was deemed advisable not to occupy the city, or proceed further up the river.

Captains Apthorp and Adams, desiring not to return without accomplishing something, took a skiff, with six men, rowed up to the bridge of the Savannah and Brunswick Railroad, fired it in four different places, and had the satisfaction of seeing it totally destroyed before they returned.

On their return to the steamer they were fired upon from a thicket, by some fifteen or twenty rebels, but, with the exception of Sergeant Leonard, who leceived a slight flesh wound in the arm, not a man was hir.

After ehelling the woods by the John Adams, the

negro soldiers with loaded muskets in their hands, ran in every direction, while the slave population rushed to the boats with every demonstration of joy and gratitude. Three rice houses well filled with rice; a large amount of ricks in the yard, and four large mills of different kinds, were destroyed. Mansions, negro quarters, and everything inflammable was consigned to the flames. Slutces were opened, plantations flooded, and broad ponds and lakes made where, but a few hours before, luxuriant crops of rice and corn were putting forth their leaves.

Having brought within his lines nearly eight hundred valuable slaves, having destroyed property to the amount of two millions, most of which belonged to notorious leaders in this rebellion, having demonstrated that negro soldiers will follow and fight wherever a brave and bold man dares to lead them, and that the slave population of South Carolina are eager to embrace the opportunity to escape, Colonel Montgomery returned to Beaufort early on the morning of the 3d inst., without the loss of a man. man.
OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DESTRUCTION
OF BLUFFTON.
WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Navy Department has received the following from Admiral Dupont, the particulars attending the destruction of Blufton, S. C.: the particulars attending the destruction of Bluffton, S. C.:

It appears that on the 3d instant he ordered Lieutenant Commander Bacon to proceed with the Commodore McDonough on this expedition. The army forces from General Hunter's command, numbering one thousand men, on board the transport Mayflower, and another army transport, were under the command of Colonel Barton, and by the order of this officer the town was destroyed by fire, the church only being saved. Though the rebels made several charges, they were driven back by our own and the shrapnel of the Commodore McDonough.

Bluffton being destroyed, the soldiers re-embarked without casualties, and returned to Hilton Head. The Admiral says the expedition was a complete success, owing to the hearty oc-operation of both branches of the service.

success, owing to the hearty co-operation of both branches of the zervice.

THE SCHOOL OF THE FREEDMAN.

The best school, both for the morale and physique of the freedman has been in operation some three onfour months, and could any of the doubting ones see those men now, and contrast their present appearance with that before their enlistment, the argument would be exhausted. Instead of the cringing deportment, shuffling gait, doubtful, shy expression, the aimless countenance, drooping head, and listless or wandering eye, he would now see the head erect, the body straight, the step firm and regular, intelligent and sprightly faces, eyes sparkling with interest and hope, every movement made with precision; in short, the whole being transformed from degradation to conscious manhood and soldierhood. Passing along their lines when "a trest," there is seen no lounging about, no lopping down, but all in place, calmly leaning unport their gleaming muskets; that peculiar negro dialect fast disappearing, questions are answered intelligently and respectfully, but without timidity; orders are given in a firm but not pompous voice, and are promptly obeyed. Now this is what Gen. Hunter is doing with the negro. He is sending him to school, that is all; and if the rebels insist upon giving him a lesson now and then, we presume he will have no objections.—Free South. THE REBEL ARMY.

Numbers—The Town Slimly Garrisoned.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1863.—Five or six hundred paroled prisoners, who were captured in the cavalry light at Beverly Ford, arrived at Annapolis yesterday. With them came Mr. Walter Cooper, the captain's clerk of the Indianola, who has been in the Libby Prison since the capture of his vessel. Mr. Cooper, who has strived here, makes the following important statements:

He thinks, judging from the assertions of the Richmond papers touching Lee's strength at the time of the battle of Chancellorville, and from the reinforcements that have been sent within the last two or three weeks, that the rebel Army of the Potomac is between 100,000 and 120,000 strong. From the windows of the Libby Prison, which command the James river at the points where travellers on the Petersburg railroad cross, 2,000 or 3,000 soldiers have been seen coming northward daily for the past fortnight.

