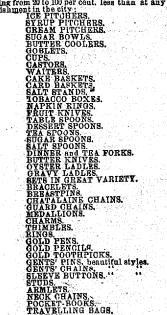
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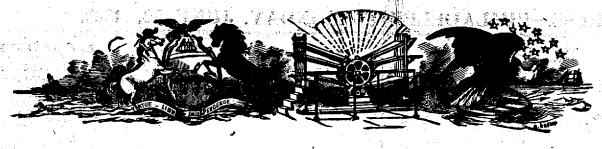
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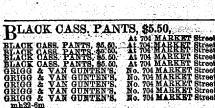
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WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
Nearly opposite the Merchants' Hotel,
PHILADELPRIA.
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Wick,
Wick,
Wick,
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We also keep an assortment of REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS, and PROVISION SAFES, all of
which we offer at the lowest market prices. CLOTHES WRINGERS. CLOTHES WRINGERS! CLOTHES
WRINGERS!!

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SPICES, DRIED ERUITS, BUTTER, CHESE, LARD,
And Country Produce generally,
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For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manuscripters refer to their numerous patrons throughout the failon, who are familiar with the character of their manuscripters and superior to the control of the c

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1863,

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1863.

THE INVASION.

THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.

Cumberland Again in our Hands. RECONNOISSANCE TO ROMNEY.

What it Revealed. Rebels Build a Bridge at Williamsport. THEIR FACILITY, FOR OBTAINING SUPPLIES.

Ohio Railroad. Relative Position of the Contestants

Great Destruction on the Baltimore and

Special Despatch to The Press.]

BALTIMORE, June 21. Passengers from Frederick last night report that the rebels were advancing from Boonsboro on that city, and that in consequence hundreds of people were leaving. One of the pickets informed a resident of Frederick that the rebel design was to enter Baltimore. Their entree to this city will not be very easily effected. York avenue, Pennsylvania avenue, and other streets to the northeast and northwest are being barricaded, to prevent any pos-sible approach. All last night laborers were at work forming abattis along the roads. Hogsheads of tobacco, old drays, and lumber of all descriptions. are thrown across the highways, and the work of defence progresses with celerity and steadiness. Official information has been received at headquarters that Cumberland has been repossessed by our forces, and that a reconnoissance sent out to Romney showed that no rebel forces were in that region. It was discovered that between Cumber-

land and Martinsburg, the country had been utterly laid waste, the railroad track entirely torn up, the bridges burned, abutments destroyed, and the railroad iron carried off by the vandals. The terminus by the Baltimore and Ohio road may now be said to be at Harper's Ferry. The present position of the contending armies, as understood in official quarters, is this: Lee; has pushed his army up so that the left wing rests in Maryland, and to get supplies he has invaded Pennsylvania; Lee is busily at work putting his army in fighting trim and drawing for it ample supplies on the Pennsylvania border. General Hooker, in the neantime, has pushed his army up so that the right wing reats on Poolesville. The advance into Maryland must be made, before the rebel army can give battle. With this view, no doubt, it was that the rebels have built the bridge, and it is said to be a very strong one, across the canal at Williamsport;

by this means their forces are enabled to plunde about the neighborhood and supply themselves for the coming campaign, The purposes and designs of General Lee are gradually developing themselves, and we now begin of the immediate future. The invasion was no offspring of rebel impulse, nor the result of a quickly formed deliberation. It bears the impress of a longconceived design, and the effect of consultation and counting of chances and cost. Conscious of increased weakness by a further delay of a few months, within which the Government would have fully equipped, act, and eager to revenge the loss of chancellor the fall of Vicksburg, the rebel leaders have commenced an active campaign, which, while it satiates the clamors in the South for a forward movement, and success on the soil of Maryland or Pennsyl rebel hosts? Our fertile fields may be laid waste, our horses carried off, and property de stroyed; our cities sacked, the wheels of busines

stopped, and personal comforts denied us. Harrisburg, Greencastle, Hagerstown, Pittsburg in possession of the enemies of the country! What of that willingly offered themselves as sacrifices. What is Instead of insisting against invasion when invasion brings death to the invaders, it should be invited to its own destruction. The rebel force marching der the banner of Ewell is too small to suppose that

the rebels ever intended to make Pennsylvania pattle-ground. They must have mistaken the grit and spirit of our people, if they had supposed they would not have been met by an impromptu army on our very borders. The hosts gathering at Harrisburg are now fully competent for the emergency that called them into existence, and the rebels dare not venture on so dangerous an experiment as its capture. Intelligent persons do not credit the invading rebels with a greater force, all told, than twenty thousand men. These are not marching in single column, for they have ene-mies to contend with on all sides. They are reported to be within a short distance of Harper's Ferry, at Point of Rocks, in the valley, at Winchester, at Boonsboro, at Williamsport, and at Haerstown. They are, therefore, extensively divided. though of course, in case of an extensive battle, they might be summoned together. They would have Couch in their front, Tyler on their left, and General Schenck in reserve on their right. It is imssible to conceive of the movement in any other

light than as a feint to deceive. Hooker, and to coar again a battle of South Mountain, with an imssibility of attaining its success or brilliancy Hooker is before Lee with a watchful eye, and ready to pounce upon him at the first favorable opportunity. He cannot be lured away by the false representation that the North is at the mercy of General Ewell. He has confidence in the spirit of the Pennsylvanians, and in their hands, in this par ticular emergency, he is willing to leave a contes which ought to end, not solely in the defeat of the destruction. The backward movement from Pennregret more than rejoicing, for we sustain the disgrace of their tread upon our soil without our ad-

ministering a rebuke The western part of Maryland will for many days be the scene of the most active operations of the rebels. Awed by the preparations at Harrisburg, they have returned, and the people of Baltimore are becoming alive to the danger which now threatens their own city. Passengers from Frederick, this morning, report that rebel pickets were seen last is a very short distance, was occupied last night. and the indications were that Frederick would be in was removed on Monday last, as it was too small to make any resistance, and their only service would

emoved to this city, bringing with them their effects. be produced to go in that direction for any price. The affection existing between rebels and horses is of the most intense and touching character. scarce, are somewhat jubilant in the prospect of

approaching that place from New Oreck, and that sages are interesting: t was thought that an engagement would take

lace."
Yesterday afternoon further information was recived here from New Creek, per telegraph, by way of Wheeling and Pittsburg. It appears that the Confederates fell back before General Kelly's advance without fighting, as no engagement was reported. They continued their retrograde movement to Cumberland, followed by General Kelly. They re-entered the last-named city, but remained but a short time, as they were pressed by the Federal forces. They left Cumberland on Thursday in the direction of Bedford, Penasylvania, where it was stated they alleged they were going. The Union leagues of Baltimore are arming for the emergency. The members comprise about ten thousand, and at their meeting, on Thursday night, they resolved to offer their services when the safety of Baltimore would seem to require them. For the present, affairs in this neighborhood are quiet, though we know not what a day may bring forth.

