THE PRESS, PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS, FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEER, payable to the carrier, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City & SEVENT DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR MONTHE, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR HERE MONTHS invariably in advance for the time of Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Si THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to subscribers out of the City at FOUR DOLLARS
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CE PITOHERS.
YRUP PITCHERS.
REAM PITCHERS.
UTTER COOLERS.
OBLETS. DINNER and TEA FORKS.
BUTTER KNIVES.
DYSTER LADLES.
RAVY LADLES LADLES. GREAT VARIETY. PPIÑS. LAINE CHAINS, CHAINS, LIONS, WATCHES, UST RECEIVED PER STEAMER EUROPA. GOLD WATCHES, LADIES' SIZES, OF NEW STYLES. SILVER ANORES AND CYLINDRES. GILT ANCRES AND CYLINDRES. PLATED ANCRES AND CYLINDRES. For Sale at Low Rates to the Trade, by D. T. PRATT. GOT CHESTNUT STREET. FINE WATCH REPAIRING 32 North SIXTH Street VULCANITE JEWELRY.—JUST RE-Vectorians, Pins, Penells, &c., and for sale at very low sylices.

G. RUSSELL, ap26-if

22 North SIXTH Street. J. O. FULLER, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY, No. 712 CHESTNUT Street, (Up-stairs, opposite Masonic Temple.) Has now open a LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK, EMBRACING

HOWARD & CO.'S FINE AMERICAN WATHES

GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES, FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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394 CHESTNUT Street below Fourth. GENTS! FURNISHING GOODS. NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA JOHN C. ARBISON, (FORMERLY J. BURB MOORE,) IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, MANUFACTUREE OF THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT. UNDERCLOTHING, &c SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my23-too4 ARCH STREET. 606. FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT. AN BLEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AT MODERATE PRICES. FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. G. A. HOFFMANN. Successor to W. W. KNIGHT. 606 ARCH STREET, 606. GEORGE GRANT, NO. 610 CHESTNUT STREET. A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, of his own importation and manufacture. "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," (FORMBELY OF OLDENBERG & TAGGERT,) are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.

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Are propared to execute all orders for their celebrated make of Shirts, on short notice, in the most satisfactory manner. These Shirts are cut by measurement, on scientific principles, and surpass any other Shirt for neatness of At on the Breast, comfort in the Neck, and ease on the Shoulder. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-HOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Contine SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES. THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT, NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER.

VOL. 6.—NO. 274. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1863. RETAIL DRY GOODS. EYRE & LANDELL.

COMMISSION HOUSES, PHILADELPHIA "BAG" FOURTH AND ARCH.

LADIES preparing for their Summer TOURS can is suited in Dry Goods adapted to their wants.

SPANISH LINENS FOR SUITS.

FINE ORGANDY LAWNS.

SEA-SHORE SHAWLS.

BLACK LACE POINTS.

TOURIST DRESS GOODS.

BATHING DRESS GOODS.

MODE GRENADINE VEILS.

BLACK DRESS GRENADINE.

STEEL SKIRTS, BEST ONLY.

PLACK LACE MANTILLAS,

BURNOUS AND POINTS,

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

AWNS! LAWNS! LAWNS!

15 CENTS PER YARD.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
Above Willow.

4-4 FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHIN,

MOZAMBIQUES, OF VARIOUS
STYLES, in Double and Single Widths, from late

BRITISH AND GERMAN DRESS

FRENCH ADDRESS Reduced to 25 cents.

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OODS, of Light and Medium Textures, closing at

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PLACK DRESS SILKS, ALL GRADES

PANCY DRESS SILKS, FROM THE

THE PARIS CLOAK AND MAN

MOST FASHIONABLE MAKE.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

IVENS & CO., No. 23 South NINTH Street, have
now on hand an extensive assortment of

SPRING STYLES.

of the finest grapilles at the

BOYS', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S,

No. 137 South EIGHTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES

OFFERS FOR SALE

And respectfully invites an inspection of his

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

WHITE GOODS, all descriptions

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 40

and 25 cent Lawns. cent Challies and Mozambiques

Drab solid-color Mozambiques. Camels' hair black Bareges. MODE WOOL DELAINES.

MODE WOOL DELAINES,
A cheap auction lot, 44 cents,
Black Wool Delaines, 50 and 50 cents,
Lupin's double-width black Delaines,
Mohair Checks and Plaids, in colors,
Black and white Mohair Checks, 25 cents,
THIN SHA-WLS,
Grenadine Shawls,
White Barege Shawls,
White Barege Shawls,
Thin Mantles, with Dresses to match,
BLACK SILK MANTLES,
Handsome black Taffeta Mantles,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
Several new patterns.

Several new patterns.
Novel styles for young men.
A mammoth stock, at moderate prices,
COOPER & COWARD,
je6-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH SE-

o their stock of
Superior Black Silks.
Wide Mantle Silks.
Black Corded Silks,
Black Gros de Rhine.
Black Silks, from \$1 to \$4.
N. B.—Merchants in want of Black Silks are invited of examine our stock and prices.

DRESS GOODS AT -REDUCED

PRIOS.—H. STEEL & SON.
No. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
are now closing out the balance of their stock of
Poil de Cheyres, all Wool Delaines, Poplins,
Challies, Delaines, Mozambiquee, Taffete d'Etés,
French Lawns, French, English, and American Chintzes,
Baregee, Silk Tissues, Silk Gronadines,
Fanny Silks, and all kinds of
Summer Dress Goods, at extremely low prices.
Summer Shawlis An EBUUCED PRIOES.
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
CHOICE STYLES PACIFIC LAWNS at 18%c.
1 lot 2 yards square Table Cloths, Snow Drop and
Damask, all Linen, at \$1.50.

37 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
The ladic are respectfully invited to examine their rell-selected stock of MANTLES AND CLOAKS,

MANTLES AND CLOAKS,

Consisting of
Lace Shawls at \$2.50;
Lace Mantles from \$3.50 to \$25;
Silk Sacques from \$5 to \$10;
Silk Circulars from \$5 to \$10;
Silk Circulars from \$5 to \$10;
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] 37 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL AND VALUABLE

Applicable to the Is of more general practical utility useful Arts.

A new thing.

Jewelers.

Families.

It is a Liquid.

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DISCOVERY!

HILTON'S

INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

than any invention now before the public It has been thoroughly test-ed during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be

SUPERIOR TO ANY

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES,

BOOT AND SHOE

Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected

y any change of temperature

JEWELERS

Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER,

And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

IT IS THE ONLY

LIQUID CEMENT

xtant, that is a sure thing for mending

TURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY,

And articles of Household use.

HUNTER'S

EMBROIDERIES, do

THIN DRESS GOODS

VEILS, &c., &c.

WALNUT, have opened with a LARGE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

of the finest qualities, at the LOWEST PRICES. Ladies, do not fail to give us a call.

CLOTHING, CLOAKS, &c.

CLOSING A LARGE LOT OF IMPORTED AND AMERICAN LAWNS,

450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street.

Above Willow.

SUMMER SILKS LOW. .

DRESS GOODS REDUCED.

CLOSING AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SUPER MOHAIR MITTS.