Those on last Saturday's train, who were asked fortnight.

Those on last Saturday's train, who were asked, united in saying that they were from Tennessee. None of these troops remain in Richmond, which is as bare of soldiers as it was at the time our cavalry just missed capturing the rebel capita. Five hundred men could take it to day. Petersburg is also without a garrison, but there are troops on the Blackwater. It was the general opinion in Richmond that Lee was to make a feigned attack on Washbegton, while Stuart invaded Pennsylvania and Maryland. The rebels were evidently severely handled at Beverly Ford. Thirteen carloads of their wounded in that engagement had arrived at Richmond.

There are now in the Libby prison 94 officers of Richmond.

There are now in the Libby prison 94 officers of Col. Streight's command, captured by Forest in Mississippi; 40 officers taken at Beverly Ford, and 100 of other men, who deserted from cowardice or home sickness, in the hope of a speedy return on parole. The rebels no longer parole these deserters, but keep them closely confined, and treat them as everyly that many of the weak ones are induced to take the rebel oath of allegiance, and even to join the rebel army to escape the borrers of confine

er. Mr. Cooper half and for won inger and many than of soil der perged shoes.—Corrycondence Thusa. Of soil der perged shoes.—Corrycondence Thusa. Of soil and the state of the great state of the soil THE BELT OF DESOLATION.

thing be done, will become, in the language of Scripture, "the abomination of desolation." We believe that something will be done, the necessity of the case demands it imperatively; would that we could be sure that it will be done speedily. The cup can be returned to the lips of the North, drugged with tenfold bitterness. Mercy to ourselves demands this act of retributive justice to them. INVASION OF THE NORTH. A letter from Richmond, of June 2, reports the current rumor that Lee was about to march, either for Washington or Philadelphia. The writer says that the fortifications of Washington are such as to render it well nigh impregnable, and "if Genera Lee invades Maryland, it is not probable that he will immediately make an attack on the well-di-fended capital of the Union, but upon other places with a view to cut off its supplies, and thus, b stratagem, ultimately compel its surrender."

Mystery of Col. Williams, the Rebel Spy.

Mystery of Col. Williams, the Rebel Spy.

The telegraph some days since sent forward the fact that two men had been hanged at Franklin, Tenn., by order of General Rosecrans, having been condemned by a drum-head court as spies. About sundown on the 8th inst. they rode into Col. Baird's headquarters, wearing citizen's overcoats, Union regulation pants and caps, beside the side-arms usually worn by officers. They represented themselves to be Col. Austin and Major Dunlap, Inspector Generals of the United States. Army. Subsequently Austin was identified as Lawrence A. Williams, of Georgetown, D. C., late of the United States Army, and Dunlap as Walter G. Peter, a lieutenant in the rebel army. The Buffalo Express says that Williams was a native of that city, and a son of the gallant Captain Williams, who fell at Monterey. The correspondent of the Nashville Press, whose account of the arrest and execution we quote helow, speaks of Williams as more recently from Georgetown, D. C. "He was," says the writer, "a fine-looking man, about 6 feet high, and perhaps 30 years old, one of the most intellectual and accomplished men in the army I have ever known. As a conversationist he was rarely excelled. He was a member of the regular army, with the rank of captain of cavalry, when the rebellion broke out, and at that time was said de-camp and private secretary to Gen. Winfield Scott. He was a first cousin of Gen. Lee, commanding the Confederate army on the Rappahamock. Soon after the war began he was frank enough to inform Gen. Scott that all his sympathies were with the South, as his friends and interests were there, and that he could not fight against them. As he was privy to all of Gen. Scott's plans for the campaign, it was not thought proper to turn him loose; hence, he was sent to Governor's Island, where he remained three months. After the Bull Run battle he was allowed to go South, where he joined the Confederate army. He was a while on Gen. Bragg's staff, as chief of artillery, but at the time of his death was his insp "Will you not have any elemency for the son of Capt. Williams, who fell at Monterey, Mexico? As my dying speech, I. protest our innocence as spies." [What follows is rather inexplicable. The document appears to be signed, "Lawrence W. Auton, formerly L. Auton williams."] Williams then adds: "I send this as a dying request."

adds: "I send this as a dying request."