THE SPIRIT IN BALTIMORE. cept amongst the enemies of the republic: Many of them have fled in terror.

Several thousands of the Union men have encolled themselves in the militia, in obedience to Gov. Bradford's call, and it is thought that the whole quota of Maryland will be raised in Baltimore alone. They are mustered in as fast as they present themselves.

If the rables wells any demonstration on any city. If the rebels make any demonstration on our city, they will find us ready to receive them. There is no abatement of the zeal to meet the insolent foe. abatement of the zeal to meet the insolent foe. General Schenck is keenly alive to the situation, and is heartily supported by the Governor and the Mayor in his exertions to put the city in a complete state of defence and resistance.

The coming of the New York 7th cheered our hearts, for they are old friends. They gave the Union population new courage. Their first service, yesterday, was to escort fifteen hundred of Grant's rebel prisoners through the disloyal streets to Fort Mo-Henry. What a pitiable and revolting sight, those prisoners! prisoners!
A rebel female made demonstrations from one of the balconies of Barnum's Hotel, falling on her knees and praying for the success of the rebellion. Mr. Barnum got such a hint as will hereafter prevent these offensive demonstrations.

Barnum got such a hint as will hereafter prevent these offensive demonstrations.

I could tell you of military movements going to show we are up and doing, but n'importe. All I would say to our friends in the North, relly and help us drive the foe from the soil of Maryland.

You see no rebel or 'disloyal insolence any more amongst the enemies still residing in our town. They have a wholesome fear of General Schenck.

We are raising cavalry forces very rapidly. The Union Leagues, some eighteen thousand strong, are not sleeping on their arms. They are a military power now.

IMPORTANT CONTRADICTION.

IMPORTANT CONTRADICTION. IMPORTANT CONTRADICTION.

The rumor that prevailed last night of a force of twenty-five thousand rebels being at Williamsport, Hagerstown, and Sharpsburg, is ascertained this morning to be an entire fabrication. The only troops at those points are those of Jenkins and Hodges, the former making raids for horses and supplies, and the latter, with his infantry, standing at Williamsport in readiness to protect his crossing with them to Virginia. They are understood to be driving their plunder across, which would not indicate any lengthened stay on this side. As to the rumored construction of bridges at Williamsport and Shepherdstown, this is not very likely, as it is known that the Potomae is now so low as to render bridges unnecessary in crossing it.—Baltimore American, Saturday. THE INVASION OF MARYLAND—POSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES. OF THE REBEL FORCES.

Frederick, Md., June 20.—[Special to the New York Herala.]—The rebel cavalry left Boonsboro last evening, after capturing a number of horses, and returned to Hagerstown. One regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery were in Hagerstown yesterday. Six thousand infantry is reported to have crossed at Williamsport, but it is not believed that they will visit Frederick.

The enemy has nearly 6,000 infantry this side of the Potomac under General Rhodes. Two regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry are at Sharpsburg, and the remainder are encamped between Williamsport and Hagerstown. No artillery has been sent over, nor have any troops crossed since esterday morning.
General Ewell has left Williamsport and gone to yards the main body. His command is stationed Constructions to the control of the Orth.
The cavalry force numbers about 1,200, under Jenins, and the party which first advanced upon
freencastle and Chambersburg numbered only 650.
A DISTINGUISHED ARREST. A DISTINGUISHED ARREST.

Quite a sensation was produced on Baltimore street, on Thursday night, owing to the arrest, in Gilmour's saloon, of a distinguished officer of the United States army, by Lieutenant Marshal, of the provost guard. The arrest occurred under the following circumstances: It appears that the officer had just arrived in this city from Washington, and had gone into Gilmour's saloon to procure some refreshment. He was dressed rather singularly, having a coat of Federal blue, with the insignia of a colonel of cavalry, while his pants were of the pattern usually worn by artillerymen, and of genuine "butternut" color. Persons who saw him enter the saloon strongly surmised that he wass rebel colonel,

ion strongly surmised that he was a rebel colonel, and a spy. Lieutenant Marshall of the Provost Guard, shortly appeared in the saloon, and informed the officer of the suspicions which were excited as to his being a rebel officer, and that he must produce some evidence to the contrary, whereupon passes were shown, signed by General Heintzelman and other military officials at Washington, from which it appeared that he was Colonel Sir Percy Wyndham, of the New Jersey Cavalry. The evidence was not considered conclusive, however, and he was further informed by Lieutenant Marshal that he must consider himself under arreat, and report at the office of the military provost marshal. After the colonel had finished his meal, he was escorted by Lieutenant Marshal to the office of Colonel Fish, where he was instantly recognized by that officer, and others present. The mistake was promptly adjusted, and Colonel Wyndham instantly released, with proper explanations.—Baltimore American.

RATLEGAD COLLISTON. RAILROAD COLLISION. RAILROAD COLLISION.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—A serious collision took place this morning on the Northern Central Railroad between Williamsport and Harrisburg, a passenger and freight train colliding. Six persons were killed and twenty wounded.

The latest advices say there are no rebels near Harrish Febru.