MANUFACTORY. BURLAP BAGS OF ALL SIZES. FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE DUST, &c. SEAMLESS BAGS

Of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for net GEO. GRIGG; Nos. 319 and 321 CHURCH Alley. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., 220 CHESTNUT STREET, Have for sale by the Package a good assortment of Stapl PRINTS. LAWNS. BROWN AND RURACHED MUSLINS.

COTTONADES, PRINTED LININGS SILESIAS, NANKEENS, CORSET JEANS. 6-4 BLACK AND MIXED BROADCLOTHS. UNION CASSIMERES, EXTRA, MEDIUM, AND LOW QUALITY SATINETS. NEGRO KERSEYS, PLAID LINSEYS, ARMY GOODS, &O., &O. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

HUTCHINSON; No. 113 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF PRILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.

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

CLOTHING.

JOHN KELLY, JR.,

TAILOR; MAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET. **T0**

EDWARD P. KELLY'S, 142 South THIRD Street, Where he presents to former patrons and the publis the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if not su-perior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the

city—at prices much lower than any other first-class est blishment of the city.

Fine Clothing,

WANAMAKER & BROWN S. E. cor. 6th & Market

Medium and Commo GRADES. out and Made i Fashionable Style SOLD AT LOW PRICES.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES. CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR

OIL CLOTHS, IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS, QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED. WINDOW SHADES,

COMPRISING EVERY VARIETY OF NEW AND ORI-GINAL DESIGNS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL. These goods will be sold to Dealers and Manufact at prices much below the present price of stock. THOMAS POTTER, MANUFACTURER OF OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES

49 CEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York. my12-2m FURNITURE, &c. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION; No. 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 manufacturers 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
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
NO. 31 NORTH FOURTH STREET.
Nearly opposite the Merchants' Hotel,
PHILADRIPHIA,
Where they have just opened with a large and entire new
stock of goods in their line, consisting, in part, of
Brooms,
Brooms,
Gill Cloths,
Floor Cloths,
Tubs,
Churns,
Churns,
Churns,
Churns,
Churns,
Baskets,
Baskets,
Baskets,
Brushes,
Glocks Clocks, Bird Cages, Water COLERS, and PROVISION SAFES, all of which we offer at the lowest market prices.

CLOTHES WRINGERS CLOTHES WRINGERS! CLOTHES

WRINGERS!!
The undersigned have been appointed sole agents for
the sale of the "EMPIRE CLOTHES WRINGER," the
latest improved, cheapest, and most durable Wringer
made; warrented in all cases. An examination will con-

made; warrented in all cases. An examination will convince any person of their superiority over all others. Price 56 and 56. Persons living at a distance can have them forwarded by Express or otherwise, by remitting the price of the size they want.

\$\mathbb{T}\$ A liberal discount made to Agents and those who purchase to sell again.

\$\mathbb{T}\$ RY & SMITH.

31 NORTH FOURTH STREET. SEWING MACHINES.

THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES.

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LOOKING GLASSES.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WARROOMS AND

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

DENSIONS. - \$100 BOUNTY AND PAY procured and collected for Soldiers, Saliors, and the relatives of such as are deceased, at reasonable and satisfactory rakes. Soldiers who have served two years, and all soldiers who have been discharged by

PICTURE, and

\$16 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia

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Agency-022 CHESTNUT Street.

OIL PAINTINGS.

TAMES S. EARLE & SON.

ENGRAVINGS,

SINGER & CO.'S "LETTER A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, with all the new improvements-Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, &c., is the CHEAPEST AND BEST

of all machines for FAMILY SEWING LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Send for a pamphlet and a copy of "Singer & Co. I. M. SINGER & CO., ielotf No. 810 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

DURGUNDY PORT._175 OUARTER

REMEMBER, Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste. HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT ROGERS & BROTHER. Is insoluble in water or oil. COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Wholesale Dealers in
SPICES, DRIED FRUITS, BUTTER, CHESSE, LARD,
And Country Froduce generally,
No. 11 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
SAMUEL ROGERS, ALEXANDER ROGERS,
jel-im Philadelphia, New York. HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT Adheres oily substances. Supplied in Family or Manufactu-rers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 HILTON BROS. & Co.,

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1863.

THE INVASION. THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,

The Rebel Capture on the Baltimore and Obio Railroad. NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. MILROY.

Battle of Winchester, as seen by an Eyewitness. THE BRILLIANT RETREAT TO HARPER'S FERRY.

Our Losses in the Engagement. Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 BALTIMORE, June 19, 1863.
In my despatch to *The Press*, yesterday morning, stated that the upward train on the Baltimore and

Ohio railroad, which left the depot at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, was attacked that evening by a force of rebels, near Catochin Station. A subsequent attack was made at Point of Rocks, and the train captured, together with the conductor, several army sublers and it is thought two or three arms after the conductor. utlers, and, it is thought, two or three army officers besides a few civilians, who were escaping from that besides a few civilians, who were escaping from that section of the country. The twenty-three cars were fired, and entirely destroyed. The engine was also damaged, but to what extent is not definitely known. There were fifteen empty horse cars, one flat car, laden with iron, one or two laden with flour, and the remainder empty stock cars. The freight in these cars belonged to individuals, who were at-tempting to save their goods from the raiders. At the Point of Rocks, about thirty of Captain Means' Independent Cavalry Company were captured. The company is composed of residents of Loudoun and Jefferson counties; Virginia. It was also stated that Major Cole's Cavalry were attacked omewhere between Harper's Ferry and Catochin station, and that a fight ensued, the result of which as not ascertained.

The railroad telegraph operator at Point of Rocks, together with the agent and other railroad employees at that place, succeeded in cluding the rebels. After they (the rebels) retired from the vicinity of Point f Recks, they returned to their posts. Before morning the telegraph wires were again in working order, and the operator reported that there was no loubt the rebels still hovered around the vicinity, awaiting the passage of trains.

Major General Milroy, accompanied by several members of his staff, was returning to Maryland Heights, but, on reaching Monocacy Junction, was advised of the state of affairs between there and the Ferry, and at once ordered the train to proceed to Frederick. After reaching that place he received information that a body of Confederate cavalry were on their way to Frederick from South Mountain and Hagerstown. The train was then run to this city, arriving here at a late hour on Wednesday

night. General Milroy certainly made a very narrow escape from capture. He proceeded, in vester morning's train, to Harrisburg, en route for Western Virginia and Maryland. The 7th Regiment New York State Militia will probably remain in this city during their entire term of service, which extends only to thirty days. Their Government barracks, Monument Square, but the hotel registers are convincing evidence that feather beds were held in higher esteem than peoenerally give soldiers credit for having. They are dressed in a dark gray militia uniform, and are seen to-day upon the principal avenues, as if entirely re-conciled to that most laborious of all vocations, the life of an active soldier. General Schenck is vigorously pushing forward all the available forces necessary to defend the border, and his activity and energy thus far displayed give the greatest encouragement. General Schenck is assisted very efficiently by Lieutenant Colonel

