MONDAY, JUNÉ 22, 1863.

THE INVASION. Special advices of a reliable character, received from Harrisburg at a late hour last evening, assure us that although the enemy are concentrating in force in Upper Maryland, and a portion of them are still within our borders, the danger of an immediate invasion of Pennsylvania would seem to have been averted. The clear foresight of Governor Currin, the stirring appeals of the State authorities, and the prompt response of the citizens of our own and adjacent States, have saved us from shame and disaster; and a feeling of quiet confidence is succeeding the excitement which only a day or two ago prevailed throughout the entire community. It is well that quiet should be restored, and that confidence should prevail; but it will not be well if we suffer our sense of security to lapse into indifference and apathy. Something more than the mere recollection of the recent uprising of our people will be required, in the future, to defend our State from invasion. There is no security for us but in untiring energy and unceasing vigilance. The necessity of organization was never more apparent than it is at present. Thousands of men are needed on the border, and our fellow-citizens in Adams and Franklin counties are still exposed to the depredations of the enemy. They look to us for aid. Let us recruit at least a half dozen new regiments in this city, immediately, and forward them to Harrisburg, where they can be despatched to the threatened points. Our honor and our interests alike demand that we shall continue as we have begun, and that we shall relax none of our efforts until every single rebel is driven from our soil, and the safety of our homes is as-

sured beyond a question. THE SITUATION. The news from Virginia which we print to-day, although not as full and definite as the views which we expressed on Saturday while the Army of the Potomac is free to operate on the south side of the river, and Harwill never attempt to get into Washington, unless he is confident of his ability to get make raids into Maryland and Pennsylvania with his cavalry; he will probably detach a large infantry force to guard the Upper Potomac fords, but his main army will, no doubt, remain in the Shenandoah Valley, and perhaps with Front Royal for its base of operations, until it is ready to attack General Hooker. The sensation despatches originated by New York Evening Express of Saturday, that an engagement

General HOOKER's right wing had been "badly cut up," are briefly disposed of in a train. The manufacture of drinking cups hye-line despatch from Washington, dated from the skulls of Union seldiers clausebles. yesterday, which states that as far as known. no portion of the rebel infantry is east of Bull Bun Mountain. It is possible, however, that LEE holds Thoroughfare Gap as reported, and that STUART is massing his cavalry at Warrenton. What dispositions General HOOKER has made to counteract these movements of the

He has, however, with obvious propriety, informed correspondents that "under no circumstances should be published the location of any corps, divisions, brigades, or regiments," and he has also requested that the location of his headquarters should not be mentioned, except during an engagement. We must, therefore, expect to remain in ignorance of the situation of affairs in Virginia, until a grand battle has been fought. When, or where it will be fought, we cannot say. It is obvious, however, that it cannot be delayed many days longer; for while | but it would appear that his hold upon its General HOOKER can afford to wait, and has mind has lately been weakened by various everything to gain by postponement, Gene- circumstances. Chief among these are disral LEE is in exactly the opposite situation, and must strike promptly or not at all. Delay will prove fatal to his plans and expectations. It cannot bring him ready been drained of men to fill his ranks;

positions of the armies, it is quite possible Potomac and the main body under LEE. have, he cannot only oppose General Hooker and, as such, has startled Europe. in front with a formidable army, but can detach the greater portion of EWELL's grand | knew it well, is France. It is the heart of

army, but, we think, cannot be far from have not known how to do it. NAPOLEON. Charlestown, notwithstanding the telegra- who ruled with the hand of iron in a glove near Harper's Ferry." Then one of our tered the Parisians; enriched their city special correspondents at Harrisburg states with the spoils of art from conquered that the rebels are in force between Wil- | CHARLES PHILLIPS said, "the miniature the Potomac with anything like this force, | his own great achievements. Thus, until it seems to us we should have had the he tired out their patience, he rode on the news in a less round-about way; for the necks of the Parisians. Louis Philippe State authorities should be constantly send- tried something of the sort, but so clumsily ing out scouts from Chambersburg and Get- that his mask did not conceal his purpose. If he should attempt invasion, and should | ruler in Paris. Add to this a niggardly nication with LEE would, in all probability, in a great city,) and the principal causes of be cut off, and he would speedily find him- Louis Philippe's unpopularity in Paris, zen soldiery. By subdividing his force into | tained.

subjected to much trouble and loss. Hagerstown under a General Rhodes. Then | troops whom NAPOLEON, merely to show | will be able to discover her name in a few days.

we have reports of a rebel advance upon their inefficiency in the field, had eleverly McConnellsburg and Bedford, in our own contrived to coax into the campaign State; of another advance against Pitts. Scarcely had the public joy at these sucburg; and, in addition to this, there is reli- cesses declined, ere NAPOLEON again had to able information that there are twelve hun- announce brilliant victories to France; vicdred cavalry in Maryland under JENKINS. These are the main reports that come to us | victories in which he had himself personally through authentic sources; but we might publish innumerable others of a more startling character, if we were disposed to give heed to the countless rumors that burden the columns of our excitable exchanges throughout the State. Enough is, nevertheless, known to convince the most skeptical among us, firstly, that there is still a very considerable force of the enemy menacing our southern border; and secondly, that their object is to make feigned or | time of Louis the Great to the Citizen-King, real attacks, as the occasion may serve, upon | had been unable to execute; he improved such points as we have suffered to remain | Paris by the formation of magnificent streets; unguarded. Harrisburg and Pittsburg may | he maintains a splendid Court, which is a be regarded as safe; and if the proper precautionary measures are taken, every city, town, and village in the State should be equally well protected against rebel incursions. We have the men and the means | it did in England, ) and France has never to defend our territory against invasion; and our sister States have come forward nobly | than during the present reign. It has never with proffers of assistance. We feel little solicitude, therefore, for the safety of Penn- III. began his reign there has not been one sylvania, provided we continue to organize and forward troops, and are content to en- in the last number of the Quarterly Review, trust the safety of Washington and Maryland | as follows: in Gen. HOOKER's keeping.

The Temper of the Southern Press. The temper of the Southern press, as evinced in articles which we occasionally reprint, is extremely vindictive to the North, and we nowhere find in any of the rebel journals expressions of a desire for peace and reconciliation. The Chattanooga Rebel of the 3d instant, referring to the announcement in Northern papers that one hundred thousand cavalry are to be raised, and regiments of negroes organized, says: "Our enemies, despairing of conquest by armies of infantry, and unwilling longer to expose their own precious persons to the privations, suffering, and death resultant from a fair and equal conflict, are resolved to burn up our bridges, cities, dépôts, and dwellinghouses, by raids in the interior, and to add the horrors of a St. Domingo massacre to their own plundering and brutal warfare." The Richmond Whig, in an article entitled the "Belt of Desolation," which we reprinted yesterday, observed: "Enough has been said of the barbarism of this mode of could be wished, in the present anxious state | warfare, and too much has to be confessed of the public mind, is sufficient to confirm of the entire impunity with which it is carried on. Our outcries and our admission of as to the plans of General Lee. His grand the weakness or the imbecility of our forces object is the capture of Washington, but, for | in the field, but add to the hellish joy of obvious reasons, he cannot hope to effect it the foe." Extracts of this character, unless he can succeed in defeating the Army which might be continued through any of the Potomac. He could easily throw his | quantity of space if necessary, serve entire army into Maryland if he desired, for to exhibit clearly the state of feeling the upper fords of the Potomac are in his in the South; for such articles would not possession, and we have no sufficient force be published unless approved by public in Maryland to oppose his advance; but, sentiment. Is there anything contrary to desperate as his condition may be, he will the rules of civilized warfare, or to the cusscarcely make such a rash venture as that toms of European nations, in the use of colored troops, or the employment of cavalry? for these seem to be the main charges

of France. Just now there is discontent in rebels made their appearance at 5 o'clock last evenue the public finances are said to last evenue. Paris because the public finances are said to last evenue. per's Ferry remains in our possession. He | brought against us. If there is, these rules is too shrewd to choose any line of opera- and customs were first violated by the rebels tions which, in the event of disaster, may | themselves, and in erecting a precedent they not be converted into a line of retreat. He | should have been prepared to abide by its | has behaved in an absurd manner in derequirements. It seems impossible to make our enemies believe that wantonness, cruelty, out again. He may, and probably will, and destructiveness are not attributes of Northern armies. It is vain to attempt to convince them that, in prosecuting the war for the Union, we have never overstepped the boundaries of military usage, but, on the contrary, for many months so allowed a mistaken lenity to guide our councils, and tie the hands of our generals, as to have it sneeringly said of us, at home and abroad, that we were waging war

upon "the rose-water policy." The barbahad taken place at Centreville, and that ritics that have disgraced the history of the war have been committed wholly by the refrom the skulls of Union soldiers slaughtered by masked batteries; the starvation of Union prisoners and their incarceration in loathsome dungeons; the hanging of loyal East Tennesseans :- these are well-attested atrocities committed by the rebels, and they would justify our troops in the severest acts of retaliation, were they disposed to emulate the barbarous example of their enemies. enemy, we are not permitted to know ex- But the Union Army is composed of Chriscept in a general and unsatisfactory way: tian soldiers, who could not, if they would, divest themselves of the instincts of humanity. We may deplore the false and inflammatory tone of the Southern press; but it tendencies.