PENNSYLVANIA. A Large Force Reported Advancing on Pittsburg—Rebel Pickets at Uniontown. -Major Beazell, U. S. Volunteers, received intellithe rebels, in heavy force, were advancing on Pittsourg, Pa., via the National road leading from Oumberland across the Alleghany Mountains. Their pickets had reached Grantsville, Md., thirty-eight Wednesday evening last.—Washington Star, of Satur-OPERATIONS FROM HARRISBURG—CHAM-BERSBURG OCCUPIED BY STATE SOL-DIERS—REBELS CAPT®RED—THE TROOPS AT BARRISBURG. HARRISBURG, June 20, Midnight.—Active opera tions have commenced on our side. A portion of the New York Cavalry Regiment to day captured twenty rebel prisoners at McConnells. Colonel Lawrence, of the 127th Pennsylvania Regiment, with a portion of his regiment, who were mounted, also captured a squad of rebels who were marauding on this side of the river. We hold Chambersburg, and the citizens are arming and fortifying the city. General Couch has ordered that the place shall be

The fortifications opposite this city are finished, and are considered impregnable. General Couch has issued an order thanking the authorities and citizens of Harrisburg for their energy in construct. ing them at Hagerstown and Williamsport. They hold the south bank of the Potomac, from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry.
General Kelley drove them out of Cumberland.
When they left, they threatened to return and furnish themselves with horses and forage. They have It is thought that Rhodes' rebel force is opposite Williamsport, with twenty thousand men. General

mboden is reported to be advancing, but this is Governor Curtin will review the New York troops. The two Buffalo regiments have arrived.

The Secretary of War has sent a despatch, saying he will sustain the Governor in his promise to send the Pennsylvania troops home after the present emergency is over. HARRISBURG, June 20.—The Governor is being annoyed by officers asking for transportation home of Philadelphia volunteers. He states that he cannot see Pennsylvania troops suffer as some of them are suffering, for the want of blankets, &c., which they cannot receive until they are mustered into ser-The Governor informed the colonel commanding

one of the regiments who do not wish to go for six months, that he was mortified to hear them asking for transportation before any troops had been moved. towards the enemy. are concerned, and reflect great credit to themselves and upon the patriotic sentiments of the State. Go-vernor Curtin offered, this morning, everything that months, but as yet they have not accepted his offer.
Colonel W. B. Mann has been appointed provost
marshal, and his splendid company, with the police In response to a despatch from Hon, Henry D. Moore, of this city, in reference to the difficulty about the enlistment of volunteers, at Harrisburg, Governor Curtin replies as follows: "HARRISHURG, June 20.—The troops may elect to serve during six months, or during the existing emergency. In either case, they must be mustered into the service of the United States, the time being specified at time of muster, whether for six months, or 'for the emergency.'

A. G. OURTIN.'

The Wissahickon Cavalry return home this eventual was a superstance of the Company of the

but in some instances brutal. The following pasout in some instances bruish. The ionowing passages are interesting:

"Night came on, and we retired to rest under rebel protection, and in the morning the court-house bell was rung, and an order read requiring the citizens to give up all the guns, swords, pistols, and other warlike weapons within two hours, and that if they were not delivered up they would search our houses and burn down every property in which aims should be found. The guns were promptly turned in according to order, and a curious looking amory was soon established. There were guns of all descriptions, some without barrels, some without triggers, and others without locks, but in the number there were about two hundred good muskets, which had been collected after the raid last year by the United States Quartermaster.

"As I before stated, we played a little sharp with the worthless trash they compelled us to take for money. They demanded \$900 for the horses taken from them by the citizens. They set up the curious plea in support of this demand, that no citizen has a right to take property from military invaders, but that they had a right to take from the farmers and others eny property that would be of use to them—a right which they illustrated by setzing about one hundred and fifty horses, and a quantity of saddles, harness, &c., in the neighborhood. So, as the next best thing to be done, we collected the \$900 in rebel

money from the different stores, and with that paid them for their horses. Of course, they could not well refuse to take their own currency!

"Before leaving, our visitors went to the part of the town occupied by the colored population, and kidnapped all they could find, from the child in the cradle up to men and women of fitty years of age. They tied them with ropes by the wrist, and, pistol in hand, drove them through the streets, firing at them to make them through the streets, firing at them to make them hurry along! It would have made your very heart ache to have witnessed this high-handed and brutal outrage committed on these poor defenceless creatures. The indignation of our citizens was intense, but what could they do? The first lot sent through was in charge of a small guard, which was captured, and the negroes set free again at Greencastle, about ten miles from here, but I am afraid they were recaptured again by the rebels.

"I have just had a conversation with one of the wounded Union cavalry soldiers, who fought with the rebels from Bunker Hill, and reached our place on Monday night about four hours before Jenkins' forces, came in. There were about 150 of them, and they skitmished with the rebel advance until near Greencastle. We had this young soldier secreted while the rebels were here. They told us that this little band fought, them gallantly at Bunker Hill from four o'clock until night. They used a brick church as a fort, making loop-holes through the walls for their guns. Although they admitted having a vastly superior force, our fellows fought them gallantly, and thus kept them from capturing the large train of army, wagons which passed through this place on Monday. This was evidently the prize the rebels were after, as the first question they asked on their arrival was, "How far is the wagon train ahead?" Of course, none of our citizens gave the satisfactory information. The bitterness of their curses showed how much they were disappointed, and how nobly our little fore did their duty in cove

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Evacuation of Acquia Creek—Whereabout

of Lee and Hooker.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Passengers reaching here this morning, from Baltimore, report that heavy firing was heard northwest of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. No one seems able to account for it, although it is supposed that there has been an engagement in the neighborhood of Monocacy. If the rebels are in that vicinity and there is no reason to doubt it—they will pro-bably succeed in destroying the fine bridge over the Monocacy river, belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The evacuation of Acquia Creek is made con plete. Everything has been taken away; but the place has not been fired, not is 12 intended that the rebels shall destroy it in that mamier; for the purpose of preventing which, a gunboat lies out in the stream well provided to contest any such demonstraion. There is nothing there that can be of any use to them, excepting the buildings, which they cann hold. The rails which were used for transportation purposes, terminating at that position, have a en torn up and taken away by our forces. o state that General Lee is believed by the commande f the grand Army of the Potomac to be operating in hi score, many rumors exist as to the position of the ginia, even if the storm reached far enough to cause rivers over which they must cross. But it is not believed that at present there is any disposition on the tired and hungry is the cause of this raid, and they have not yet succeeded in gathering in to their

hearts' content the riches contained without the de-A SINGULAR RUMOR-CONFLICTING RE-PORTS. The New York Express, in the third edition of Saturday, has the following, which we consider doubtful: and our forces at that point have been defeated. [This must have been on Thursday, but at what time it is not stated.—Exp.] Gens. Lee and Ewell, on Thursday, took possession of Thoroughfare Gap, which they hold.