Don Piatt, an officer of distinguished merit and pusiness tact. Colonel Piatt superintends the operations at headquarters, and whatever praise is due for efficiency in this department, a part of it may justly be claimed by him. Lieutenant Colonel William A. McKellip, of the th Maryland Regiment, arrived here to-day. He reported at the headquarters of General Schenck, and furnished that officer with much valuable information concerning the movements and the trength of our forces near Harner's Ferry. The 3d Brigade, 2d Division of the 8th Army Corps, which ecently bore so important a part in the late battle of Winchester, comprised the 6th Maryland Regi-ment, 67th Pennsylvania, the Baltimore Light Artillery, and the 1st New York Cavalry, the who numbering about 1,600 men. The enemy advanced upon them at Winchester on Friday night, and on Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, the signal-guns fired the brigade to join the division. Shortly after, the main column left the town. When they had reached Berryville, the enemy came and obliged our forces to retreat. The rebels caught up to our nen, who were moving off orderly, and bringing

away all their property. In the fight that ensued the tongue of one of the cavalry cassions broke, and the piece was rendered valueless. With the the 6th Regiment maintaining their ground with great obstinacy. The rebel forces were again driven back, and our men proceeded hastily to Winchester. They joined the main column at Winchester at 11 o'clock, and stood in line of battle all night. The next day the fight raged furiously without intermission. The rebels were successfully repulsed three times during the day, with fearful aughter. The third brigade, under command of Gen. McReynolds, fell back, and, by rapid marches, reached Harper's Ferry on Monday night, having executed this movement in the face of more than double their numbers. The 6th Maryland suffered a loss of 300, and the Pennsylvania regiment brought back to the Ferry only fifty one men. What can we say in praise of the bravery and gallantry of the noble 67th Pennsylvania? Could any better evidence be given of grit, patriotism, and determination, than the fact of their great loss in contending against overwhelming numbers? This successful retreat, than which none is more brilliant in our records was owing, independently of individual heroism, to

the fact that the regiments maintained the utmost discipline and good order. They fought as regiments without confusion, and returned, after a fatiguing march, solidly and unitedly to Harper's Ferry. The force arriving at the ferry was only three hundred and ten. The remainder were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Our whole force engaged at any time was not more than 6,000. The force of the enemy could not have been less than 30,000! Our little band, worthy soldiers of our army and an onor to the Republic, reached the ferry, bringing with them all the Government property from Berryville. The wagon trains were all saved, and nothing was left behind but the tents, and these were partially destroyed, and none could have been of value to the enemy.

THE WAR ON THE BORDER. The Rebels at Point of Rocks-Capture of a Train for Harper's Ferry.

a Train for Harper's Ferry.

[From the Baltimore American of yesterday.]

About nine o'clock last night a body of rebel cavalry crossed the Potomac near the Point of Rocks and moved upon that place, at which there was no force of defence, except Capt. Mean's irregular local cavalry. All these were captured, including the Captain himself, without the least engagement, so far as we could learn. There were between twenty and thirty in all.

Simultaneously, another body of the enemy, mounted, crossed the river higher up, and attacked Major Cole's cavalry at Catoctin Station, about seven or eight miles east of Harper's Ferry. A fight ensued, but with what result has not yet been ascertained. ensued, but with what result has not yet been ascertained.

About the same time a part of the enemy's cavalry charged upon a military train, and anoceeded in its capture. It consisted of one first-class locomotive and about twenty-three cars, returning from Harper's Ferry to Baltimore, after having earried provisions to supply the garrison during the day. Fortunately, this was the last train of a convoy of five, the others having just preceded it in safety, and all reached Baltimore. Of the captured train were several cars loaded with produce that was being rescued from danger from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, also some fifteen passengers, who took advantage of the train either to escape, or elso business connected with the army required them to come down the road. Several of them were sutlers, and perhaps one or two subordidate Federal officers. Those are said to have been all carried off to Virginia, with two of the four railroad men who were in charge of the train.

Soon as the passengers were arrested, the train Soon as the passengers were arrested, the train was burned entirely by the enemy, who carried burning coals from the furnace and laid them upon burning coals from the furnace and laid them upon the floors of the cars. These consisted of fifteen empty house cars, one flat car laden with iron, one or two laden with flour, and three or four empty stock cars. This train was first attacked at a point beyond Catoctin by the force which appeared at that place, but succeeded in escaping. On reaching the Point of Rocks, however, it was again attacked with such a force as obliged it to stop. Efforts were made to destroy the locomotive, but it is believed to have been but slightly damaged.

The fireman and brakcamen of the train succeeded in escaping, but the engineman and the conductor The fireman and brakesmen of the train succeeded in escaping, but the engineman and the conductor are believed to be among the prisoners.

Thus far, in the present campaign, this seems to have been the first railroad property destroyed. Neither the tracks norbridges of the Company have been damaged, but the telegraph lines of the road were cut by the enemy in several places. Upon the enemy making his first appearance, the Compeny's telegraphic operator, at the Point of Rocks bravely held his position, and remained at his post while the destruction was going on, but was finally forced to leave.

to leave.

After the perpetration of these mischiefs the enemy moved off, but, it is said, watched the road in the vicinity during the night, in the hopes that other rains or detachments of troops would fall into their Ill is believed that the two detachments of the nemy numbered, in all, not over four hundred men, and were commanded by Major or Colonel White, of a somewhat noted guerilla or irregular-mounted EXCITEMENT AT FREDERICK. EXOITEMENT AT FREDERICK.

Yesterday there was considerable nervousness exhibited at Frederick, and points west of it, on account of a report to the effect that a detachment of rebels were actually seen near the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and about forty miles from this city. The basis of this report is as follows: During the attack made by the enemy upon the command of General Milroy, a captain and eight men of one of the companies succeeded in making their escape. They made a forced march through Jefferson and Loudoun counties, and quiries for the latest military news, gave rise to the suspicion that they were rebels, and hence the rumors. They have since arrived in this city. General Milroy and the members of his staff who left here yesterday afternoon in a special train, proceeded as far as Monococy, but upon hearing of the disasters then in progress at the Point of Rocks, returned to this city. the Pennsylvania 9th. urned to this city. There were also rumors in Frederick last evening

of the appearance of the enemy in considerable force at the old South Mountain battle-ground, which added to the excitement. There was no rebels at Frederick this morning, however. DEPARTURE OF GENERAL MILROY. General Milroy this morning received information (whether correct or not is not ascertained) that 2,500 of his late force, consisting of 1,500 infantry and 1,000 of cavalry, had succeeded in reaching Cumberland, Maryland, last night. The General, who had a narrow escape from being captured on a train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad yesterday, immediately took the 8 o'clock train of the Northern Central railway this morning, with his staff, and proceeded to Harrisburg, with the view of joining them. CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD. The following are the towns and distances on the Cumberland Valley Railroad from Hagerstown, six miles north of Williamsport on the Potomac, to Harrisburg, along which the rebels advanced. State Line.

FROM HAGERSTOWN. We learn by relugees from Hagerstown that that city is occupied by a detachment of Jenkins' cavalry. Boyd, the former editor of the Free Press, a paper which was suppressed by the Government and the editor set South, returned with the rebels. He took possession of the office of the Herald, the Union paper, and had commenced the re-issue of the Free Press. The tebels, it is understood, own the purpose to remain in Maryland. Perhaps some other parties may have something to say on that subject.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Review of the Late Rebel Movement Corps Left to Detain Hooker-Present Po-sition of Lee. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Thursday, June 18.—We can follow the course of the enemy through the last two weeks, as we think, pretty ac curately. More than thirty days ago two brigades of what is now Ewell's corps left Fredericksburg by railroad. We could not learn where they went Trimble's brigade was one. This brigade, composed largely of Maryland rebels, now turns up in the adin the Shenandoah Valley. We can now easily conceive how a force of one division was thrown around by rail into the valley by way of Staunton. The residue of Ewell's corps moved for the valley, by way of Culpeper and Front Royal, about two weeks seo.