seems impossible to correct its mischievous Should Paris become dissatisfied with its ruler, his continuance in power will be of short date. We cannot pronounce, with any regard for historical truth, that Paris is greatly dissatisfied with NAPOLEON III., content with his having stopped short in the liberation of Italy; with his continued protection of the Pope, by the occupation of Rome with French soldiers: with his doreinforcements, for the South has al- nothing policy as regards Poland; with his unfortunate invasion of Mexico; with his while it will afford us an opportunity of constant crusade against the freedom of the ascertaining more definitely his strength press; with his English alliance; and with and position—on both of which points we the presumed injury done to French inneed better information-and will likewise dustry by introducing Free Trade with allow us time to strengthen our position and | England. On the other hand, NAPOLEON

reorganize our artillery force. Therefore, has made some considerable concessions to it seems most likely that the coming battle, | the French people which might become even whose result may have a vital interest for | yet more important were they practically Washington or Richmond, will take place applied. Universal suffrage, which made within the present week. Where the battle- | him Emperor, is really a great boon-if proground shall be will perhaps be settled perly exercised. The recent elections in by the precedent of previous campaigns in | France show how readily that boon may be Virginia. General Hooken is reported to | nullified. Frenchmen, though they posthe of the opinion that Lee is operating in sess universal suffrage, are so hemmed in his front, and unless some important move- by open official interference, and particular ment should take place to alter the relative | surveillance, and secret espionage, that they cannot sent their favorites to the Legislathat the battle of Manassas may be fought | ture. So much is this the case that the elecfor the third time between the Army of the | tion of twenty-five popular candidates, in a Corps Législatif of two hundred and se-But if LEE has the force he is represented venty-ore, is considered as indicative of a to have, and which we fear he may really | desire to overthrow the Napoleon dynasty, Paris as has been remarked by one who

division, estimated at thirty-four thousand | that great empire. France herself has prestrong, for independent offensive operations. | vailing monarchical predilections, but Paris For aught we know to the contrary, this has been practically republican since the has already been done. According to the first years of the reign of Louis XVI. most authentic accounts, EWELL is not Still, this republicanism can be kept under, within supporting distance of the main rebel by good management. The Bourbons phic assurance that "there are no rebels of velvet, was master of the art. He flatthat news has been received via Bedford | Europe; embellished it. until it became, as liamsport and Hagerstown, numbering forty metropolis of the world;" made it the thousand. If the rebels have really crossed | centre around which revolved the glory of tysburg. But we have no doubt whatever | To walk about, in a shabby suit of clothes that there is a basis of truth for the despatch | which a journeyman grocer would have referred to; and certainly, if EWELL had the | despised; bearing an old cotton umbrella as | same one, endeavored to pass in the Sanford throw forty thou- | a sceptre; affecting to be "hail-fellow well sand as four hundred into Hagerstown. It met" with each tradesman whom he enseems to us, however, that it would not be | countered, and pretending to be enraptured possible for him to raise the former number, with the title of Citizen King—that was not and, if possible, that it would not be politic. and is not the way to become a popular proceed either against Baltimore or Harris | mind, as regards the expenditure of money burg, or against any point upon the Balti- and a thinly-disguised contempt for regal more or Pennsylvania railroads, his commu- state and pomp, (which always serves trade

self confronted with powerful armies of citi- and thence in France, are readily ascermarauding parties, however, the wants of The present NAPOLEON, astute and thoughthis troops can be more fully supplied; Mary- ful, adopted his uncle's system, and has land and Pennsylvania can be kept in con- even enlarged it. Universal suffrage aptinual alarm; the fortified points can be pears to be a great privilege, as it is a great avoided; the dangers of a pitched battle personal and political right; but its exercise is nearly nullified by the manner in which will be escaped, and our citizens may be it is impeded by official intervention. NA-Judging from the alarming reports that come to us from various sections of Mary-come and and Pennsylvania, this policy has been delight in and engaged in the war with come to us from various sections of Mary- Paris should have some military glory to land and Pennsylvania, this policy has been delight in, and engaged in the war with adopted by the enemy. Aside from our Russia, the results of which, every Parisian special Harrisburg despatch, we have ac- sacredly believes, were won by French valor counts, by the Associated Press, that there and strategy, and would have been sooner are certainly six thousand rebel infantry at | won but for the poor fighting-of the British

torics won in the attempt to liberate Italy: and fearlessly participated; victories which were profitable as well as glorious, for they

were paid for by the addition of Nice and Savoy to the territory of the Empire. Nor was the Emperor unmindful of the fact that "Peace hath her victories no less than War," for he completed the Louvre-the most gorgeous palace of art, science, and antiquity ever found in any country-and this was what preceding monarchs, from the great advantage to trade and manufactures: and, though the National Debt has largely increased under his administration, commercial prosperity has increased with it, (as been more industrious or more enterprising been more peaceable. Since NAPOLEON émeute in Paris. This is stated, in detail,

In the last number of the Quarterly Review, as forlows:

"Beginning from 1830, there were the three days of July. On February 14 and 15, 1831, the sack of St. Germain l'Auxerrois and the Archevéché. In June of the same year, riots at the trial of Polignae. On June 5 and 8, 1832, Paris was in insurrection, and declared in a state of siege at the funeral of General Lamarque; great slaughter of the insurgents ensued; but the troops and National Guard alone, under Soult, lost 102 killed and 386 wounded. Garnier Pagés, Cabet, Laboisserie, Châteaubriand, the Duc de Fitzlames, Hyde de Neuville, Berryer, &c., were arrested within a few days of each other, and confined in the Conciergerie—the precedent, perhaps, for the seizure of some of the foremostmen in France' on the 2d Dec., 1851. In 1834, April 13 and 14, there were émeutes and barricades in Paris, and great slaughter. What occurred in the Rue Transnonaim has been already stated (supra, p. 275, note). In 1835, July 5, Fieschi's plot. In 1839, May 12, insurrection under Barbès and Bernard. In 1848, after serious fighting and bloodshed, the Republic was proclaimed; in February the mob attacked the Hôtel de Ville; on the 16th they invaded the National Assembly. In June the bloodiest insurrection that had ever taken place in Paris occurred: 60,000 well-armed men, from the clubs, secret societies, and ateliers nationaux, were opposed by 30,000 troops, 'bataillons de guerre,' brought up to Paris by the Republican General Cavaignac; Il general officers were killed or wounded, the Archbishop of Paris was murdered whilst conveying a message of peace to the insurgents, General Brea was assassinated in a parley, and 1,440 insurgents killed. In 1849, there were two attempts at insurrection, and in 1851, two more. There have been no émeutes or barricades in Paris since 4th December, 1851. This fact should be remembered, and this one, moreover—that after the 4th December, the French funds rose at once, and France emerged from almost a state of bankruptcy into a condition of da

Notwithstanding these advantages, Paris, which is the very Reart and brain of France, has cleared out, at one fell swoop, every Government nominee at the recent General Election. It would be almost too much to argue from this that Paris is ill-disposed to the Emperor. On the contrary, no European ruler, Queen VICTORIA excepted, is personally so popular in his capital as Na-POLEON III. Paris sees in him the man who, whatever his ambition, has proved himself bold and wise, courageous and prudent, and, above all, who has scarcely ever lost an opportunity of advancing the interest of France. Just now there is discontent in be in a bad condition: because the Mexican campaign had been a failure up to the day of

the elections, and because M. DE PERSIGNY nouncing M. Thiers as a man whom the electors of Paris should not countenance. Reform has been commenced in the national treasury. The Mexican campaign has cacy Bridge, as soon as the rebels appeared, came ceased to be a failure. Whether M. DE PER-SIGNY will be relieved from the responsibility of office is yet uncertain, but if NA-POLEON still retains him as Prime Minister, either Paris will raise a storm that may shake the Empire to its base, or NAPOLEON must become more of a despot than he yet

has been. There is danger in the future. WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." Washington, June 21, 1863. The report of a battle at Centreville, between the Federal army and the rebel forces, is without any foundation in truth whatever. There is believed to be no infantry force of the enemy this side of the Bull-Run Mountains.