General Longstreet is threatening Slocum at Leesburg. ine rebel General Hillwas at Dumfries on Thurs-

The secessionists of Frederick, and they are not scarce, are somewhat juilibant in the propect of soon saluting their admirers. The rebel policy is son saluting their admirers. The rebel policy is son saluting their admirers. The rebel policy is said to be very 'concillatory.' They sette nothing that they cannot lay they hands on, and of every thing which their sake they must be mustered into the service of the United States, the time being that they cannot lay they hands on, and of every thing which their sake they are promised by poole of the service of the United States, the time being they return the promises to pay of the "Conciderate' government—a sufficient value of the service of the United States, the time being they return home this every concillatory." They selected as willingness to the service of the United States force sengaged.

The Wisseland of the Wisseland of the service of the United States forces engaged.

A MOYEMENT TOWARDS MCOONNELLS-LAD, It within the relation of the Concilent of the States forces engaged.

Up to this time it is assertanced that Gen. Tyler is not only secure at Maryland Heights, but that no enemy is withing seeing distance.

The passenger train between this city and Prederic resolution of the proposed o chusetts captured the battle-flag of the sta virginia Cavalry.

More than one hundred prisoners were captured—members principally of the ist, 3d, 4th, and 5th Virginia Cavalry. They say they were under the command of Gen. Stuart. Among the prisoners is one colonel, three majors, and a lot of line officers. The major and sixty men, who were stationed behind the haystacks, were nearly all captured. The major considered his position impregnable, not believing that any cavalry would dare make a charge upon the place, swept as the whole field was by three lines of guns.

Although it is not a proper matter to state the whereabouts of General Hooker's army, it is safe ont. In the absence of official information on this ommander of the rebel army with his immediate orces. An idea which seems to have, in the last wo or three days, received believers, is, that he has wested Maryland and Pennsylvania with his partiean rangers, guerillas, &c., to annoy the Army of the Potomac, while he slips off to reinforce Bragg and overwhelm General Grant at Vicksburg. Another impression, probably better founded, is that he is massing a considerable force at Front Royal for the purpose of marching northward and engaging in the hird annual battle of Bull Run. Yesterday's rain was not of sufficient duration to place any barrier in the way of their recrossing the iver when they desire to return to the soil of Virhem any inconvenience whatever by a rise in the

In the fourth edition the Express seems to cast a doubt upon the authenticity of this despatch, but says it has "a forbidding look." The report in the Washington Star, of last evening, that the rebels are advancing towards Pittsburg, is, if correct, a lisproval of the Express rumor. The Sur says a cavalry reconnoissance on the day before yesterday, (Thursday,) under Gen. Stahl, demonstrated that a considerable force of rebel eavalry were in the immediate vicinity of Washing-

ton; while Col. Duffie's cavalry, on the same day, definitely ascertained that Lee holds Thoroughfare Gap with a similar force.

Other information leads to the conclusion that Lee is also holding the gaps of the Blue Ridge in our front. THE CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT AT ALDIE BETWEEN GREGG AND STUART.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

THE CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT AT ALDIE BETWEEN GREGG AND STUART.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

ALDIE, Wednesday, June 17.

The advance of General Gregg's cavalry command reached this place at about two o'clock this afternoon, where two brigades of the enemy, commanded by General Stuart in person, were found in possession. After three thours' hard fighting they were forced to retire. The fight, while it lasted, was one of the sharpest that has occurred during the war, and as a censequence the loss of officers and men on both sides is very heavy.

The ene my's pickets were first encountered a little east of the village, by companies H and M of the 2d New York (Harris' Light) Cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Dan, Whittaker, and were by them driven through the town back to a ridge of hills half as mile to the west, extending across from the Middleburg and Snicker's Gap roads, where the rebel force was in position and ready for action. The advance brigade, under General Klipatrick, immediately roved through to the westerly edge of the town. The 1st Maine, Ool. Douty, was sent off to a point half a mile to the left, and the 4th New York, Col. Cear ola, to the right, to support a section of Andrews' battery, placed on a rise of ground north of the Fnicker's Gap road. The enemy, at this time, occupied the hill, as before stated, where they had four guns in position; a line of their skirmishers occupied a fence on the eastern slope, and a long ditch, just in front of which were half a dozen stacks of hay—thus commanding both Middleburg and Snicker's Gap roads. A stronger position could not well have been else off.

When the exact position of the enemy had been stecks of hay—thus commanding both Middleburg and Snicker's Gap roads. A stronger position could not well have been discovered. Companies H and M, accompanied by Lieutenants Whitsker, Raymond, Martinson, Homan, and Stuart, moved off down the Middleburg road. The fence to the right was quickly thrown down, and, with a dash, this forloin hap for the right w

road, took a position held by the 2d battalion of the
4th New York.

The rebels, at this time, charged down the same
road and drove before them a squadron, when Gen.
Kilpatrick ordered the 1st Maine, Colonel Douty;
1st Massachusetts, Lieutenant Colonel Curtis, and
a battalion of the 4th New York, under Colonel
Cesnols, to charge up the road. There was a little
hesitancy at first, when General Kilpatrick, accompanied by Colonel Douty, of the 1st Maine, and
Captain Costar, of General Pleasanton's staff, went
to the front and called upon the troops to follow.
There was no hesitancy them. The Maine boys gave
three cheers for General Kilpatrick, and the whole
column made a dash up the road in the face of a
terrible fire from carbines, rifes, and cannon, sweeping everything before them. This virtually ended
the fight. The rebels, after a little more skirmishing, fell back, and our forces to-night occupy their
position.

Colonel Cesnola was under arrest at the com-

the place, swept as the whole field was by three lines of guns.

The meeting of Gen. Greeg's command was entirely unexpected by the rebels. Stuart had arrived thus far on a forced march into Maryland—having marched 25 miles this morning, and expecting to be on the road again in the evening.

Two regiments had entered the town, and had pressed into their service all the blacksmit tools to be found, and when our advanced guard approached, they were busily engaged shoeing horses. To-day the command of Colonel Duffle passed through Thoroughfare Gap after a brief fight, and to-night occupies Middleburgh, five miles from Aldie, and in the rear of Stuart's army. Stuart will have to fight to morrow at a disadvantage, or what is more probable sneak off to-night. Captain Allen, of the 4th New York Cavalry, came through the rebel lines with this news.