When Trimble got into the valley he found our forces too strong for him. He sent for help. Ewell Ewell was then strong enough to attack Milroy,

supported him, and in the meantime Stuart was setting his cavalry ready to dash through the valley as soon as the valley was cleared. and endeavor to capture his whole command. A week ago last Saturday, June 6th, Longmoved in the direction of Thornton's and Chester Gaps. A portion of it is possibly up to Front Royal and Ashby's Gap, but a small portion only. This corps pushed up to the support of Ewell, and is now, undoubtedly, in the valley. Hill's corps was left at Fredericksburg. It seems to have been Gen. Lee's hope that the retention of one corps there would result in keeping even Gen. Hooker's army in statu quo, for Hill never moved a foot till Hooker did. On Saturday last, the 13th, Hill's corps began marching out, and en Monday the last of his column, a battery of artillery, left the city.

Whatever may have been the plans and designs of Lee, there is not the least doubt but that they have been materially interfered with, if not partially foiled, by two or three energetic movements on General Hooker's part—to wit: Pleasanton's sudden attack on Stuart damaged him badly, exposed his designs, and completely discomfited him. His proposed raid did not take place, and it is supposed that all the cavalry that has entered Pennsylvania is under command of Jenkins or Imboden, or some other guerilla of that stamp. Stuart's heavy force of cavalry is certainly not there. In a day or two we may know just where it is.

Another thing that deranged Lee's plans was Milmoved in the direction of Thornton's and Chesmay know just where it is.

Another thing that deranged Lee's plans was Milroy's energetic defence of Winchester, which would naturally render Lee's approach to the Potomac very cautious, in the face of unexpectedly serious

naturally render Lee's approach to the Potomac very cautious, in the face of unexpectedly serious resistance. As, to the reported forces on the line of the Potomac, and just north of it; they are probably the advance guard of Ewell's corps, and after the occupation of Winchester there was nothing more natural than that they should seize the line of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Williamsport, and nothing more unnatural than that they should cross it in force until the whole of their army was within supporting distance—which it is not to-day.

The present position of the enemy, comparing all my information, I believe to be this: Longstreet and Ewell, in the Valley, near Winchester; Hill on the march between Culpeper and Chester Gap, but he has hardly had time to get on the other side of the Blue Ridge. Lee may make; it is thought, one of these two morements: across the Potomac up toward Hagerstöwn, defending the, passes of South Mountain on his right flank, or a sudden concentration in the Loudoun valley and the passage of the Potomac at Nolan's Ford, just where he crossed it last year. ANOTHER CAVALRY FIGHT HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTO MAC, June 19.—A conflict transpired yesterday, between a detschment of our cavalry and Col. Fitz

Hugh Lee's brigade, lasting until night. Our forces pushed them from position to position, for six miles. Night coming on, and not knowing the enemy's strength in the vicinity, the ground was cleared of dead, wounded and prisoners, and a strong position taken on the battle-field. The fight lasted for several hour. We took as prisoners seventy-four privates and nine officers, including a major. A large number of the enemy were killed. A company of dismounted rebel sharpshooters were posted to pick off our officers, but most of them were cap-tured. Amongst the casualties on our side are Col. Dotry, of the Maine Cavalry, killed; Col. De Ces-pole of the 4th Cavalry, within the beautiful of the cavalry o nola, of the 4th Cavalry, missing, but whether wounded or taken prisoner is not known; and THE SITUATION. The Washington Republican of Thursday has the following: It is now considered among the things quite certain, that the recent small rebel movement into Maryland was intended by General Lee as a feint to induce General Hooker, if possible, to throw his whole army into that State, thus un Washington, so far as the Army of the Potomac was concerned, and leaving Lee's forces to contend only with the works around the Capital.

It will be remembered that when Lee entered Ma-

ryland before, our army left the front and moved through Washington and up into Maryland, where Lee was checked in his course and compelled to re-cross the Potomac. This time he did not move his whole army into Maryland, but halted the main body of it in front of Washington, on the west side of the "Blue Ridge," controlling all the passes and He made a dash in force upon Winchester and carried that place with terrible slaughter to his troops; pushed or to Martinsburg and captured that place and then sent a small force into Maryland to produce consternation among the people of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the whole North. He intended this demonstration to divert the attention of Gen. Hooker away from his (Lee's) real purpose, but Hooker was not so easily deceived. He kept an eye upon Lee himself, and not upon his raiders. Hooker knew very well that Gen. Scheno strong enough to take care of all the rebels that had left Lee to go towards Pennsylvania. Finding that he made a mistake. Lee is contract ing his lines again, and drawing in his cavalry from

Maryland and Pennsylvania, and concentrating his forces in the Valley, between Winchester and Strasburg, whereas a few days ago his army stretched over one hundred and fifty miles of territory.

Viewing the present situation, we repeat a declaration which we made some days since, that we should not be surprised if another bloody battle is fought on the old Bull-Run field within a few days. lately celebrated in a procession of large numbers, and speeches and resolutions of enthusiastic patriotism, a letter was read from General W. T. Sher-

In Union is strength, power to do good, power to repress evil—honor, fame, and glory to our beloved country. In disunion is weakness, discord, suspicion, ruin, and misery. How any well-balanced mind can hesitate in a choice between these, passes my comprehension. Therefore, on all occasions, do honor to the memory of that day which saw our National emblem restored to its proper place in Nembris. Bejoice, and let your children rejoice, as National emblem restored to its proper place in Memphis. Rejoice, and let your children rejoice, at each saniversary of the day which beheld the downfall in your city of that powerful faction which had for a brief period usurped all the functions of government, and made patriots tremble for their personal safety in the very centre of our ever-to-be-glorious Republic. I have always endeavored, by word and example, to repress the extreme views of either the South or North, and still contend that the interests of the great valley of the Mississippi must control the destiny of America; and Memphis, occupying its centre; like the heart, must regulate the pulsation of hie that runs throughout the more remote arteries and veins. Therefore, be calm, magnanimous, and patient. Boast not over your fallen neighbors, but convince them of their delusion, and that the Union men are above petty malice, and will never heed even the prejudices of inflamed and deceived minds. never heed even the prejudices of inflamed and deceived minds.