Lee's Army Probably at Chester Gap. The rebels are net at Bull Run, nor is Gen. HILL at Dumfries. This contradiction is positive, notwithstanding the currency given to the opposite ru nor. Bull Run and Dumfries have been visited, and the rebels have not been seen. From a variety of statement and speculation, based upon respectable authority, it is extremely probable that Gen. Lee is now at Chester Gap with the main body of his army. This is certainly consistent with information we have heretofore received, and is a statement generally believed in.

The Rebel Iron-Clad Atlantic Captured off The Richmond Dispatch, of the 20th, contains the ollowing: "Despatches received in this city vesterday from Savannah, announce the capture by the enemy of the Confederate iron-clad steamer Atlantic. She was formerly the English steamer Fingal, and was commanded by Captain Webb. She steamed out of the harbor and was captured, after an action of thirty minutes, by two Federal iron-clads." From the Army of the Potomac-Sixty Prisoners Captured. About sixty prisoners were brought into the camp of the Army of the Potomac last night, from the vicinity of Aldie. Among them is a colonel. They were captured by our cavalry, on Friday, during

series of skirmishes on the Middleburg road, beyond Arrest of a Newspaper Correspondent. It is said that one of the newspaper correspondent was arrested yesterday, and sent to the rear of the Blockade-Runner Taken. The United States steamer Florida, Captain BANK-HEAD, captured, on the 11th instant, off Frying-Pan steamer Calypso. She had an assorted cargo, and carried the rebel flag. She had no papers.

The Calypso is an iron-screw steamer, about 250 feet in length, 30 feet beam, fore and aft rigged, and of great speed. She is said to be an old blockade A Counterfeiter. Several months ago Hogan and Dugan, detec tives of the Treasury Department, arrested Lewis Lazzars, an Italian, charged with passing a large amount of counterfeit postal currency of the denomination of fifty cents. He was tried and found guilty, in the Criminal Court, and sentenced to one year's

to be the first conviction for such an offence. Blockade Runner Burned. OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL DUPONT. The following report has been received at the

The following report has been received at the Navy Department:

FLAG-SHIP WABASH,

PORT ROYAL HARBOR, June 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the Department that on the night of the 5th instant a steamer attempted to run out of Charleston. She was turned back by the Wissahickon, which vessel pursued her over the bar, firing at her repeatedly. The steamer was sunk. From subsequent information from two descretes from Charleston, whom I send North by the steamer NIssaschusetts, there is reason to believe the vessel was the Issac Smith.

I have further to report that, on the night of the 10th inst., another steamer attempted to run the blockade into Charleston by the Sanford channel. She was fired at by several of the vessels, but in the darkness cluded them. On the next morning at daylight she was discovered at the north end of Folly Island on fire, which, however, did not destroy the vessels. She was a large side-wheel steamer, and is supposed by Commodore Turner to be the Havelock but this is not vecestiant. is supposed by Commodore Turner to be the Havelock, but this is not yet certainly ascertained. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT, Rear Admiral, To the Hon, Gideon Welles, Secretary of the

The report of Commander TURNER, of the United States steamer New Ironsides, accompanying Admiral Duront's report to the Department, dated off Charleston. June 11. states that "shortly after my rrival, last night, from Port Royal, just about sunset, a black smoke was discovered to the southward and eastward, very far off. Thinking it might be a blockade runner, I despatched the Powhatan in pursuit of her. She was in search of her all night, but without success. At about half an hour after midnight a steamer, which I supposed to be the channel, through the lower lines. She was immediately and sharply fired upon by the Memphis, Stettin, and Ottowa, but succeeded in getting in and passing them. This morning at daylight she was discovered on shore on the northern end of Folly Island on fire fore and aft. She was evidently a vessel of the first class. I sent in about sunrise this morning detachments from the Powhatan and Sebago, for the purpose of extinguishing the fire if possible, and to see what prospect there was for wrecking or getting her off; but as the boats approached her, the batteries on the lower end of Morris Island opened upon them, throwing their shells and exploding them over the hosts. This vessel was doubtless run ashore in a sinking condition to save her from sinking in the A later report from Com. TURNER says in refer-

ence to the same vessel: "She is as described in a former letter, a very large steamer, and is, doubt-less, the [Havelook, now called the Beauregard or Britannia, one of the three, including the Georgianna, that were talked of so much in England at the time they were fitted out. She lies now a total wreck, within about 800 yards of the rebel battery on Morris Island, and is directly in front of a section night before last, who were secreted there all day vesterday, and, I think, were discovered by the rebel before sunset to be there, for about six o'clock in the afternoon they opened a sharp fire upon the week, which brought about rapid cross-firing between our botteries and the rebels." Com. TURNER thinks he

THE REBEL INROADS. THE REBELS BETWEEN HAGERSTOWN AND

WILLIAMSPORT.

THEIR REPORTED NUMBER 40,000. THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD THREATENED. OCCUPATION OF FREDERICK, MD.

Rebel Pickets Thirteen Miles Eastward. THE POSITION OF LEE'S ARMY. THE RAID INTO INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Press. BALTIMORE; June 21 .- Great excitement prevails here, consequent upon the proximity and now partially-discovered designs of the rebels. General Lee has kept a series of flying columns at work during the past ten days in western Maryland and southern Pennsylvania for the purpose of overing his real designs in the present momentous Up to the present moment these movements have

to a certain extent, they have been. The Southern army, however, is largely composed of riders, and Lee has found ready employment for his plunder of horses. It is not so certain, however, that stores or forage have been sent across the Potomac. This is consonant with the recognized design of General LEE, according to his published order of a month back, to make his force a mobilized army, subsisting upon its immediate neighborhood. The occupation of Frederick is, of course, of little consequence, further than it, perhaps, reveals that the rebels, instead of striking towards Harrisburg, at some point on the Northern Central Railroad. are directed upon the railroad communications he tween Baltimore and Washington. In this movement, Harrissurg, Washington, and Baltimore have all been threatened: but it is clear

that the design of the rebels, to which other operations are but auxiliaries and diversions, must be in time rapidly concentrated on one point. General Lee threatens three points, with the purpose of capturing one; he will do all to this end that we permit kim to do. The wisdom of strengthening all the threatened points, and at the same time leaving an army to operate rapidly in his rear and flank, will e readily perceived. The Invasion of Maryland-Newspapers

Suppressed.

Baltimore, June 21.—Information has been reeived that Frederick was occupied by a small force of rehels last evening about 5 o'clock. The rebe ckets extended last night about thirteen miles east on the Frederick turnpike. There is no panic in Gen. Schenck has issued an order suppressing the circulation of disloyal papers in this Department, as HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT 8TH ARMY CORPS OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL, BALTIMORE, June 20, 1863.

The following newspapers have been suppressed within the limits of this department, and the local press will not hereafter be allowed to publish exracts from their columns : New York World, New York Express, Cincinnati uirer, Chicago Times, New York Caucasian. By order of the General Commanding, Lieutenant Colonel and Prov

BALTIMORE, June 21-Noon .- [By Mail.]-The

reached the Monocacy bridge, four miles this side of Frederick. The rebels paroled the sick in the hospitals and the Government employees. They searched the stables for horses, and seized all A large force of rebels, infantry and cavalry. crossed at Antietam ford during yesterday. Refugees exaggerate the number to 40,000 or 50,000 : but our scouts say 25,000. The operators at Monodown to Baltimore on a hand car, travelling the entire distance, forty-nine miles, in seven hours, Giswell, stood their ground to the last moment. and only left when the rebels were in sight. The former brought away all the important des patches that were in the office. A railroad conductor and several Government employees also came down on the hand-car. At Plane No. 4, heavy firing could be heard, this morning, in the direction of Harper's Ferry. As a matter of precaution against a raid or other hostile demonstration on this city, a line of earth. works is being creeted around the west and north sides of the city, thus completing the fortifications. It will be a supported by the city thus completing the fortifications. It will be a support of to bacro hogsheads, composed of tobacco hogsheads, filled with brick and sand, has been erected within the city, extending from the high ground on the east to the southwestern extremity of the city. These will be defended by the Union League me cavalry force dash past the batteries they would meet with a formidable resistance. The Union men are entirely confident of being able to effectually defeat any attempt in this quarter. The disloyal among us are evidently uneasy, and begin to realize that any nostile movement of their friends against Bal-imore might react disastrously upon themselves. So far, this threatened invasion has done good to the Union cause. It has infused new energy into the Union men, and strengthened and LATER FROM FREDERICK.

nsolidated their organization in this city vastly. Baltimore, June 21-Midnight.-A party who left Frederick this morning says that the rebels who sme there last evening were only a small squad, who passed through the town, captured a few horses. signal corps from South Mountain. Our informant says no rebels were known to be nearer than South Mountain when he left Frede-

HARRISBURG.