During the engagement to-day, General Greeg managed affairs in a manner reflecting the highest credit upon his profession. He was fortunate not only in having an efficient staff, but able commanders under him to execute all orders received. actenty-nee indusant. Clinia stops in his bothers to sustain it.

It is the desire of North Carolina to withdraw from the contest, and assume a neutral position.

The mail steamer Dudley Buck leaves here for New York to-morrow, at 50 citock P. M.

Gen. Wild's appointment as Military Governor of North Carolina is hould; averested.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG. Official Report of Admiral Porter — The Situation to the 15th—Johnston's Force Insufficient—Surrender Expected.
WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Navy Department has received a report, dated June 9, near Vicksburg, in which Admiral Porter states that on the 7th inst. owing to a report that the rebels in force (about

4,000 strong) were threatening Milliken's Bend, by two black regiments and a part of the 29th Iowa, the gunboats Choctaw and Lexington were des-patched to that place to protect them. Our troops had thrown up some extra entrenchments near the levee, and prepared to receive the rebels, with some doubts as to the issue. The enemy made his attack before daylight, and many of our men had not arrived at that point. powered and had to retreat behind the bank, near the water's edge, followed closely by the rebels. The gunboats then opened fire on the rebels with shell, grape, and canister, and they fled in wild con-fusion, not knowing the gunboats were there, nor to the woods and soon disappeared. When last heard from the enemy was bound in the direction of Lake Providence, and Admiral Porter had despatched gunboats to meet them. In another report of the same date, Admiral Por-

ter says:

"The army is still advancing close to the works. A battery opened fire on the day before yesterday, and cleared everything before it. The mortars keep constantly playing on the city and works, and the gunboats throw their shell whenever they see any work going on at the batteries, or any new batteries being put up. Not a soul is to be seen moving in the city; the soldiers lying in their trenches or pits, and the inhabitants being stored in caves or holes dug out in the cliffs. and the inhabitants being stored in caves or holes dug out in the cliffs.

"Vicksburg must fall. It is only wondered that it has held outso long."

The rebel steamer Lady Walton came down from Little Rook, Arkansas, a few days since, and gave herself up to the commanding officer at Whiteriver.

MEMPHIS, June 18, via Cairo, June 20.—The steamer Imperial has arrived, bringing official advices from General Grant's army to Monday, the 16th inst. vices from General Grant's army to Monday, the 15th inst.

The rebels opened a vigorous fire with artillery and muskerry along the whole line, keeping it up most of the day.

At times their firing was furious, but it was without much effect.

The rebels placed two of their mortars out of reach of our guns and sharpshooters, from which they fired nearly a hundred shells at our trenches, but only wounded two or three of our men. The siege is being pressed with vigor on all sides, the defences in our rear being daily strengthened.

General Johnston is evidently afraid to make an attack on our forces.

Guerillas are swarming the banks above and below here; and firing on all the passing boats. The Alice Dean was fired on at Buck's Island, 35 miles below, and one man was killed.

Measures are being taken to check the operations of the guerillas. A heavy cavalry force is being sent South by Gen.

M neavy to the steing seate south by Cren.

Murfreesboro, June 20.—The information received here says that Gen. Grant will undoubtedly take Vicksburg.

Ten days ago he entrenched his position on the Big Black, and in the rear of Sherman on Walnut Hills. He is able to defeat any force which may be sent against him, and Johnston cannot collect forces sufficient to dislodge him before the mines shall have been exploded and the city taken.

David Bioren, of the 4th Indiana Battery, was shot to-day for desertion.

Louisville, June 20.—The steamer McCombs has just arrived, bringing 53 prisoners of the guerilla band that invaded Harrison county, Indiana. Some 10 or 12 of them were shot, and the balance of them were taken a few miles up the river, near Leavenworth. worth.

MEMPHIS, June 15, via Cairo.—In the fight between Johnston and Grant, on the 6th of June, about 700 Confederate prisoners were captured, 150 of whom arrived yesterday. In conversation with one of the prisoners, a former resident of this city, I learn that Johnston, in that engagement, had 15,000 men. Johnston could not hold his position.

A man has grived from the interior of this State. wounded.

I am told by two gentlemen from the rear of Price's army, who left on the 9th, that that officer had a large force in the vicinity of Milliken's Bend, and that he was destroying cotton sheds and gins in all directions.

guerilla, was allied, a scout.

The Warrior brings news from Vicksburg up to the 12th. Guerillas had landed on the cotton plantation back of Milliken's Bend, capturing negroes, and burned a considerable number of cotton sheds, gina, and farming utensils.

The rebels were driven off of De Soto Point last
Thursday, by gun and mortar boats.

The river is rising, with plenty of water to Vicksburg.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.
The best information credits Loring at Jackson with 5,000 men; Walker at Yazoo city with 5,000, and Johnston at Canton with 15,000. These will be massed together to attack General Grant in the rear, but he holds all the fords on the Big Black river, which must be crossed by Johnston and Loring. Rebel cavalry are continually on the scout outside of Grant's lines. Much sickness is said to prevail in Vicksburg, and the citizens desire its capitulation, which Pemberton absolutely refuses. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. A Letter to "Old Rosy."
[Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]
MURFREESBORO, June 14. ness on the part of the writer, although she sees the truth as through a glass darkly. The evil she com-plains of undoubtedly exists to an alarming extent, although the real cause may not have been discovered. There has been so much rascality connected members of the medical department should be suspected of complicity therewith. But whether the writer of this letter is correct in her surmises, or not, the sentiments she utters are worthy of being made household words throughout the length and

made household words throughout the length and breadth of the loyal States:

"General Rosechans—Sir: What is the meaning of so many men getting discharged from your army? there have such numbers come from the 19th Illinois and from Nashville who were in good health. How is it that they are so fortunate as ato get their discharges when others are not permitted to visit their families? I think there is a leak at the hospital. The doctors are too fond of money; and the soldiers, by selling cotton and dividing the proceeds with the doctors, manage to procure their discharges. There are here three from one family who have come home. They belonged to the 19th Illinois Infantry, and their name is Ambrose. One of them was in perfect health. They got into the hospital to nurse the sick, and there they obtained discharges from the army.