You speak of me as a leader. If so, see how patient I have been amid the taunts and jeers of my own countrymen, almost as intent upon pulling down as the open Secessionist. After five months patient labor I am now on the Walnut Hills. Vicksburg is before us, armed and entrenched, but instead of being above us, is now on a level, and we have firm ground to tread on with our armed battalions. Our course to reach it was circuitous, but none the less intended, and now the Mississippi and Yazoo feed us, whilst we close upon our foe. I make no prediction, but the right must prevail, and I think I have about as clear a conception of that right as any one; and I flatter myself if time is consumed, it is not wasted, as it gives form, discipline, and order to our armies, on whose valor and virtues must be founded the dynasty which will rule our country for, it may be; a century to come. COLONEL D'UTASSY IN PRISON.—The Sing Sing Republican, announcing the arrival of Colonel D'Utassy at the prison in that place, says:

"When he was assigned to a shop, he asked his keeper to allow him to go alone from the shop to the mess-room, remarking that he deemed it too degrading for him, having been a colonel and an acting brigadier general in the United States service, to march with common convicts. In answer, the keeper simply remarked, 'Captains, colonels, and brigadiers are all allke hore; all reduced to the ranks." When he incidentally mentioned that he had had a university education, and was master

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. The Pennsylvania Cavalry-A Word Forme -The Fight at Franklin-Promotions in

pecial Correspondence of The Press,] HEADQUARTERS 9TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY, TRIUNE, Tenn., June 4, 1863. The public eye is so intently fixed upon Vicks burg and the army engaged in its reduction that, for time, other armies and movements are los sight of. But more particularly is this the case of the army now stationed at this point. The Pennsylvania troops in the Southwestseldom receive the attention of friends eastward, and yet they have done probably harder duty than any Pennsylvania troops in other departments. They have crowned themselves and the "Old Keystone" with laurels that can never fade. At the battle of Shiloh, the 77th covered itself with honor. The writer of this was then a member of that gallant regiment. At the battle of Stone river the 77th again distinguished itself, and the 78th and 79th again won fresh laurels

But the 7th and 9th Cavalry have been almost en-

tirely ignored, more particularly the 9th, whose olonel had not a reputation won at Mexico to give him prominence. And yet the 9th has had harder service than probably any Pennsylvania regiment in the Southwest, and more than any cavalry in this department. This regiment has acquainted itself with nearly every cow-path in Kentucky, and has distinguished itself in many severe engagements in Kentucky and Tennessee. That it has done efficient duty, I have but to state that it has had but little sickness, and at this time musters but 700 men. This speaks in words of eloquence—is the proudest tri-bute that could be paid to the "old 9th," the "Lochiel Cavalry." It has now its third colonel. Two have been worn out in service, one of whom died of sickness contracted in the discharge of his duty. And now, to bring the claims of Pennsylvania troops upon the attention of our fellow-citizens, I am writing you concerning them, and more especially of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, of which I am proud For some time past we have been stationed at

Franklin, Tenn., where we have done efficient scouting service against Forrest, and where we repelled an attack by a greatly superior force. The advance f General Rosecrans has brought us to Triune, where we are hourly expecting to advance; and, er this reaches you, we will already have advanced an attacked the enemy. Led by Colonel Thomas J. Jordan, we are confident of victory, for a braver or better man never led men into action. In one engagement he was taken prisoner, and for long weary months was a captive in Castle Thunder, subject to the indignities and insults of his captors. Finally, he was released, and, upon the death of Col. James, was at once promoted to the colonelcy, since which a new vigor has taken possession of the 9th, which

is now one of the finest-lisciplined cavalry regimen in the field. With a fixed purpose, steady hearts, and a trust in Almighty God, we are anxious and ready to meet the ruthless foe, never doubting that victory will attend our arms. We are proud of the course of our gallant old State, of our Governor, who has watched us with a parent's eye. We have no sympathy whatever with the Copperheads of the North, and only regret we are deprived of our franchise; if we were not, we would vote the Copperheads into a heautiful minority. We are for the Union, now and forever-We are for the Union, under any circumstances. If any institution comes in our way to retard its restoration that institution must go down. If the Union could be saved without the proclamation we ould save it that way: but we do not believe it down, must die, that the Union may live. Our regi-ment are almost unanimous in support of the proclamation, and all the war measures, for we have confidence in the sagscity and wisdom of "Father Abraham." The idea that soldiers shall be deprived

of voting is perfectly ludicrous. That men who are defending their country should lose any rights, while cowards at home enjoy them! We must draft the Copperheads, and they shall feel the bullets of the enemy in front and the scorn of Union soldiers We have tired of child's play, and take courage that our men in high places have awakened from their lethargy. The army will maintain and defend the Administration; see to it that you maintain and lefend the army! The country through which we are now moving is a perfect garden, but you can plainly see the lack of enterprise which reigns throughout the South.

Slavery is the incubus which has so long held this country in bondage, and its citizens are too blinded to see it. They have hardened their hearts against the right, and are now reaping the bitter reward of their wrongs. Like Ben Butler, my anti-slavery views have all been acquired since the outbreak of this rebellion. We see the evil effect of slavery upon civilization and upon the stability of our Union. We believe the Union can never be restored till slavery has been humbled. The roads are in exand everything is favorable for a grand forward reaches you. Doubt not of our success. JUNE 12th, 1863.—I had written thus far when or ders came to saddle up and proceed to Franklin to rescue the besieged post. At 4.30 we engaged greatly superior force of the enemy, comprising four brigades, under General Forrest, two miles from

Franklin, in a thick woods. After several charge we put the enemy to flight, and marched on to Franklin. Our force comprised the 9th Pennsylvania, 4th and 6th Kentucky, 2d Michigan, and 1st Tennessee Cavalry Regiments. We captured forty prisoners. The enemy lost, in killed and wounded with the enemy. The evening of the 6th we returne to Triune. Again, on the 7th, we returned to Frank-lin. On the 8th a rebel colonel and lieutenant were arrested in our fortifications as spies. They had forged orders from the Sccretary of War, and represented themselves as inspecors of cavalry. The colonel was recognized by Colonel Watkins, of the 6th Kentucky. They were tried, and sentenced to be hung. On the 9th I witnessed their execution. They died like brave men. In those skirmishes our loss was very small, not exceeding six or seven. On

the 10th we again returned to our camp at Triune. Yesterday, the 1tth, the rebels, under Generals Forcest and Wheeler, attacked us with their entire The battle was a severe one, the victory was ours A glorious day it was for our regiment. The 1st Tennessee and the 9th Pennsylvania had the burden of the conflict. Forrest opposed us with 10,000 men, and five guns. Our force employed in the conflict was but 4,000. The rebels fought with a tenacity orthy of a better cause, but they could not withstand our charges. They were driven from the field inch by inch. When they saw our regiment charging upon them, they exclaimed: "The d-d oth is here

The rebel loss was at least 200 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The loss in our regiment is ten wounded, one killed, and one missing; two horses killed, and sixteen wounded. The day's work is sa-tisfactory. Our men behaved nobly, the colonel leading them in the thickest of the fight.

The paymaster greeted us last evening, and our regiment is in unusually good spirits.

By special Order No. 52, the following promotion

By special Order No. 52, the following promotions were made, dated at Franklin, Tenn., May 22, 1863: First Lieut., Wm. M. Potter, Company A. Second Lieut., Thos. Griffiths, Company A. Captain, Elisha A. Hancock, Company B. First Lieut., John O'Grady, Company B. First Lieut., Tasac C. Temple, Company B. First Lieut., Tasac C. Temple, Company C. Second Lieut., David R. P. Barry, Company D. Second Lieut., Toel H. Furguson, Company C. Captain, Wm. H. Eckels, Company E. Second Lieut., Toel H. Furguson, Company G. Captain, Benjamin G. Heistand, Company G. Second Lieut., T. N. Cubbertson, Company G. First Lieut., George A. Shuman, Company H. Second Lieut., Thomas W. Jordan, Company H. Second Lieut., Thomas W. Jordan, Company H. Second Lieut., James Ewing, Company K. First Lieut., Theo: I. Mountz, K. Second Lieut., Christopher Walther, Company L. Oaptain, T. S. McCahan, Company M. First Lieut., Christopher Walther, Company M. Second Lieut., Addison Shelp, Company M. First Lieut. E. S. Handrick, quartermaster. First Lieut. E. S. Handrick, quartermaster. First Lieut. Thomas J. Foose, commissary. Sergeant Major, Isaac Landis. Honing to be able soon to comm

portant news, I remain, Very truly, THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

vanced Nearer the Works-The Rebels MEMPHIS, June 17.—The arrival of several boats from below has thrown in my way quite a mass of late and interesting news from Vioksburg.