The Necessity of Prompt Organization. Special Despatch to The Press. 1 HARRISBURG, June 21. subject, the danger of an immediate invasion of this State is not so great as it was a week ago; but the necessity for organizing troops still exists, and is more apparent than it ever was before. The enemy appears to have been baffled at present, but it is imoverrun us. The evidences are overwhelming that the rebels are concentrating in Upper Maryland, and some of them are still in Pennsylvania. They are threatening the Northern Central railroad; and it is not impossible that Lee's whole army is in sup-It is thought that some of the Philadelphia regients will refuse to be mustered in under the Presilent's call for six months' men. (For the sake of the fair fame of our city, we sin perely hope our correspondent, whom we know to be generally reliable, is mistaken in this matter. Philadelphia will spurn any of her recreant sons, who would seek her disgrace and their own, before the world, by hesitating and quibbling, in this hour of danger. They must return home in honor, or not at all. We very much mistake their character, if they suffer it to be said that, while an enemy was upon their border, and threatening their capital, they left to the soldiers of adjoining States the honor [Special Despatch to The Press.]

HARRISBURG, June 21.—An important despatch,

received from Bedford, states that the rebels are between Hagerstown and Williamsport, not less than forty thousand strong. Lieut. General EWELL probably is in command. They have considerable Rebel infantry pickets from this main body are about five miles from Greencastle. A gootting party of cavalry made an incursion to Mercersburg, and returned with large captures of horses, cattle, pro-visions and other property. The neighborhood is rich in farms, and the rebel cavalry are searching it industriously, more especially for horses and cattle to supply their "mounted infantry," and commissariat. Governor Curtin is still very busy organizing the troops as they arrive, and hurrying others to the advance at Chambersburg. The Susquehanna Department will soon possess an army. Parties are already at watch in the valley, and the next raid o JENKINS will probably pay for its venture. Troops re arriving here in large number THE REBEL FORCE AT HAGERSTOWN IN-CREASING—REBELS CAPTURED.

HARRISBURG, June 21.—Reliable advices indicate

that the rebel force has increased largely about Hagerstown. They have eighteen pieces of cannon A detachment of the 1st New York Cavalry cap ured a number of prisoners yesterday, and the 127th Pennsylvania also captured several. castle, and a cavalry force advanced to Gettysburg, and captured horses and other property.

Gov. Curtin visited the camp to-day, and was en husiastically received by the New Yorkers. He also reviewed the Blue Reserves of Philadelphia, and that regiment will be mustered in to-mors felt for the safety of this city. -A despatch, received here late to-night, states that rebel cavalry force is within eight miles of Gettysburg, and had crossed the South Mountain. They are evidently advancing east to attack the Northern Central Railroad. An ample force is prepared to resist the attack. Stockades and earthworks have been erected at all troops that are necessary are collected at all the im-HARRISBURG, June 21 .- [Special to the New York Herald.]—Jenkins passed through Greencastle, last evening, with 700 mounted infantry. He had ambunces and three or four days' rations. The rebels are reported to have sixteen pieces of artillery, and with them a large force. They occupy the south bank of the Potomac from Cumberand to Harper's Ferry, and Rhodes has 20,000 men

at Williamsport. The opinion in official circles, at Harrisburg, is that the rebels have serious designs upon Baltimore, and they entertain fears for the safety of that city. One rumor is that the rebels are forty thousand strong between Williamsport and Hagerstown. A force of three hundred rebel cavalry have fired Mercersburg in several places. CHAMBERSBURG, June 21 .- If the rebels remain where they are, you may expect a fight on Tuesday. ro-night they are picketing the road a short distance this side of Greencastle. The rebels have seized about 2,000 horses. They are reported near Waynesboro and Gettysburg. Jenkins left Greencastle to night, with eight days, ble interest.

rations, on a foraging expedition. The feeling throughout the valley continues excellent FROM SHIPPENSBURG. York Herald.1-The Scotland creek bridge will be repaired to night, when the communication to Ship-pensburg will be resumed. It is rumored that the rebel movements alarm the farmers, who do not know what to do with their

INDIANA.

Rebel Raid on the Ohio and Mississippi

Railroad-General Call for Volunteers. CINCINNATI, June 20.—Yesterday about one hunred of the Fourth Kentucky (rebel) Cavalry crossed the Ohio river into Harrison county, Indiana, making a raid into the interior. At New Orleans, in that State, the rebels had a skirmish with the Home Guard, whom they repulsed. The rebels were moving toward the Ohio and Misissippi Railroad at the last accounts. The militia, with convalescents from the hospitals at New Albany and Danville, have started in pur suit of the rebels.
The Indiana State authorities have issued a call for 20,000 volunteers to serve for six months.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—The steamer McCombs has just arrived, bringing 53 prisoners of the guerilla band that invaded Harrison county, Indiana. Some ten or twelve of them were shot, and the balance of Leavenworth. CLEVELAND, June 20.—The resistance to the enbeen set down as foraging expeditions. Such, rolment in Holmes county, Ohio, is ended, and all is uiet again.

> REBEL REPORTS. Destruction of Darien, Georgia—Seven Fe-deral Iron-Clads at Brunswick—Vallan-digham Runs the Blockade. FORTRESS MONROE, June 21.—Richmond papers of yesterday state that the city of Darien, Georgia, was burned by the Federals on the 11th instant, and is now one plain of ashes and blackened chimneys. The Federals also captured the schooner Pet ready to sail for Nassau with a cargo of cotton. Seven Federal iron-clads were at Brunswick Georgia, and large forces had been landed from Mr. Vallandigham has run the blockade from Wilmington, N.C. He is going to Nassau, and Later News from Vicksburg.

Despatches dated the 15th and 16th have been re ceived from Vicksburg. The siege works are still progressing with vigor. General GRANT was receiving reinforcements, and the health of the troops continued excellent. The whole loss of the United States troops for the week preceding the 16th was not more than twelve killed. The total of killed and wounded did not exceed fifty. MEMPHIS, June 19, via Cairo, June 21.—Official advices from Vicksburg have been received. The siege was progressing slowly but surely.
Our total loss during the previous week was estimated at less than forty, and not over eight or ten The garrison continued a vigorous firing of musketry and shells up to the time the despatches were

written, but with no success.

An attack from Johnston was looked for daily, but each day lessens his chances of accomplishing any thing.

The guerillas are still active at various points or Nothing has been heard from the cavalry expedi tion sent out by Gen. Hurlbut. CHICKASAW BAYOU, NEAR VICKSBURG, June 15. There is increased cannonading this morning, and Logan's division is reported engaged with the enemy, resisting an advance on the central portion of the line. It is thought the rehals are expending the remainder of their ammunition before a final caoitulation. Johnston is ascertained to be fortifying the east bank of the Big Black. This is supposed to be a tete du pont to prevent our crossing. LATER.
Vicksburg papers received at headquarters con-

Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONBOE, June 19.—The Sanitary Com ission, in charge of Dr. Julius Nichols, has been Norfolk, until the recent fire, which destroyed the saved, and have been safely removed to a very comous building, corner of Roanoke square and Wide Water street, which was kindly offered by General Viele.

tain nothing of importance, but speak of severe

Rebel Reports-The Steamer Boston and two other Vessels Captured off the Mouth of the Mississippi. New York, June 21.—A Mobile despatch of the 12th reports the arrival of the Yankee propeller Boston, captured off Pass a l'Outre by a party of sixteen men from Mobile, who also burnt the barges (barks') Lennox and Texas, which had valuable cargoes for New Orleans. The crew of the Boston and a portion of the crews of the two barges are prisoners at Mobile.
REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE ESSEX AT PORT HUDSON. Despatches of the 12th and 13th say that the bomardment of Port Hudson was cont boat Essex is reported captured by the rebels at Port Hudson, and several gurhoats disabled. Gen. Banks had mustered out several regiments.