"Now is this right, Rosey? If it is, I am no judge of war. I have two sons in the army. They have been in the service for two years, and during all that time they have never received a furlough. Is it just to discharge so many, and never let others come home? Just look after the doctors at Nashville, or the first thing you know you will have but a small army. There are traitors amongst them who will thin your ranks for you. A great many have come home to this city in the way and condition I have indicated.

"I send my beat respects to you, and good wished, hoping you will, with the help of God, whip Bragg and all his host, and then send my boys home to me. It has been two years since I have seen them. The God of Heaven be with you, and lead you on to victory!

"A mother who has sons in the army, and who don't like cowards.

Everybody will appreciate the patriotic sentiments of that letter, as well as the sly humor which permission of the commanding general, is an evidence of his transparent candor towards the public, and of the sterling honesty with which he endeavors to administer the affairs of his department. If any attempt is ever made in this department to cover up the shortcomings breadth of the loyal States:

NORTH CAROLINA. The Revolted Unionists—A Threat from North Carolina—Another from Davis. States transport Emily, Capt. Ashcroft, arrived from Newbern, N. C., this A. M., by which we received the following news from our correspondent dated NEWBERN, June 17, 1863.-John L. Lay, the naval superintending engineer of this department, recentl gave a public exhibition of the operations of his submarine obstruction remover in the presence of a large number of naval officers. It satisfactorily demen, soon as a military post is established at Raleigh.

The 5th Massachusetts, nine months' men, leave here for home on the 22d inst., by which time they will be relieved by the arrival of another regiment. This arrangement will be carried out in order that our forces here shall not be diminished.

The aristocraoy and extensive slaveholders in North Carolina are strongly opposing the course of Governor Vance; the Supreme Court, the Whig Legislature, W. W. Holden, of the Raleigh Slandard, and other opposition papers in this State, who represent the poor white masses in their desire to separate from the Confederacy.

From the Standard it appears that President Davis has given North Carolina to understand, that if she attempts to carry her movements of separation into effect, the Confederate army, in its retreat from Virginia into the cotton States, will devastate and lay waste the entire State of North Carolina. Hence it is concluded that no move to this end can be made by that State until there is a force of at least seventy-five thousand Union troops in her borders to sustain it.

It is the desire of North Carolina to withdraw

Gen. Wild's appointment as Dulits North Carolina is hourly expected.

Commence of the second second

THREE CENTS. At the banquet given on Thursday by a large num ber of prominent citizens of New York, to General Meagher, he delivered a speech, which is valuable as the eloquent expression of the Irish soldiers through their gallant leader. His philippic on the peace movement is especially severe: peace movement is especially severe:

General Meagher, after referring to the exploits of the Irish on the battle-fields of the world, and especially in the history of this country, spoke at considerable length concerning the peace-at-any-price policy, amid the most rapturous applause. He said he should be doing dishonor to the dead if he admitted, for a moment, that those who had fallen had not fallen in a war sanctioned by our obligations of eternal good will to those from whose patriotism, love of liberty, and deep interest in humanity, this Republic took shape and derived its wondrous fidelity. [Cheers,] What swindling hypocrite, what brazen knave, what paltry dastard, what scurvy politician, called for peace? We must prosecute this war until the insurrection is suppressed. [Cheers,] The company rising and waving handkerchiefs,] War, he admitted, was a calamity. But, he continued, there is something infinitely more griewous to a people than war—than civil war itself, with its appalling progeny of evils—the loss of public virtue, the spread of falsehood, the reign of treachery, the prosperity of the mean and vicious, the exaltation to places of honor, and lic virtue, the spread of falsehöod, the reign of treachery, the prosperity of the mean and vicious, the exaltation to places of honor and respectability of the illiterate, the vulgar, the sordid and rapacious. The havoe that war makes will be repaired. Industry, art, ambition, survive, though whole regions are laid desolate. The cite will be repaired. Industry, art, ambition, survive, though whole regions are laid desolate. The cite purified and glowing, will arise again in grander proportions from its embers, and its restored bells proclaim a joyful resurrection. Nature herself, ever compassionate and beautiful, heals the wounds and obliterates the scars which the deadliest strife has left; and in the shade of her ample leaves, underneath her sweetest flowers and the green field which she kindles into waving gold, will wash away the stains and dedicate to peace the broken weapons of the fight. Such are not the fruits of peace, when peace is paramount to the sancity of the laws, to the authority of the Government, to the political consequence and historic dignity of the nation, and its apostles urge it regardless of the irreparable detriment to the national life and reputation it involves. [Great cheering.] Better, a thousand times, that the taxes should be multiplied, that trade should stand still, that commerce should be paralyzed, or limp lazily along, that multitudes should perish on the field with their country's dag pointed to the sun, and the glory of the martyrs; that gayety should put on mourning; that luxury should get down upon its knees and beg a crust; that the bittern and cormorant should usurp the warehouse and palace, and the fate of Tyre and Baablec be its visitation—better all this, a thousand times, than that a people, for the sake of having a reduced taxation, of having a glut of foreign importations, of being corpulent and at ease, should, at the bidding of craven or audacious demagogues, clamor for and insist upon a peace which would annihilate their sovereignty, closing their history wit of treachery, the prosperity of the mean and vicious, the exaltation to places of honor and lost ground, and resuscitate his shrivelled fortunes [laughter and immense enthusiasm;] in reprobation of such a peace every soldier in the Army of the Potomac, every soldier in the Army of the Potomac, every soldier in the Army of the Mississippi, every soldier East and West, under arms for the Union, will set his teeth, and bring his bayonet to the charge. [Tremendous cheering.] Talk to the returned regiments, and see if they do not, to a man, soout this opprobrious proposition, some of the noisiest and most flagrant advosates of which were among the very first to incite the Democracy to arms, and urge the war. [Ories of "Hear, hear."] Listen to the adjuration of the thousands who, within the last two years, have been laid to rest in the harness of battle on the field which their heroism has made magnificently famous, and over whose graves, uninscribed though they be, the fires of heaven by night and by day maintain for the chivalry of the republic a perpertual guard. [Great cheering latents and the content of the content o

heaven by night and by day maintain for the chivalry of the republic a perpertual guard. [Great cheering.] It comes to us in the darkness, it comes to us
in the sunshine; it outstrips the fleethess of the
wind on the prairie, it transcends the flight of the
eagle; the echoes of the Alleghanies transmit it to
the Sierras; from the towering forests of Oregon,
blending with the sublimest symphonies of hature,
it rolls along the rivers of the West; it is heard
above the war of the rushing waters of Niagara;
it is heard above the thunders of the storm on Huron or Ontario; it is everywhere heard throughout
the land; it is the voice of the living, though it
breaks from the lips of the dead; it is the prayer
of the hour answered by eternity; and by it, we, of
this day and generation, are conjured never to make
peace with the armed enemies of the United States. The Ohio Union Convention Hon. B. F. Wade, chairman of the committee on Hon. B. F. Wade, chairman of the committee on resolutions, made the following report:

Resolved. That the calamities of the present rebellion have been brought upon this nation by the infamous doctrines of nullification and secession, promulgated by Calhoun and denounced by General Jackson in 1829, and reiterated by the Convention—including the object of the convention—including the convention—including the convention of t lic.