The expedition up the Yazoo is not as successful as at first hoped, althouga not a defeat. The cost of holding Satartia would be more than the position was worth to our forces now operating against Vioksburg. noting Statula would be more than the position was worth to our forces now operating against Vicksburg.

The gunboat expedition was more fortunate, having succeeded in destroying four steamboats—the John Walsh, Lascon, Golden Era, and Scotland. They were burned at or near Yazoo City.

There is a considerable force of rebels on the westbank of the Mississippi. It was reported by passengers on the Belle Memphis that the rebels were in possession of the Shreveport and Vicksburg Railroad track from Desoto, immediately, opposite Vicksburg, to Monroe, on the Ouachita river, and that they were bringing supplies to the besleged city by means of an immense fleet of dug-outs. The rebel force is supposed to, be, from 10,000 to 16,000. Later arrivals contradict, these reports to a considerable extent.

Reports have been circulating to the effect that Johnston was at Haines Bluff, and had, captured and was now occupying it. These stories turn out unfounded. Our forces were secure in the possession of that strong and important position as late as Saturday morning, the 12th. There was not even a possibility of attack, in that direction. Oen, Grant is receiving relaforcements every day, and making his position stronger. All the strongest positions around Vicksburg, except one, are new ours.

The rebels are in possession, of Richmond and New Carthage, La, and have destroyed all the coton gins on the plantations, leased, by Government to the planters of the vicinity.

The Confederates under Gen., To. Johnston are said to occupy the banks of Yazoo river, in the vicinity of Satartia.

The rebel prisoners now confined in the Irving prison of this city give very contradictory statements in regard to the state of affairs inside of Vicksburg. Some assent that Pemberton will hold ground until Johnston raises the siege. Others say that he cannot hold out much longer. LATER. ST. LOUIS, June 19.—The Democrat has received a special despatch from Vicksburg, as follows:
At two e'clock, on last Saturday morning, our approaches from General Sherman's coaps were pushed to the rebel rifle-pits, and to within twenty yards of one of their hantions.

THREE CENTS. grenades, twenty of which exploded, driving the re-

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

Gen. Logan silenced their mortar with his thirty-pounder Parrotts and ninety-two pounders.

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

The gunboat Marmona destroyed the town of Eunice on Saturday. THE FIGHT AT MCLLIKEN'S BEND. A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat writes:

"It must, from all accounting have been one of the most horrible combats of the whole war. It appears that the rebel force numbered about 6,000. The negroes were driven back until fivey were almost forced into the river, when they rallied and charged bayonets upon the rebels, often pinning them to the earth, and, when their bayonets were broken, clubbing their guns and beating out the braths of the rebels. The latter came on with a yell of 'Novigatrer,'"

The white officers of the two negroe regiments were fearfully declimated, but the negroer took terrible revenge in the blood of rebel officers. One rebel colonel was killed and a large number of line officers. Below is a despatch sent by Admiral Porter to Gen. Grant in regard to the affair.'

Mississippi River, June 7.—The enemy attacked Millsken's Bend this afternoon. The negro regirrespondent of the Missouri Democrat writes: milisten's Bend this afternoon. The negro regiments at first refused to fight, and as fast zeceptured were slaughtered. The negroes becoming infuriated attacked the rebels and slaughtered them like sheep, taking over two hundred prisoners, and driving back the rebels. I also learn that we captured five pieces of artillery. The Choctaw and De Kaibgunboats were there.

D. D. PORTER, Admiral.

A SLAYE CAPTURES HIS MASTER.

Among the incidents of the fight, worthy of note, was the capture of a rebel soldier by a darkey, who was the capture of a rebel soldier by a darkey, who was his master three months ago. The Texan was caught in a tight place by one of Col. Leib's men, who cried out to him, "Hold on, dar, and put down your gun, or Pil shoot." The rebel surrendered unconditionally, but after identifying his captor, said to one of our officers that he protested against being held as a prisoner by his own slave. "It's good enough for you," said the officer; "that's just the man to guard you. And Jim (addressing the soldier), if he don't behave himself, shoot him down." The chivalrous Southerner was very indignant, and his wrath effervesced in a series of "God damns," which fell upon the ears of the "intelligent contraband" without effect. The dusly warrior kept a close eye upon his prisoner, but refused to hold any conversation with him, or answer any of his questions as to when he enlisted, or how he dared to level a gun at his master.

LETTER FROM GEN. McCLERNAND A SLAVE CAPTURES HIS MASTER.

LETTER FROM GEN. McCLERNAND.

A gentleman of St. Louis has just received the following, written on the 7th instant, by General McClernand, of the 13th United States Army Corps, near Vicksburg:

HEADQUARTERS 13TH ARMY CORFS, BATTLE FIELD, NEAR VIORSBURG.

DEAR SIR: Yesterday eyening the enemy opened with artillery and infantry from their works upon my lines. Some of their guns were of large calibre, and had doubtless been brought from the river batterles. We replied with alacrity, spirit, and telling effect. In an hour their fire had been silenced.

Being within range of both infantry and artillery fire, my horse was slightly wounded.

It is still reported by deserters that the enemy's supplies are scant and of inferior quality. One of the men of my picket overheard complaints by the rebels on this score night before last.

The distortion of battles by partisan correspondents is shocking. See for example the account furnished in the Chicago Tribune of the 29th ult.

I hope you will soon rejoin us.

Your obedient servant, McCLERNAND: LETTER FROM GEN. McCLERNAND.

Of the nature of the ground in the rear of Vicksburg, wherever our army is encamped, and over which it has had to be manœuvred, no description can give the faintest idea of its most extraordinary difficulty. It consists of a series of corrugations, without regularity, and without any general direction in the points of the compass to which they tend. Apparently volcanic in their nature, they yet show no evidences of rock, save at two or three points, when it occurs in inconsiderable masses.

The knotty knobs, or hogs' backs, sprinkled heterogeneously over the entire range of country where our army is encamped, are as sharp and almost as though washed recently into deep raylines by copious and long-continued rains, but on their tons and almost as THE REAR OF VICKSBURG. our army is encamped, are as sharp and almost as though washed recently into deep rayines by copious and long-continued rains; but on their tops, and in places along their sides, vegetation flourishes, even corn grows as securely, and really evidences of washing are as little seen as if the precipices and declivities were of chalk. Further to our left, the rugged nature of the country loses some of its asperities, but evinces, whenever inequalities in the surface occur, a disposition to wash into sharp ravines, which I had mentioned that the most broken ground on our centre and right appeared to do. The road through camp winds among these tortuous labyrinths, and occasionally over the brow of some of the ridges, frequently bringing us in sight of the batteries of the enemy, and when it is unsafe to stand long exposed to the quick sighted sharpshooters who man the enemy's works.