A Pirate Off Nantucket. NEW YORK, June 20.-Capt. Nelson, of the pilot oat Charles Marshall, reports that on the 17th he spoke the fishing schooner Rose, of Boston, whose captain reported being boarded the day previous by a pirate thirty miles northeast of Nantucket. The pirate took all the pork and two barrels of mackerel from the Rose, and then let her go, saving that " he would not hurt poor men." The pirate afterwards came alongside the pilot boat, and inquired for square-rigged vessels. She is a three-masted English built schooner, carries three guns, and hoiets British colors. The State of West Virginia.

WHEELING, Va., June 20.—The State of West Virginia is now a fixed fact. Hon. A. J. Borman vas to day inaugurated as its first Governor. Business was universally suspended, and the citizens turned out en masse to usher in the new State. Many business houses and residences were gaily decorated with flags. The celebration of the day was closed with a brilliant display of fireworks. In the firing of the national salutes, Captain Morris W. Downey had his right-hand severely inured by a premature explosion. Admiral Foote.

NEW YORK, June 20.-Admiral Foote, whose sickness has been already announced, still lingers, but without the slightest prospect of recovery. Last evening a consultation of physicians was held at his room at the Astor House, and the opinion was general among them that he would hardly survive the night. He was alive, however, in the morning, and another council was held, but no favorable symptoms appeared. The Admiral is gradually sink The Search for Privateers—A Fight at Sea. NEW YORK, June 21.—The pilot boat Isaac Webb reports: On the 17th, passed a quantity of burned materials of vessels, planks, spars, etc. On the 19th, in lat. 44.30, long. 88.30, heard ten or twelve guns fired in quick succession, in a southwest direction, supposed fifteen miles distant. supposed fitteen miles distant.

The United States steamer Blackiston was spoken on the 19th in lat. 40.24; long. 68; also, a United States, schooner, painted lead color, carrying seven guns. The United States gunboat United States; was spoken on the 18th in lat. 40.20, long. 69; also, the same day, a three-masted United States schooner.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Arrived, steamer Ori-SAR FRANCISCO, June 19.—Arrived, steamer Orzaba from Panama.

News of the burning, by a rebel privateer, of the third ship bound to California, causes many importers and commission merchants to withdraw their staple goods from the market, giving prices an upward tendency. The jobbers show a disposition to lay in heavy stocks.

The Republican Convention has nominated Oscar L. Shafter, Lorenzo Sawyer, John Curry, A. L. Rhodes, and S. W. Sanderson, as candidates for judges of the Supreme Court. Very radical resolutions were adopted by the Convention, endorsing the emancipation proclamation of the President, and urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, without regard to cost or sacrifice, until the last rebel is disarmed.

A Northern coast steamer has a wived beinging disarmed.

A Northern coast steamer has arrived, bringing \$56,000 in treasure from British Columbia, and \$94,000 from Oregon. Ordered to Fort Delaware.

Defence of the City of Baltimore. BALTIMORE, June 21.—At a meeting of the City ouncil, held last night, \$100,000 was appropriated or the defence of the city. Marine Disaster. New York, June 21.—The British brig Appoine, from Baltimore for Trinidad, was totally lost day 20th, on Indian Point, Cuba. Crew saved. Fire at Frankfort, Kentucky.

A TERRIBLE STORM is reported in the Pittsburg papers of Saturday. On Friday afternoon the storm burst over the city and flooded it, when to this suc-ceeded whirlwind and hail. The gunboat buildings in South Pittsburg were destroyed, and several men called to the large sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes brogans, &c., to be sold this morning, by catalogue, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 622

lommerce street

Public Entertainments. NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Notwith standing the unprecedented war excitement of the past week, the success of Mrs. Bowers has been positive and gratifying. The houses have been well filled, night after night, and the war has bee half forgotten in the absorbing interest which this the bridges by the operatives of the road, and all the | talented lady has imparted to the new play. Whatever difference may have been entertained respect ing the merits of this production, there can be no question that the high talent and personal attractions have done full justice to the character of the heroine. In the present week we are to have an entire change of programme. Two new comedies are about to be produced—the first, entitled "The World of Fashion," is an adaptation from a very successful French piece, and is somewhat of novelty even to the London public. The second "My Wife's Portrait," will be produced for the first time in America. To-night Mr. Chas. Wheatleigh will appear as Hugh de Brass, in "A Regular Fix." THE CONTINENTAL THEATHE, remodelled and improved, renews to night the exhibition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a story which has more or less excited every one, and which, in its theatrical shape, is very effective and popular. Both as a story and a moral, "Uncle Tom's" beneficence has been universal. An acceptable company has been en-gaged for its performance: Mrs. Thayer as Ophelia, EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer City of New York.

New York, June 21.—The steamer City of New York, from Bremen via Southampton, has arrived. Her advices are mainly anticipated.

A vessel, arrived at Scilly, reports being boarded May 5th, in latitude 40° north, longitude 40° west, by a boat from the Confederate steamer Georgia, and was asked to take passengers, but declined. The Georgia is an iron screw steamer, brig-rigged, corresponding with the Virginia.

There have been heavy arrivals of cotton at Liverpool, including nearly 800 bales from Nassau, by the steamer Mirlam, which was chased and boarded by the gunboat Tiogs, but allowed to proceed after an examination. It is stated that the Miriam had on board a bearer of despatches from Richmond to the Confederate agents in Europe.

The question of the legality of searching neutral vessels without infringing neutral rights, is expected to be debated in the House of Lords on the 25th, upon a motion for a copy of the instructions that have been given to the British ships in the West Indies on the subject.

The Alexandria case is fixed for June 22d. The Attorney General and Solicitor General will appear for the Crown, and Sir Hugh Cairns for the defence.

The Russian reply to the American despatch on Poland expresses the Czar's sentiments of affection and gratitude at the attitude of the Federal Government under the grave circumstances in which Russia is placed. Arrival of the Steamer City of New York. sia is placed.

Earl Russell, in the House of Lords, explained Earl Russell, in the House of Lords, explained the latest diplomatic action regarding Poland, Russia having pointed out that the three Powers had no suggestion to make. England and France had decided upon making a suitable suggestion, and were only awaiting Austria's acquiescence thereto. He believed that an armistice must be the first step to negotiations. England being a party to the treaty of Vienna, must propose terms in accordance with that treaty. that treaty.

The official returns, relating to the distress in the manufacturing districts, show a great decrease.

The grand civic ball to the Prince and Princess of Wales was most brilliant and successful.

FRANCE. France is to send reinfo ments to Mexico of 1000 men and large quantities of war material The Bourse was heavy at 69f.30c for the Rentes.

PRUSSIA. The Prussian municipalities have been warned gainst political discussions or petitions to the GREECE.

The acceptance of the Greek crown by Prince William George, of Denmark, has been formally consummated at Copenhagen.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. Consummated at Copenhagen.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

THE RUSSIAN TRADE—LONDON, Thursday, Jane II.

The Daily News' city article says: Messrs, John Wilsen, John Ross, an old-established and respectable louis in the Ross and trade, stopped per must be tested by the Ross and trade, stopped per must be tested by the Ross and Messrs, we London agents. The liabilities are estimated at \$20,000 or \$20,000, and the ignificant depends upon that of the eather of Dyer & Co., who owe Messrs. Wilson about \$20,000. A praliminary meeting has been held at St. Petersburg of the creditors of Messrs. Dyer & Co. No result was arrived at however, the affairs of the firm being in a very confused state. It is still thought that the liquidation will prove unfavorable.

The Times' city article says: "The Euglish funds yesterday opened heavily, in consequence of the continued weakness of the Paris Bourse, and a fresh deeline of % per cent. took place, from which there was no recovery. Greek bonds experienced a further rise, closing at 33% to 39. In nearly all other foreign sacurities there was much depression. The new Venezuelean loan was finally quoted at ¾ to 1½ premium."

The Daily News' city article says: "In all quarters 4 per cent. appears to be the lowest rate for good bills. There is some uncertainty as to whether the bank rate will be raised. The steamer Cevion will take out tomorrow \$20,000 in silver, and \$57,000 in gold, to Bombay. The Heyald says: 'As the brokers appear to be holding the late of the state of the sum of the month." mosth."