This would seem to be conclusive on the point of ntity; nevertheless, there is not a little mystery a the case.

Major Lawrence A. Williams, the son of the late Lapt. Williams, received his commission Sept. 7, S61. He commanded the 6th Regular cavalry registration the Peninsula campaign, under McClellan. turn without accomplishing something, took a skiff, with six men, rowed up to the bridge of the Savannah and Brunswick Rallroad, fired it in four different places, and had the satisfaction of seeing it totally destroyed before they returned.

On their return to the steamer they were fired upon from a thicket, by some fifteen or twenty rebeis, but, with the exception of Sergeant Leonard, who received a slight flesh wound in the arm, not a man was hit.

After shelling the woods by the John Adams, the party returned to St. Simon's Island.—Free South, June 13.

THE BLAOK RAID.

The BLAOK RAID.

The white inhabitants, terrified at the sight of megro soldiers with loaded muskets in their hands, ran in every direction, while the slave population is not properly stated by the Nashville Press. Of been postponed in consequence of the hanging at Franklin.—Tribune.

> Speech of Hon. John Brough, at Marietta, Ohio. Recently a Union meeting of great numbers was public life the Hon. John Brough, retired for fifteen years from active participation in politics. As a man whose honesty and good sense are universally esteemed, and as the candidate just nominated by the Unionists against Vallandigham, his opinions have interest and weight. In his Marietta speech he thus reterred to those who oppose the war: the Northern States there is, and always has been, a party in time of conflict to take the side of the enemy against the side of the country. I do not propose to denounce or abuse any man who holds an opinion contrary to my own. But let us reason together. Why are you, my Democratic friend, opposing this contest? You say it is carried on by a Whig Administration, which you don't like. Is that a sufficient reason? Suppose you had a man in juil convicted of burglary, and you say, "This man shall not go to the Chio Pentientiary because a Whig sheriff is going to take him there," or, "because a majority of the jurymen who convicted him were Whigs." Upon this principle you would not help enforce any of the laws of the State because of the Governor being a Whig. The spirit of opposition is as unreasonable and unjust in one case as the other. You won'tsupport the Administration in this war because it is a Whig Administration. Brother Democrat, that will not do. You complain that we have been so slow and tardy, that the rebellion should have been put down long ago, and if the Democrat had had hold of it, if would have been. You forget the difficulties the Administration had to encounter at the commencement of the struggle; and that if we have not accomplished everything we would have scomficulties the Administration had to encounter at the commencement of the struggle; and that if we have not accomplished everything we would have accomplished, there may be reasons which we may be ignorant of. But is it the duty of a prudent man to stop to argue on this point? I will make a bargain with you. You go on heart and hand in support of this Administration, and if, at the end, they shall not have put down the rebellion, and you will show me a Democrat who will make a cleaner sweep, I will ground my arms and enter upon the stump for his election. It will take time, but, if the work is done, a good patriot can afford to wait. It may be that some small politicians may spoil before that time, but we had better sacrifice a few of them than sacrifice the country.

but we had better sacrifice a few of them than sacrifice the country.