Our eamps are often under the brow of declivities; so near to the rebel entrenchments as to be within hail, and when it is dangerous for our men to raise their heads, owing to the accuracy of the sharp shooting before alluded to. I was shown a place in our advance, left in General McClernand's division, where one of our sharpshooters had a large hole cut in a log, by which he was, for some time, enabled to do execution on the enemy without exposing himself to their view. The rebels at length adopted a similar expedient, and, for a couple of days, they, kept up a most exciting duel. Suddenly, however, on the second day, the rebels sent a shot through the port-hole, and, penetrating the brain of our man, killed him instantly.

STATES IN REBELLION.

The British Consul at Richmond. We give below, from the Richmond Sential of the 12th instant, a despatch of the Secretary of State of the Confederate States to Mr. Mason, their commissioner in England, which makes known the causes of the late revocation of the exequatur of the British consul at the port of Richmond, in doing which Mr. Benjamin takes occasion to explain the grounds of Jeff Davis' action and the views which govern the policy which he is pursuing. This despatch is numbered 24:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

patch is numbered 24:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

DEFARTMENT OF STATE,

RICHMOND, June 6, 1863.

Sir: Herewith you will receive copies of the following papers:

A. Letter of George Moore, Esq. her Britannic Majesty's consul in Richmond, to this department, dated 16th of February, 1863.

B. Letter for the Secretary of State to Consul Mon. 1863.

B. Letter speak the secretary of State to Consul Mon. 1863.

D. Letter speak of the secretary of State to Consul Mon. 1863.

D. Letter enclosing to Consul Moore a copy of the letters patent revoking his sequatur.

It is deemed proper to inform you that this action of the President was influenced in no small degree by the communication to him of an unofficial letter of Consul Moore, to which I shall presently refer.

It appears that two persons, named Malony and Farrell, who were enrolled as conscripts in our service, claimed exemption on the ground that they were British subjects, and Consul Moore, in erder to avoid the difficulty which prevented his corresponding with this Department, as set forth in the paper Wer. British subjects, and Consul Moore, in erder to avoid the difficulty which prevented his corresponding with this Department, as set forth in the paper Wer. British subjects, when it became apparent the two men had exercised the right of suffrage in this State, thus debarring themselves of all pretext for denying their citizenship; that both had resided here for eight years, and had settled on and were cultivating farms owned by themselves. You will find annexed the report of Lieutenaut Colonel Edgar, marked E, and it is difficult to conceive a case of eight years, and had settled on and were cultivating farms owned by themselves. You will find annexed the report of Lieutenaut Colonel Edgar, marked E, and it is difficult to conceive a case of a case of the most atrocous crustry. A copy of his letter to the councel of a citizenship, than are found in that report. It is in relation to such a case that it has seemed proper to Consul Moore to denominate the f

that the British Minister accredited to the Government of our enemies assumes the power to issue instructions and exercise authority over the consuls of Great Britain residing within this country; nay, even of appointing agents to supervise British interests in the Confederate States. This course of conduct plainly ignores the existence of this Government, and implies the continuance of the relations between that ministry and the consuls of her Majesty reached the within the Confederacy which existed prior to the withdrawal of these States from the Union. It is further, the asserbion of a right, on the park of Lord. Lyons, by virtue of his credentials as her Majesty's Minister at Washington, to exercise the power and authority of a minister accredited to Richmond, and officially asserved as such by the Prasident. Under these circumstances, and because of similar action, by other ministers, the President has felt it his duty to order that no direct communication be permitted between the consuls of neutral nations in the Confederacy and the functionaries of those nations residing wishin the enemy's country. All communication, therefore, between her Majesty's consuls or consular agents in the Confederacy and foreign countries, whether neutral or horsile, will hereafter be restated, to vessels arriving from or despatched for neutral ports. The President has the less reluctance in imposing this restriction, because of the ample facilities for correspondence which are now afforded by the Rest of Confederate ports. This twale is daily increasing, in spite of the paper blockade, which is apheld by her Majesty's Government in diercard, as the President conceives, of the rights of this Confederacy, of the dictates of public law, and of the suttes of impartial neutrals.

You are instructed by the President to furnish a copy of this despatch, with a capy of the papers appended, to her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

1 am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J.P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.
Hon. James M. Mason, Commissioner, &c., London MERCIES OF A MILITARY SAINT. The following we take from the letters of a late THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same nces can these terms be dev hey afford very little more than the cost of the paper Postmasters are requested to set as Egents for THE WAR PRESE. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

The reference to the treatment of prisoners by the rebels, this writer says there is a general disposition to heap contempt and contumely upon all who fall into their hands. Indeed, he adds, "if the counsels of some in high places could have prevailed, but few prisoners would have been taken by the Southern army?" He continues:

"I will cite one instance in proof: The day before the battle of Stone River, General Polk rode along the lines of his corps, addressing the regiments in person. In his speech to the regiment to which I belonged he said: 'If you find any trouble in taking care of prisoners, and wish to dispose of them in any other way, I will not scold you? This too, from the lips of a Christian Bishop! a minister of the Gospel of Peace! While some were disposed to cheer the remark, others exclaimed, with astonishment, who would have thought that of General Polk! This I heard, and I shaff never forget the chill of horror that passed through my veins when it was uttered. It had its effect or some brutal minds, for I have heard more than one, since that battle, boast of having dispatched wounded Yankees!

"If Jeff. Davis can pass sentence of death on a Northern General, and order his execution, if captured, ought not "President Lincoln to pass a like sentence on the photo River Mahon of Louisiana!"

"In March las? I saw at Chattanoogwaome twelve hundred prisoners, who were captured by Van Dorn near Franklin, Temessee. They had all been deprived of their overscoates, Blankets, and Knapsacks, by order of General Briefly in his hand, which he wished me to purchase, steding that he had no money that he could use, and he was perishing for something to eat! A. major came up to me with a perel! in his hand, which he in inserable box cars, with nothing to eat! A. major came up to me with a perel! in his hand, which he is most his problem of the post, and ill then went to the commander of the post, and ill he was perishing for something, to eat! (There were numbers of women and boys around them with pies to sell a

BRAGG AS A CONMANDER.

"During the two months that the army remained at Tupelo, it was put in a state of excellent condition by Bragg, whose orders came on us thick and fast; and his name was a terror to evil-doers. Bragg can manage troops, but he rules with a rod of iron. Men fear and obey him, as the tyrant in power is always feared and obeyed, but none love him. Sidney Johnston was the idol of that army, and, next to him, Beauregard; but Bragg's presence inspired no enthusiasm, no confidence, yet he must be regarded, in some respects, as a good general. He can discipline and provide for an army, and take it out of danger, as well as any man in rebeidom." BRAGG AS A COMMANDER. of danger, as well as any man in rebeldom."

LED'S PLAN TO CAPTURE WASHINGTON.

A letter from Richmond to the Atlanta Intelligencer says the current rumor is, 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 "General Lee invades Maryland it is not probable that he will immediately make an attack on the well-defended capital of the Union, but upon other places, with a view to cut off its sunplies, and thus, by stratagem, ultimately compel its surrender." HEALTH OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

HEALTH OF BRAGG'S ARMY.
[Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.]
I caw a great many detachments from General
Bragg's army along the line of the railroad. All are
hearty, well clothed, well fed, and in cheerful spirits.
I will venture the opinion that the census taken in
any district of fifty thousand inhabitants in the Confederacy would find twice as many sick and diseased
as the surgeons and medical directors can report in
General Bragg's command. Never was there an assemblage of men better looking, better humored, or,
in appearance, and certainly in reality, more formidable than the gallant sons of freedom upon whom
Bragg's iron rule now sits as easily as Morgan on
his black mare. VICKSBURG, JACKSON, AND PORT

MURFREESBORO, June 15.—Under this date a cor-respondent of the Nashville Press quotes from the Chattanooga Rebel of the 11th: General Johnston and Governor Pettus are urging the authorities at Richmond to send more troops to the West. "We want," the despatch reads, "enough to bas Grant and his whole army."