The Herald says: As the brokers appear to be holding their funds until the meeting of the bank directors has passed, the maintenance of the extreme rates is probably more fictitious than real. The supply of capital in certain quarters is said to be large. It is understood that the total amount of June excheque-bills sent in for payment is nearly \$1,000,000. This arises from the adverse state of the money market, and the rate of interest the securities carry. ry. NEW PROJECTS. A North Australian Land and Emigration Company is proposed. The object is the purchase of land at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA May 25 and 27.—Freights quiet. Rates for Seeds to London. 85s. CALCUTAL MAY 23 and 27.—Freights quiet. Rates for Seeds to London. 85e.

THE CORN TRADE.—In consequence of our low prices, and the prospects of the harvest of 1833, the importations of Wheat and Flour exhibit a considerable diminution. In the month of April the total receipts were 493,530 quarters, against 804,538 quarters in April last year. Por the first four months of this year the agreegate importations of. Wheat and Flour are 24 per cent. less than 1862. and 30 per cent. less than in 1861.

The Times says the chief falling off has been from the United States, where the effect of the war upon labor and freight must henceforth become increasingly manifest. THE POLISH QUESTION.

THE POLISH QUESTION. A telegram was received on Tuesday at the Austrian imbassy, in Paris, announcing that a courier was on is way to Paris with the acceptance, by the Vienna abinet, of the French note to Russia on the affairs of bland. FRANCE. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is thought that the Emperor seriously contemplates introducing cretain reforms in the existing institutions, particularly rith respect to liberty of speech and the responsibility of unisters.

pear, even from the Russian accounts, that they havesuffered any great defeats."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Times, in a leader, remarks "that for the first time
in the American war a long narrative of Federal victories
has been substantially confirmed. The gale, it is frue,
is by no means played out, but so far the expedition has
been remarkably successful, and it reflects unwonted
lustre on the Federal arms. With a comparatively small
army Gen. Grant has advanced towards his end by a succession of victories at one point after another. This much
is now established by the reports of the Confederates
themselves, and to that evidence we can now add the
anthority of our own correspondent in the South
for the first chapter of the story. If Grant cannot carry
the long-beleaguered city and appropriate its defences, he
may pay for the opening successes of his expedition by
a disastrous; though not inglorious, close."

The letter of the Times correspondent in the Confederate States is dued May 19. He says: "The activity
of the Confederates is likely to be not less remarkable,
and, as it seems to me, likely to be more successful than
the activity of their opponents." He adds: "It seems
scarcely possible that a great crisis, momentous as regards life minute or this welly Watt, the little be reached
been stolen from the Bank of Warsaw three and a half
millions of roubles, chiefly in obligations of the Polish
Landowners' Association.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—June 11.—Market
steadler; sales 6,000 bales; imports, 1,510; previously,
37,068 bales.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, June 11, 1863.—Sugar

57,088 bales.
LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, June 11, 1868. -Sugar -Prices teady, and further strivels, with only moderate business. Refined much required, and rates very firm. Coffee, quiet; prices unaltered. Tea-Large parcels advertised for suction next Tuesday; market quiet; rates unchanged. Rice-Full terms obtained, yet a quiet mathematical Salvatore-Oulv a small business, and easier vertised for suction best threaday; market quiet; rates unchanged. Rice-Full terms obtained, yet aquiet maket. Saltpetre-Only a small business, and easier terms accepted. Tallow dull; P. Y. C. 42s. 3d. to 42s. 6d. on spot.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. June II, 1863.—Opening prices—Consols, money, 91%,@%; Consols, account, 92%; new three per cents., 91%,@%; Consols, account, 92%; new threes, 91%,@%; Gonsols, account, 92%; new threes, 91%,@%; Moon-Shares rather three; American, no change; Canadas rather better; Confederates 2% to 1½ discount; Consolidate, 50%,@%. THE CITY.

The Raid-Arrival of More Troops. A telegram has been received by Col. Ruff, from Gov. Curtin, to positively prohibit all volunteers or militia from Philadelphia from going to Harrisburg without first being mustered into service, and that transportation cannot be furnished to such persons to return. Col. Ruff has directed the railroad coman order for transportation, signed by himself. To misapprehension which seems to exist in regard to the time for which troops organized and mustered into service by Col. Ruff for the present emergency. may be required to serve, we would state that Gov Curtin officially announces that his action in regard to the discharge of troops has been endorsed by the Secretary of War, and that they will be sent to nes whenever he (the Governor) may decide the emergency to be over. ARRIVAL OF NEW YORK REGIMENTS. On Saturday a number of New York regiment arrived in town, and after being well fed at our re-

The 56th New York, which arrived here on Friday The New York 5th Regiment, composed of Germans, arrived in this city on Saturday morning, and after being entertained, proceeded to Harrisburg. The 5th distinguished itself in 1861, when first called upon for the defence of the capital, by its promptitude in coming forward, and its gallantry and soldierly qualities while in the service. Since then, great numbers of their members have gone into the volunteer service, not a few of them as officers in both line and field positions, but the vacancies thus made have been rapidly filled by others qually as brave and true, and now, when the ser vices of the regiment are required, it turns out over eight hundred sturdy soldiers.
The 13th Regiment New York State Militia arrived from Brooklyn on Saturday and proceeded to the refreshment saloons, where they were handomely entertained. They afterwards proceeded to Harrisburg. Like all the rest of the New York troops which passed through the city last week, the 13th is composed of fine soldierly-looking men. THE FIRST CITY .TROOP. The following are the names of the officers and privates of the First City Troop, who embarked for Harrisburg on their own responsibility: M. Edward Rogers (orderly sergeant), commanding Troop; f. Francis Maher, quartermaster sergeant; Edwin L. Reakirt, third sergeant; John A. Brown, Jr., second corporal; James West, Jr., third corporal; Alexander Hemsley, fourth corporal; Private Harvey B. Goddard, Andrew C. Cattell, Robert E.

Gray, Jr., A. M. Conover, Edward W. White, W. Stevenson Davis, Wm. H. Howell, Henry Ashurst, Wm. W. Wood, Joseph P. Wood, John L. Welsh, James D. Wagner, R. S. Mason, A. L. Snowden, Peter A. Browne, W. H. Canby, W. H. Merce Charles P. Williams, Wm. E. Rogers, Galloway C Morris, Wm. Berthwick ; Recruit T C. Oakman, G Oakman, R. S. Hayes, Morgan Jennison, P. Frazer, Jr., J. B. Wilkins, Jr.

The Troop were joined in Harrisburg by Samuel J. Randall, cornet commanding, and Robert E. Ranlall, fourth sergeant. The recruits who went up on Friday were: Gilbert A. Newhall, Alfred D. Jessup, Jr., Lewis Thomp-We learn by telegraph that the Troop have, at their own request, already moved on towards the front, having proceeded to Carlisle.

ACCIDENT TO A GRAY RESERVE At Harrisburg, on Friday, Edward McLaughlin, of Company C, Philadelphia Gray Reserves, while bathing in the canal, near Camp Curtin, was very severely injured. In diving, his head struck a rock and his skull was fractured. He was brought to this city on Friday night, and, notwithstanding the severe character of his injuries, hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mr. McLaughlin is a printer. He has twice marched to the border with his company when the State has been invaded. PHILADELPHIA TROOPS IN HARRISBURG. The following is a list of the companies, regiments, &c., which have left the city for the State capital under the call of the Governor: Company of Col. W. B. Mann. Navy Yard Battery.

Arsenal, Capt. W. H. Gray. Police Troop, Captain John Spear. First Regiment Gray Reserves, Col. C. S. Smith. Second Regiment Reserves, Col. W. W. Taylor. City Troop, Orderly Sergeant Rogers. Twentieth P. M., Col. W. B. Thomas. THE COOPER-SHOP REFRESHMENT SA

THE COOPER-SHOP REFRESHMENT SALOON.—Since the invasion of Pennsylvania the expenses of the Cooper-Shop Refreshment Committee
have been very largely increased, owing to the immense number of troops which have been sent
through our city. They have been obliged to provide not only for those who are on their way to and
from the seat of war, but also for those from our
sister States, who have generously left their homes
for the defence of ours. This, of course, has caused
a great diminution of their funds, and they now appeal to the liberality and patriotism of their fellowoitizens, hoping that their generosity will enable
them to continue their good work. As Philadelphians we should feel a pride in contributing to the
perpetuity of so noble an institution. Contributions Mr. Thomas McKeon as Deacon Petitione, and Mr. W. H. Bailey as Uncle Tom. These well-known astors are quite competent to give their parts desirable interest.