Resolved, That the war must go on with the utmost vigor, till the authority of the National Government is re-established, and the old flag floats again securely and triumphantly over every State and territory of the Union.

Resolved, That in the present exigencies of the Republic, we lay aside personal preferences and prejudices, and henceforth, till the war is ended, will draw no party line but the great line between those who sustain the Government and those who oppose it; between those who rejoice in the triumph of our arms and those who rejoice in the triumph of the enemy.

the enemy.

Resolved. That immortal honor and gratitude are due to our brave and patriotic soldiers in the field, and everlasting shame and disgrace to any citizen or party who withholds it; that, sympathizing with the army in its hardships, and proud of its gallantry, the lovers of the Union will stand by it, and will remember, aid, and support those who are disabled, member, aid, and support those who are disabled, and the families of those who fall fighting for their country.

Resolved, That confiding in the honesty, patriotism, and good sense of the President, we pledge to him our support of his earnest efforts to put down the rebellion. Resolved, That the present Governor, David Tod, is an honest, able public servant, and that his official conduct deserves and receives the approbation of all loyal people.
After a few remarks by Mr. Wade, who was most enthusiastically applauded, the resolutions were adopted amid great enthusiasm. Hon. Wm. Dennison stated that the Ohio soldiers of the noble Army of the Cumberland had held a of the noble Army of the Cumberland had held a meeting at Triune, on the 9th, and appointed a committee to present their wishes on this crisis before the convention.

A letter representing the general voice of the army was then read, amid the greatest patrictic excitement. A portion is as follows:

"We sincerely hope that neither the Convention nor the people of Ohio will deem this action of her citizen-soldiery as formed upon any mere desire to participate, even in the mostremote degree, in party or political strifes at home, but solely from a most earnest wish that civil, State, and political action may be so conducted as to contribute to the great object which all true patriots, whether citizens or soldiers, must have at heart—the maintenance of the Government and the restoration of the Union. With parties, as such, we have long since ceased to sympathize, and to-day the Army of the Cumberland has but this platform of political principles: 'An unlimited use of all the energies and all the resources of the Government for the prosecution of the War until the rebellion is subjugated and the Union restored.' Though formerly divided by all the party distinctions of their time, we are to-day a 'band of brothers,' standing firmly and unitedly upon this broad platform. We ask of each other no reason why we are so united, but we gratefully accept the fact and let that suffice. We do not discuss whether slavery be wright or wrong; whether the slaveholder or Abolitionist is the primary cause of the rebellion; it is enough for us that the rebellion now exists, and that we are bound by the heritage of the past, and the hope of the future to put it down. We did not refuse to sustain the Government before the Administration inaugurated the policy of emancipation. We will not desert it now that it has. The efficiency and continued harmony of your army depend, in a great measure, upon the State Government at home. It has pleased that Government to give us, while yet in the field, a voice at the polls, while eminent civilians meeting at Triune, on the 9th, and appointed a com-mittee to present their wishes on this crisis before the convention.

Presentment of the Grand Jury for the Western District of Pennsylvania. LOYALTY THE FIRST DUTY OF THE CITIZEN.

at williamsport:

The Grand Inquest of the United States for the said district, having disposed of all the indictments laid before them, beg leave to represent to this honorable court that we hold it to be the duty of every man, irrespective of his peculiar political opinious, to be obedient to the laws of the land, and honorable court that we hold it to be the duty of every man, irrespective of his peculiar political opinions, to be obedient to the laws of the land, and aid, by all means in his power, in suppressing this wicked rebellion, that has already filled the land with sorrow, caused the death of many thousands of our brave men, and threatens the overthrow and destruction of our Government, under which the country has prospered as no other country ever has. If our Government is worth preserving, we possess the means and power of its preservation, and if we fail to use them, we will regret it when regret will be unavailing, and a form of government forced upon us that will be as oppressive, as the base idea is depressing to the heart of every true patriot and every man who has a just appreciation of the blessings we have hitherto enjoyed. When the chief Executive officers of the United States, and the State of Pennsylvania call upon the citizens to suppress rebellion, or repel an invasion in a loyal and non-seceded State, that call should be received and met with a hearty, cheerful, and prompt response, when the liberties of our country are in danger; when our country's flag is insulted and trampled under foot, and our dearest rights and privileges are threatened to be destroyed, not by a foreign foe, but by internal enemies who, for more than eighty years have largely enjoyed the benefits of our Government, if is not a time to stop and discuss the propriety of a law, or the wisdom of the measures that have been adopted to suppress rebellion or repel invaders. Our duty, and the duty of every citizen, is to support those to whom a majority of the people have confided the administration of the affairs of the Government in all proper, necessary, legal, and constitutional means to compel submission and preserve the Union from dismemberment, leaving the correction of errors to be settled when the rebellion is suppressed and peace restored to our distracted country. In such a time as the present men's passions are easily exci

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

8 00 15 09 Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from; as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1863.

The week closed with a moderate demand for money. Good borrowers get all they want at six per cent. A considerable ameunt of money is coming from the country, and the supply is likely to meet all demands against it for some time. Government securities are strong, sales being made at vectoralve figures. being made at yesterday's figures.

In the absence of exciting war rumors, gold has been steady all day, figuring at 133%@144, with an increased demand from outsiders. Many anticipate a lively scene of speculation during the existence of the impending battle in Virginia, the results of which will materially affect the price. Of course, it is impossible to say, at this moment, which way gold will jump in the meantime.