The Federal troops in conjunction with Union men of Georgia, have made a raid upon the Charleston and Savannah railroad, and in one place fore up the track ten miles.

Gen. Prices army, moved for some point on the Gen. Price's army moved for some point on the 10th, with five days' rations.

Kirby Smith has occupied Milliken's Bend, La. Kirby Smith has occupied Milliken's Bend, Ls., twenty miles above Grant.

For the rebel Congress, the following announce themselves as candidates from this State:

John H. Savage, from the Fifth district; John V. Wright. Tenth district; Wm. G. Swan, Second district; David W. Ballen, Memphis district; Henry S. Foote, Nashville district; Hiram L. Bradford, Memphis district; J. D. Atkins, "Ninth district; Thomas Menees, Eighth district; D. M. Currin, Memphis district; A. O. P. Nicholson; Seventh district; Col. John P. Murray (28th Tennessee), Fourth district.

JACKSON, June 10.—Kirby Smith has taken Milliken's Bend, with ten thousand men, and cut off Grant's supplies. Jackson's cavalry have cut their way through to Vicksburg. The firing was tremendously heavy at Vicksburg to-day.

A force of cavalry are on the track of Grierson, who has been driven five miles from Clinton, La. All eyes are turned to General Johnston, who is now in front, superintending in town.

The next six days must determine the fate of Vicksburg. Vicksburg,
It is rumored that Gen. Pemberton was wounded
on the 9th inst.

on the 9th inst.

PORT HUDSON, June 10.—In the late battle the Federals lost at least 3,500. Our loss also heavy; Colonel Marke was killed. Waddell's battery lost 18 killed, and 39 wounded.

There are rumors here this evening that a second edition of the Van Dorn affair had occurred lately, in which Gen. Forrest figured, and was dangerously wounded in the neck.

The Chattanooga Rebel of the 16th has received Jackson advices of 13th:—"The enemy has gotten within three hundred yards of our outer works, mounted siege guns, and opened fire, without doing any damage so far. Our loss in the whole series of Grant's attacks has been six thousand, and, the enemy's between forty and fifty thousand. Grant's present force does not exceed sixty thousand; notwithstanding heavy reinforcements have reached him. No fear is felt in regard to the subsistence of our garrison. Below is a statement of the daily rations now being issued.—Quarter of a pound of meal, and an allowanhe of peas, rice, sugar and molasses.

The Rebel has an editorial on the execution of the of meal, and an allowanne of peas, nice, sugar and molasses.

The Rebel has an editorial on the execution of the Confederate officers at Franklin, tacitly admitting the juetice of the hanging. It says: "Lawrence Orton Williams was one of the most honorable officers in this service. He was recently married to Mrs. Lamb, formerly Miss Hamilton, of Charleston. The expedition ended so tragically was undertaken on his own account, and was unknown to his brother officers."

REBEL ATROCITIES AT PORT HUDSON.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, describing the indignities heaped by the rebels at Port Hudson on the negro soldiers, says: "Prisoners taken by the rebels on the day of the late battle were deliberately murdered and piled up on the earthworks in sight of the negro skirmishers. Others were literally crucified—nailed alive to trees and slowly tortured to death. This could be distinctly seen by the black skirmishers, and more than one brutal rebel bit the dust at the bid of the negro's unerring rifies. At night the rebels came down from their earthworks and stripped the slaughtered negroes of their clothing and valuables, and ofered indignities to the inanimate bodies. During the flag of truce, on the following day, the negroes were not allowed to take advantage of it, and to-day their bodies can be seen stripped and stark lying up close under the guns of the enemy. Oh! but the perpetrators and advocates of this inexpressibly damnable injulty are storing up to themselves wrath against the day of wrath."

Board of School Controllers.

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: At the last meeting of the Board of School Controllers the report of the committee to whom was referred the subject of an increase of the salaries of the school-teachers was presented. The committee reported that they thought the increase just and proper, and that the salaries have at no time equalicathose in other great cities, and they receive no more than they did several years ago. The committee recommended that the salaries of all the teachers emcommended that the salaries of all the teachers em-ployed by the Board be increased twenty-five per cent, except in those special cases in which the Board have already authorized an increase. After some debate, the resolution was amended to the effect that the increase should be discretionary with the Board. It is but just and proper that the salathe should be increased, but not in the way, the committee propose. The usual mode in which salaries are raised is by increasing the percentage on the lowest salaries; for instance, the principal of a grammar school is paid \$1,200 per an num, while the principal of a primary school renum, while the principal of a primary school receives but \$300 per annum, an amount entirely dis-proportioned to the seivices rendered. Thus a general increase of 25 per cent, would give the one \$300 per annum additional, and the other but \$75. The principal of a primary school has under her charge about two hundred little children. The amount of work she daily performs—often in badly ventilated rooms—is incredible, and all for the paltry sum of \$300 per annum. The drudgery of teaching is performed in the primary schools. When children reach the grammar schools the foundation has been laid, and the work is comparatively easy. I trust that the practical members of the Board will examine the subject in a business-like manner, and do justice to the poorly-paid prim ary school teachers. It am, sir, respectfully, I. E. Knights of the Golden Circle in Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of The Press: Size: While most men throughout the State are now most solicitous about the rebel raid, we in this part of Lehigh are chagrined to see a few men busy inaugurating castles of the K. G. C. On Monday night a castle was organized at Fogelsville, by two fellows from Satztown, Besks county-certainly an enlightensh place to come from. Judge——is said to have been an active electioneerer. One old man, uswards of 60, who, at the beginning of the rebellita, had promised, by the service of the best of the service letter, to help the South with men, was said to have been very prominent. Lazo night another castle was organized at Ironton, North Whitehall town-ship. Other meetings are to be held in other parts

ship. Other meetings are a considered and of the county.

Thorough Union men in shigneighborhood are very much disconcerted about the raid, bright the same time many of us cannot help asking. "Why shall we go to drive them off, while rebel sonciaves are forming at our very depres "I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, KAPPA. OREFIELD, Lehizh county, Ps., June 17, 1863.

Complain: Against the Alabama.

By the last West India man we received intelligence of the destruction of the ship Oharlos Hill by the Alabama. Since then we have leavied that, although the ship was built in Boston, the cargo (sait) which she had on board was shipped at Liverpool, for Montevitee, by an English tim. Captain Percival, of the Charles Hill, his lodged a formal protest against the destruction of his vessel. He states that when he was captured by the Alabama on the 55th of March, in lat 19, 22, 87, long, 26 30' W., he solemnly protested, before Capt. Semmes, that his cargo was owned by an English firm. Notwithstanding which, Semmes pillaged the Charles Hill of all her sea stores, oals, and nautical instruments, and then set fire to the vessel. Capt. Percival, with his crew, were several days on board the Alabama before they were landed on one of the West India Islands, after which they made their way to Pernamburo, where the protest was formally made before the United States consul. The atten-OREFIELD, Lehizh county, Pa., June 17, 1863.