Phians we should feel a pride in contributing to the perpetuity of so noble an institution. Contributions may be left with any of the committee at the Saloon, the Thomas Smith, Eq., president of the Bank of North America, or with Dr. Wallace, No. 277 South Fourth street, above Spruce.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED .- On Saturday morning and evening, over one thousand sick and wounded were received in the Citizens' olunteer Hospital—over two thousand that have artaken of the benefits of this noble institution since Tuesday last. Those who arrived on Saturday afternoon were removed to West Philadelphia

nay afternoon were removed to West Philadelphia yesterday morning by the ambulances of the Good Will Hose, West Philadelphia Hose, Assistance Engine, Hope Hose, Mechanic Engine, Southwark Hose, Delaware Engine, Weccacoe Engine, Northern Liberty Engine, and United States Engine. PENNSYLVANIA. Janark, A.
Hibbs, A. 116.
John McElhany, D. 116.
Non McElhany, D. 116.
Young, A. 118.
Straley, 1, 77.
Vocisor 5. Ar Suumpuii, D. 83.
David L Kerr, D. 148.
Jacob Smith, E. 96.
Teler Smith, E. 96.
Robt Howe, B. 140.
Nat T Imlay, E. 140.
Jos T Haldeman, H. 96.
Jos Wagner, G. 109.
Mat Clifton, K. 63.
Thos Donnelly, G. 118.
A Hargraves, B. 118.
J.R Cooke, I. 91.
Henry Smith, K. 163.
David Campfield, B. 151.
J. Romwell, E. 151.
I T Osborne, B. 153.
Wienstock, D. 27 Mensinger, H A Burchfield Crealman, H Harrington, L Romweit, E. Di.
H T Osborne, B, 133.
B Wienstock, D, 27.
John Kerr, F, 71.
Chas Perkins, H, 26.
Jas M Godman, H, 151.
Geo W McCandless. I, 139.
Istac Edinger, E, 151.
E B Hartley, C, 145.
Thos F Longaker, E, 72.
Steph McElhattan, I, 32.
Harvey Mills, E, 55.
Almond W Rorel. F, 143.
John Keen, B, 106.
Trae Rovel, F, 148.
Jano W Kelly, A, 16.
James K Latlow, F, 114.
P Costello, I, 91.
J P Barringer, G, 143.
Mos Duncan, D, 121. 17 Cav. C Walker, M, 17 cav. Smith, K, 148. É, 53. , 145. H Hopp, B, 75.
H McCoy, F, 145.
wis Pitchery, D, 54.
co Lee, H, 26.
artin Bregel, K, 74.
s Benedict, K, 61. Richard A Densey, Geo W Little, C, 95 Godfrey Goldsmith E. 121. b. D. 28.

Jas M Wellis, M. 3 cay Jas G McIntyre, C. 139. Saml Horton, M. 16 cay Israel Gray, A, 61. Jas H Hand, I, 83. Ed C Shannon. B. 321 John Packer, I. 6 Saml Day, K. 16 ( Saml Sanders, K, Stephen Buhl, C, 7 John Lensenbeck, Cav. H, 153. John Lensenbeck, Henry Fanver, I. 2 Henry Fenrake, E. John Brewster, K. Jac Graul, E. 3 Ca Gibson C Andrews, John Reynolds, F. John Morehead, K. 1 Henan, r. 30.
fos Jones, F. 88.
Daniel Yookey, B. 13:
Carl Schmidt, D. 115.
GA Warner, D. 115.
Jacob R Lute. D. 115.
Alfred Warner, D. 145
J H Millon, B. 147.
Th Gerber, A. 140.
Ellis L Ayres, F. 81.
John Moyle, B. 63.
John Love, G. 103.
Wm Warner, I. 153.
Jacob Shank, H. 148.
Wm Pyster, K., 141.
H Swartzfeger, R., 121.
J M Newell, B. 145.
TJ B Riggs, B. 145.
Jos B Flyer, A. 53.
Alex G Jost, I. 84.
Jine A Smith, M. 157
N. G Blackman, H., 158
N. G Blackman, H., 158
N. G Blackman, H., 159.
N. G Blackman, H., 121.
Wm Winchker, F.,
David Smith, D. 71.

TERSEY.

Curtis Kelly, C.11. Wm Mulhawl, K. 4.

federate craft was in tow of a United States war vessel, which had the stars and stripes flying from her masthead. The Government steamer and her tow arrived off the navy yard yesterday afternoon, and came to anchor there.

The United States steamer proved to be the Massachusetts, Lieutenant Wm. H. West commanding belonging to the North and South Atlantic Blocksading Squadrons. The craft in tow was the prize steamer Calypso. On the 11th inst., while off Frying Pan shoals, forty miles from Wilmington, North Carolina, the Calypso bove in sight of the U.S. steamer Torina, Capt. Banknead, who immediately gave chase. The scene was exciting; the Trorina gained on the Calypso, although the latter was blowing off steam all the time, thus showing that she was at the top of her speed, which is thirteen knots (miles) per hour. Three shots were fired when she hove to, and was captured. Her connecting shaft was broken. She proved to be commanded by the notorious blockade runner, James Black, who says that he will in take forty oaths of allegiance on as many Bibles as the United States can pile up, if the Government will de him off: "Among the parties on board were Mrs. Grey and three daughters. They were treated with marked kindness by the captors, and arrangements were made to send them ashore. The remainder of the prisoners, sixty-two in number, were brought to this port, and shortly after their arrival a steamer was required to take them to Fort Delaware. Such a piratical munderer as the notorious Black, will not be permitted to take them to Fort Delaware. Such a piratical munderer as the notorious Black, will not be permitted to take them to Fort Delaware. Such a piratical munderer as the notorious Black, will not be permitted to take them to Fort Delaware. Such a piratical munderer as the notorious Black, will not be permitted to take the oat for allegiance, after what he hassaid on the subject. Among the prisoners are three or four New Yorkers and one Philadelphian, named Mitchell who sailed in the ship Shenandosh, un

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY—PENN-SYLVANIA BRANCH.—The report of the American Tract Society, just out, contains a statement of the work of the Pennsylvania branch, which is very gratifying. Our citizens generally do not really know what a vast and important work this local agency in their midst has been doing, and they ought to have the facts and figures. Although vast war expenditures and national loans have made us wonderfully familiar with great values, so that humbler figures show to disadvantage, the statistics of this society yet show results respectable enough to arrest attention even in these magnified times.

During its first decade, which is just completed, the Pennsylvania branch has circulated half a million dollars worth of publications, and distributed, of the Messenger and Child's Paper, over six million copies! while its colporteurs have made friendly Christian visits to one million, one hundred and thirtysix thousand families! The amount of colporteur missionary labor performed has equalled the services of one man for nearly four hundred years! The value of religious reading matter gratuitously circulated has been \$62,150, and the funds generously contributed for this purpose, \$85,366. THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY-PENNlated has been \$62,150, and the funds generously contributed for this purpose, \$55,366.

Last year, forty-two colporteurs visited 41,417 families, held 675 religious meetings, and \$40,527 worth of wholesome religious reading was dispensed, an increase of \$10,000 over the year before, mainly due to the calls from the army and navy. Other interesting facts and details connected with this work are worthy of note. They have been printed in pocket pamphlet form, by Mr. Thissell, the superintendent and district secretary, and the document is at the service of any who will call at the Tract Depository, 929 Chesinut street.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS MARBLE.—D. P. Southworth, Esq., assessor of the courth collection district, has received the tollow-neg communication from headquarters relative to nanufactures of marble: ing communication from headquarters relative to manufactures of marble:

In answer I have to say that, in manufactures of this class, as in all others, taxation is the rule, exemption is the exception. All articles of marble well known and generally used, and which are complete and finished, articles, or parts of articles in themselves, when made to order, equally as when made for sale generally, are taxable.

All gravestones, monuments, and similar memorials are to be assessed as manufactures, allowing the maker to deduct the cost of any inscription of an individual or family character thereon. I am aware that efforts have been made by the marble trace, and with considerable success, to give currency to the idea that, under decisions 56 and 71, nearly all articles of marble manufactured, and especially if made to order, were exempt from taxation. Nothing could be more fallacious and further from the plain meaning and intent of said decisions.