The only question that comes up at this time is, should the Northern people or Northern Government employ the institution of slavery as a means in putting down this rebellion! If you call that Abolitionizing this war, it is a species of Abolitionism which I have not learned heretofore. Does any man put himself upon the ground that it is unconstitutional to use every means, either in the hands of our enemy or our own, to put down this rebellion? If the army, marching through the enemy's country, finds a hundred horses, or mules he needs, he marches in and takes them, and drives them away. That is all right. The doctrine of slavery is, that the slave man is but a chattel—a mere animal. But I put it upon the broader ground that every man working upon a plantation of the enemy is equal to two men in the rebel army engaged in shooting down the men of the Union army. Every negro is raising produce to feed the army and raising taxes to pay them. The negro on the plantation who hoes his corn is just as effective a man as if he were in the army, and more so; for, although he fights well in our army, I doubt whether he would in theirs. Do you say we shall not take him and lead him to fight his own master and oppressor? Do you want any more of our own race to be slaughtered than we can avoid? Do you want them to cripple us all the more by the means of their employment? If you say so, you are opposed to the progress of the war at all, and there is very little hope for your redemption. This you call Abolitionizing the war!

The Concord Meeting—Speech of Post-master General Blair. A very large Union meeting was held at Concord, N. H., on the 17th. Speeches were made by the Hon. Mr. Blair, Major General Butler, Mr. Richard Turner, of Texas, and letters read from Fremont, Dickinson, and others. General Fremont urged the Republican Democracy of New Hampshire to reassert those principles upon which the President went into power, thereby securing free speech for Wendell Phillips as well as Vallandigham. can people remained unshaken. It was not to be apprehended that the spirit or letter of State or national constitutions was to be changed by the present struggle. There were two knots of conspiring politicians at opposite ends of the Union playing see-saw with the Government on the fulerum of slavery, and would willingly break it to experiment on reconstruction. The Calhoun and Wendell Phillips juntas sought the accomplishment of adverse ends by a common means—the overthrow of the Constitution—the former sacrificing free government because repugnant to the perpetuity of slavery; and the latter subjecting all our systems of government to revolutionary tribulations, because recognizing different races among us, and endeavoring not only to alter the laws and enfranchise the races held under it, but abolish Constitutions recognizing that law as established, and admit to equal participation races hitherto excluded as inferior. Those who hold the sovereignty of the United States abjured both doctrines equally. The amalgamation of races demanded by the Wendell Phillips school was an impossibility. Despite attempts to make a fundamental change in the laws of nature, by blending different races, the hybrid has gradually worn out in every instance, and

THREE CENTS.

THE WAR PRESE

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an arra copy of the Paper will be given. RAVAGES OF SOUTHERN PIRATES. A Ship Burned by the Rebels-Decision of the RebeliGovernment-No more Vessels to be Bonded-They are to be Burned in future. By the arrival at New York yesterday morning of the Danish brig Virginta, we learn that the ship Crown Point, Capt. Giet, from New York April 5th, for San Francisco, was captured and burnt by the privateer Florida, on the 13th of May, in latitude 7, ongitude 34, about 70 miles N. E. of Pernambuco The Crown Point was a fine vessel of 1,000 tons, built at Newburyport, Conn., owned by Messrs, Curtis & Peabody, of Boston, and ship and cargo were valued at \$170,000—said to be insured.

CAPTAIN GIETS' STATEMENT.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must alroays accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from as they aford very little more than the cost of the paper.

Postmaters are requested to set as Agents for

THE WAR PERSS will be sent to subscribers by

were valued at \$170,000—said to be insured.

CAPTAIN GIETS' STATEMENT:

May 13.—At 10 A. M., and ten miles N. E. from Pernambuco, heard report of sail ho! which proved to be a herm. brig bound north; about the same time saw the spars of a vessel about 10 miles northwest, having all sails furied, and steering directly for us, and having the appearance of rising out of the rea. The ship at that time was not going more than 6 knots an hour, and there was not going more than 6 knots an hour, and there was not going more than 6 knots an hour, and there was not going more than 6 knots an hour, and there was not going more than 6 knots an hour, and there was not going more than 6 knots an hour, and there was not going more than 6 knots an hour, and there was not going more than 6 knots an hour, and there was not going more than 6 knots an hour, and there was not going more than 6 knots an hailed the ship, where from sud bound—she having English colors flying, her crew all at quarters, and the port guns fronted to the ship. The Crown Point being now hove to, and the steamer lying on our starboard quarter, they sent a boat on board, the crew of which were all well armed; also an officer, and an armed prize crew. The officer then informed me that my ship was a prize to the Confederate States steamer Florida, Lieutenant Commanding Maffitt. The officer then demanded the ship's papers, and informed me that I must go on board the steamer. The officer attended me into the cabin. After having got all of the papers, we went on deck. Eight of the ship's crewrequested to join the steamer, and the offer was accepted. The eight men were sent in the boat got alongside the ship, and could not accept any bonds, as he had strict orders from his Government to destroy and burn all ships under the American flag, in order to help bring this war to a close by the destruction of our commerce. He also informed me had the form of the property of the make, who was allowed to go on board the ship, where I found the things pretty well upside down ame alongside the steamer. Taking one of my oats they sailed around the ship, and then keft on northeast course. The Florida only came out of he port of Pernambuco the day before. The F. has ax broadside guns, and, two ten-inch pivots, with a six broadside guns, and two ten-inch pivots, with a crew of ninety men, three lieutenants, two master's mates, and two doctors. She is able to steam twelve knots an hour, and sails well under canvas. On the 15th the Florida bore to the west, and at 3 P. M. made Cape St. Roque, and Captain Maffitt informed me he was going to land us at Natal Rio Grande del Norte, but the current had sent the steamer some twenty-five miles to leeward of that port. At 3 P. M., standing east, they reported a steamer coming on the opposite course, whereupon the Florida was put on the other tack, and, in an hour's time, tacked again to the east, meanwhile losing sight of the steamer. Maffitt, now apprehending that the again to the east, meanwhile losing sight of the steamer. Maffitt, now apprehending that the steamer in question might be a Federal man-of-war, kept well to the east. May 16th, at 3 P. M., came to anchor on the north side of the Roccas Islands, at which place we remained till the 20th of May, when, at 3½ P. M., a sail was reported standing to the north. At 4, the Florida was under weigh, steering for the vessel, which proved to be the Danish brig Virginia, from Buenos Ayres, for New York. She was brought to by a guu, and the English flag was hoisted. The Florida then sent a boat on board to make arrangements for our passage, but the captain informed the officer that he had no room, nor enough provisions. One of the officers representing that we had lost our ship on the coast, and promising them plenty of stores, the captain of the Danish vessel still refusing, he was told that if he did not take as many passengers as he could: carry they would burn his brig too, as she had a New York cargo on board. Captain Maffitt then sent on jboard myself and family, two mates, the cook, and stewardess, making in all ten persons, leaving ten on board, including the third mate, two more of the crew having joined the Florida before leaving. Getting ready to go on board, the officer leaving. Getting ready to go on board, the provision of the captain Maffitt of the conduct of the captain of the brig. I told Captain Maffitt I honed he would give us plenty of stores.

board, I heard the officer tell Captain Maffitt of the conduct of the captain of the brig. I told Captain Maffitt I hoped he would give us plenty of stores. He said he would give him a supply of everything to enable him to go home and come back again, if necessary, as the steamer was full of stores. At 7 P. M. we left the steamer was full of stores. At 7 P. M. we left the steamer and got on board the Virginia, Captain John Von Ehring, and arrived at this port this morning. The stores put on board by Maffitt were only 1 bbl. beef, 1 bbl. bread, 10 lbs. sugar, and 10 lbs. tea. Captain Von Ehring treated us very kindly, and made the best of accommodation for us.