The great interest at present attached to war matters has caused a slight diminution of conversions into the five tiwenty lean. In times of great public calculities. eing made at yesterday's figures. threatened danger, most men neglect their mere pocket-nterests, in the intense feeling of securing a personal or ational existence. So it has been in regard to money natters, although, of course, business must go on, while subscriptions to a popular loan may go forward some day, and business, in consequence, is somewhat limited in extent. State and city loans were steady. Reading

in extent. State and city loans were steady. Reading sixes, 1870, sold at 108½; Schuylkill Navigation sixes. 1882, at 56: 1876s at 70; Long Island Railroad sevens at 106; Camden and Amboy mortgages at 108; Reading shares were steady at vesterday's figure, 51½; Pennsylvania at 64½; Beaver Meadow at 74: 166 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 24 for Philadelphia and Evie; 64 for Minehill; 66 for Harrisburg; 14 for North Pennsylvania; 22½ for Catawissa preferred; Tenthand Eleventh sold at 43; Spruce and Pine at 16½; Philadelphia Bank at 123½.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ading Thursday, June 18, 1863:

rom Port Carbon. Total of all kinds for the week.... 1,560,335 08 950,708 16 The following statement shows the business of the Reading Railroad during the month of May, 1863, com

Total.....\$505.516 92 \$2\$3,936 37 248,326 03 147, 412 24 Total net profit six months....\$1,217,993 23 \$725,845 75 The following is the amount of coal transported over the Schuylkill Canal for the week ending Thursday June 18, 1863: "Schuylkill Haven."
Port Clinton.....

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The New York Evening Post of to day says:
The stock market opened steady, the pressure to sall for cash being less than on preceding days. Government securities are firm, with the exception of seven-thirties, a large quantity of which have been thrown on the market by country investors in the five-twenties, certificates of indebtedness are better, in consequence of the issue having been almost suspended for the last fort-night. Gold certificates are wanted at 101, and currency certificates at 98%. We learn that a number of orders to purchase united States sixes of various issues have been realized to busy for the constitute of Kurops.

The New York Central sevens at 101%, and Michigan Southern second at par. for at 109: New York Gentral sevens at 101%, and Michigan Southern second at par.

Bank shares are held at higher prices, in consequence of the increased earnings. The report that the banks are about to pay their dividends in gold is not correct.

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

Set Fri Alv. Doc

Philadelphia Markets.

June 20-Evening. The demand for Flour is limited both for export and home use; 500 bbls Ohio extra family sold at \$3.50\, 6.75, and 1,000 bbls W. B. Thomas City Mills extra on private terms. The retailers and bakets are buying moderately at from \$5\, 66 for superfine; \$5.124\, 66.50 for extras, and 6.60\, 7.25 for extra family; fancy brands are moderately at from \$506 for superfine; \$5.124,06.50 for extras, and 6.5027.25 for extra family; fancy brands are selling at \$7.5028.50 \(\text{P} \) bbl, as to quality. Rye Flour is dull at \$5 \(\text{P} \) bbl. Corn Meal continus scarce, Penna at \$4 \(\text{P} \) bbl, and Brandy wine at \$4.12\(\text{M} \) 20.2 GRAIN.—Wheat is in steady demand at about previous rates; 6,000 bushels sold at \$1.602.62 for Pennsylvania reds, in store, and white at \$1.602.62 for Pennsylvania cross is store, and white at \$1.602.63 \(\text{P} \) bushel; the latter for Kentucky. Rye sells at \$1.03 \(\text{P} \) bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is without change; sales of 3.000 bushels prime yellow are reported at \$76, alloat and in store. Oats—There is less doing; about 2,000 bushels heavy Pennsylvania sold at 76077c, weight.

BARK.—30 hhds list No I queroitron are reported at \$25 \(\text{T} \) to me firmer in their views. We quote Middlings at 5300 bushels for \$1.00 \) of the first pennsylvania sold at 76077c, weight.

GROCERIES.—There is more doing in Sugar, and the market is firm. 600 hhds Cuba sold at 10260124c on time, the latter for choice. In Coffee there is very little doing. We quote Rio at 250314c, and Laguyra at 330 234c \(\text{P} \) in the market. Hams are selling at very full rates. PROVISIONS.—There is no material change to notice in the market. Hams are selling at very full rates. WHISKY.—Bbls are selling at from 460484c for Penna and Ohio, and drudge at 444c figallon. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

Flour 1.500 bbls.

Corn 1.200 bbls.

Corn 2.200 bbls.

New York Markets, June 20. New York phenetics, since Journal of the Markets, since Journal of the Markets of State and Western Flour continues to rule dull, and prices are again 5 cents of the State of \$5.5(Q6).7a for cemmon, and \$5.5(Q7.65 for good to choice extra.

Rye Ffour is inactive, with small sales at \$5.50@5.10 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is quiet. We quote Jersey at \$4.25; Brandywine, \$4.55; Calorie, \$4.40; puncheons, \$22.

Wheat is dull and le lower. The sales are 60,000 brishels at \$1.15@1.35 for Chicago spring; \$8.05 for inferior do: \$1.27@1.40 for Milwaukee Club; \$1.41@1.42 for amber Iowa; \$1.44@1.45 for winter red Western; and \$1.40@1.50 for amber Michigan.

Rye is generally quiet; sales 3.800 bushels at \$1.12, delivered. Barley remains dull and quotations are merely nominal.
Oats are lower, and the market is dull at 75@51c for Canadian, Western, and State.
Corn rules steady and there is a fair export demand; sales 94,000 bushels at 75@76c for shipping, and 74@75 for Eastern.

Ship News Ship News.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Arrived—Ship Missouri, from Glasgow; ship Adele, from Bremen; bark St. Olif. from Cardiff; berk Johan Martin, from Rotterdam; bark Emma and Ada, from Balize; bark Eliza Barst, from Bermusa; brig S. Small, from Calais; schooner Harstein, from find S. Small, from Calais; schooner reasonabilities. Small, from Calais; schooner reasonabilities. The brig Adventurer was slightly damaged by an accidental fire in the North River last nightly Providence, June 21.—The steamer! ea Gull, from New York, spoke, on Sunday morning, off Benvertaili, the United States steamer Curlew in search of privateers. The same day spoke the whale ship Molawk, from the Pacific for Nantucket, with 600 bbls oil.