JOHN N. GIET. The Louisville Journal of the 13th contains the collowing paragraph, complimentary to this officer:

following paragraph, complimentary to this officer:

"This gentleman reached Frankfort on Wednezday, to confer with the Governor, the State authorities, and General Boyle, on military matters in Kentucky, and returned to Lexington the next morning. The Commonwealth says: 'An opportunity was afforded to our citizens, and especially to the ladies, to 'see and' speak with one who has so thoroughly won the confidence and esteem of the people of Kentucky. Every one was pleased, and satisfied that the high estimate which has been placed upon him was justified. Burnside looks and asts like a great man; and the manner in which he has managed the affairs of this department shows him to be a statesman as well as a general. The more we see of Burnside, the more we like him. He has done much for Kentucky. His order, No. 38, has worked like a charm, and given peace, quiet and security to many portions of the State which have been infested by rebel sympathicers and marauders. Previous to its publication, many parts of the State were infested by Morgan's men and other rebels, whose presence brought fear and terror; but since its enforcement there are none to be found within our lines, except a few desperate characters, who come and go secretly to act the spy; and those are caught whenever found, and executed."

The Case of Mile. Patti.

Mile. Patti, by "her next friend," James William Macdonald, Howard street, Strand, has sought the intervention of Vice-Chancellor Strart on behalf of herself and her interests. The defendants in the suit, it appears, are her father, Salvatore Patti, and a Mr. Maurice Strakosch, her brotherin-law. The following history of this singular case is given by the Daily Telegraph:

Adelina Maria Johanna Clorinda Patti was born on the 19th February, 1843, and she has been engaged in operatic ringing at Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Louvaine, Amsterdam, the Hague, Utrecht, Paris, Vienna, Lendon, and other towns in England, in the course of which she has earned very large sums of money. Her singing engagements were entered into on her behalf by the defendants, who assumed to act as her guardians, directed and controlled all her movements, and received all the profits of her engagements, which amounted in one year to upward of £24,000, for which sum they have never accounted to Mile. Patti. She arrived in England on the 4th of May last, under the escort of the defendants, who acted as her guardians, and they thereupon entered into some engagements on her behalf with Mr. Gye, to sing at the Covent Garden Opera House, turing the months of May, June, and July, on the terms of a large sum of money being paid to the defendants. The bill stated that the defendants threatened and intended to receive that without the consent of Mile. Patti, and that they had entered into further engagements for the plaintiff to sing in Paris and other continental towns, during the ensuing months of August, September, October, November, December, January, and February next, although Mile, Patti will, before the expiration of in a nanuity from Maurice Strakosch, entered into some arrangement with him which enabled him personally to control her movements; that the latter always accompanies her and her maid-servant to and from the theatre; that he engagements, and that he gave receipts for such moneys, but had never accounted to Mil kindly to her.

The bill proceeded to state that the defendants had acted for many months past with cruelty and oppression toward her, and continued to do so, in consequence of which she daily goes in great bodily and mental fear. Every movement is watched by her father, and still more by Maurice. Strakosch, neither of whom will allow her to communicate with her friends or to receive letters from them, and they seek; to thwart all freedom of action on her part and confine her to certain rooms, and even threaten her with violence in case of her resistance. They even go so far as to open her letters without her consent, and to retain some from her altogether. Maurice Strakosch has also accused Mille, Patti of dishonorable conduct, and of acts of which she is totally innocent; by which they have driven her, as she has alleged, almost to the verge of madness, and she is represented as being thereby rendered most miserable. She has entered into an engagement of marriage with a young Belgian nobleman of fortune, himself, unfortunately, also a minor, to whom she is ardently attached, and who is now in this country. Her father and brother-in-law strenuously object to the marriage, or, in fact, to any marriage on her part, they being evidently sfraid they will thereby be deprived of the profits of her engagements. Mile, Patti and her betrothed became engaged in March, 1862, with the knowledge of their respective parents, Salvatore Pattl having promised his consent if the father of the young nobleman consented. He has done so, yet Sig. Patti now refuses; and he and his son-in-law have prevented all communication between the two lovers. The gentleman having ample means of his own, has most honorably offered to abstain from receiving any money to which Mile. Patti may be entitled; and is desirous that all her own property, whether present or future; may be secured for her separate use.

Such were the statements made in support of the prayer, that during the remaining period of her minority Mille. Patti might have the prote