To counteract this idea, to give the correct interpretation of the law and the decisions made under the law, is the especial duty of assessors, looking directly to this office for instructions on all points involving doubt, and discarding all interpretations of interested parties, however noteatly unit forth. involving doubt, and discarding all interpretations the Hotel Talleyrand Sagan, at which the highest of interested parties, however potently put forth. LECTURE BY A COLORED WOMAN.

Oneda E. De Bois, a French zambo, who was born a slave of her uncle, in Southern Alabama, will deliver a lecture in the Wesley Church, Lombard street, this evening, detailing the surroundings of her early childhood, her escape from bondage, and education at Oberlin, her journey to and residence of three years in the Island of Hayti, describing their manners and customs, mode of burying their dead, &c. Miss De Bois wishes to establish a school for girls in Gonaïves, Hayti, and hopes the friends of philanthropy will lend her a helping hand. She is of uncommon intelligence, and the most acute powers of mind. She has been visiting our city for several days past, and will soon start on a lecturing tour through Northern Ohio. She has uncommon powers of delivery, and from a life on an Alabama plantation cannot fail to give an interesting lecture. She is described as a high-minded, noble, and intelligent woman, working earnestly and effectively for the good of hervest. LECTURE BY A COLORED WOMAN. ligent woman, working earnestly and effectively for the good of her race. COMMENCEMENT POSTPONED. - The au-

thorities of the Polytechnic College give notice, that in consequence of the active interest taken by the members of the class in the preparations which are now being made to repel the invasion of this State, the Annual Commencement of 1863 is postponed until the evening of the 16th of September next, when it will be observed with the usual ceremonies. SUDDEN DEATH. Dr. Cruice, the resident physician at the St. Joseph Hospital, was found dead in his hed yesterday morning. He appeared to be in the enjoyment of health when he went to bed on Saturday night.

To his Excellency J. Davis, Esq., Richmond,

UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SA-UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOOM, AND HOSPITAL.—The fair for the benefit of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon and Hospital commenced last Monday, the 15th, and the prospects of its success appeared to be very excellent; but the present excited condition of the community has interfered very much with the calculations of the committee, and they will be obliged to continue the fair a week longer. They return their thanks for the kindness so far extended to them by the friends of the institution, and respectfully solicit liberal contributions of flowers, fruit, &o., for the ensuing week. Although they have had very great and increased demands on their time and attention, from the passing regiments, still it does not interfere with their duties and the attraction of the fair. ACCIDENTS.-J. M. Bord and W. C. Pease were thrown from a carriage at Sixth and Prune streets, about five o'clock on Saturday after-noon. Bord was quite severely hurt. Both men were taken to the drug store of Dr. Angney, at Fifth and Spruce streets, and had their injuries attend-

ed to.

Patrick Maguire, aged sixty years, residing ia
Callowhill street, below Water, fell into a quarry at
Fairmount Park on Saturday afternoon, about three
o'clock, and was badly bruised. He was taken to
the St. Joseph's Hospital. THE NATIONAL FINANCES .- Jay Cooke, THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—Jay Cooke, subscription agent, reports the sale of \$3,200,000 five-twenties for the week ending on Saturday. Deliveries of bonds are being made to May 25th, and, with the facilities now possessed by the Treasury Department, the deliveries will be more promptly made hereafter. The excitement upon the border, consequent on the undeveloped movements of the rebel army, has caused a temporary diminution of sales, more on account of the preparation of new volunteers than from any want of confidence in the final result of the struggle.

REPRIEVED. Benjamin Hadwin, Com-REPRIEVED.—Benjamin Hadwin, Company B, of the Provost Guard of this city, and Samuel D. Crumb, Company B, 39th New York Volunteers, who were sentenced to be shot on Friday, at Fort Delaware, were reprieved. The despatch giving notice of Hadwin's reprieve arrived just in time to save his life. Both of the condemned men were ignorant of the intended reprieve until the expiration of the time for their execution. They both partook of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the morning. THE GRAND FOURTH OF JULY DEMON-

THE GRAND FOURTH-OF JULY DEMONSTRATION.—The following has been determined upon as the route for the grand civic and military procession on the approaching Fourth of July: Form on Broad street, countermarch to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Vine, up Vine to Seventh, up Seventh to Spring Garden, up Spring Garden to Sixteenth, up Sixteenth to Green, up Green to Fairmount Park. President Lincoln will ride over the entire route of the procession to the Park. the Park. PHILADELPHIA BRIGADE BAND.-This organization, attached to Gen. J. T. Owen's brigade, of the 2d Army Corps, will leave for Washington this eventing. They will be entertained at their headquarters, corner Fourth and Harmony court. We notice among the members Messrs. George S. Douglass, as bandmaster; also, Gilbert R. Jordan, J. G. S. Reck, Anthony Beck, Jacob H. Beck, Antrim C. Beck, J. R. Hanse, and Anthony Bernard. THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.-The threatened invasion by the rebels has caused the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to take every precaution for the security of their cars. Hundreds of engines and cars are stored at Columbia, and at the various points on the eastern end of the road. The south track between Coatesville and Caln is occu-

THIEVES FOILED. - Some time during Friday night, an attempt was made to rob the house of Mr. G. A. Benson, on Price street, in Germantown. The thieves succeeded in getting into an outkitchen, from which they stole a ham, market basket, &c. The strong shutter bolt prevented them from getting into the main building. An axe and chisel found under the window indicated that the burglars left rather hurriedly. SMOTHERED TO DEATH.—An infant, four months old, was accidentally smothered to death in bed, yesterday morning, at the residence of Mr. Thomas James, No 1333 Earl street, Eighteenth

Music at the Park.—Birgfeld's band will resume their concerts at Fairmount Park this afternoon, Wednesday, Fliday, and Saturday. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius-Justices
Woodward and Thompson. Woodward and Thompson.

THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Shulet vs. The Catawissa Railroad Co. Motion for judgment for want of a sufficient affidavit of defence. Opinion by Woodward, J.:

This is a motion for judgment for want of a sufficient affidavit of defence. The debt sued was conducted by the Catawissa, Williamsport, and Eric moad Company, for oil used by them in running their road, and for which, on settlement of the account, they gave the drafts that are mentioned in the plaintiff's atatement. J Diamond, H. 1.
J S Smith, A. 50.
John B Freeman, D. 8.
Chas F Betts, I. 26.
Chas B Freeman, D. 8.
Chas B Freeman, D. 18.
Chas B Freeman, D. 19.
Chas B Freeman, D. 19.
Mind I M Whith the company and its appurtenance were sold to the present defendants under a provision the plaintiff's statement.
Were sold to the present defendants under a provision the plaintiff's statement, in the part in pursuance of the act of Assembly of 26th March, 1860, P. L. 234.
By virtue of that act the purchasers became a new and distinct corrotrounder the name of the Catawissa Railroad Company, "and said company," and said company," and said company," and said company," and said company," 11 is upon this provision that the present corporation is charged with a debt conference on a said part in the fact that the Confederate or a true the present corporation is charged with a debt conference on a said company," It is upon this provision that the present corporation is charged with a debt conference or a said catawissa. Railroad Company, "It is upon this provision that the present corporation is charged with a debt conference or

dends might be paid, for it was evidently only such earnings that the Legislature meant to charge with prior debts. I do not say that the plaintiff cannot recover on trial under his statement, but the point I rule is, that he is not entitled without a more special allegation of his cause of actions. rule is, that he is not entitled without a more special allegation of his cause of action to put the defendants to their affidavit of defence. There are two other points: first, that the oil sued for is not "materials" within the meaning of the act; and next, that the account was paid by the paper issued and received therefor, neither which do I touch at present. They will present themselves on the trial, and it would be premature to rule them now. Motion dismissed. tion dismissed.

Nothing of special interest transpired in the other courts. The Quarter Sessions was not in session, and the District Court and Court of Common Pleas were engaged with the motion list.

THE POLICE. Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.1

Disorderly Conduct at a Fair.

On Saturday a young man, pretty well dressed, was arraigned before Alderman Beitler on the charge of behaving very disorderly at the fair at Concert Hall. The defendant gave the name of Alonzo Martin. Subsequently he celled himself Albert Styles. On several evenings during the week a number of well-dressed, uncouth young men entered the fair, and amused themselves by jostling intentionally among the laddes, and behaving in divers ways in an exceedingly disreputable manner. Application was made to Chief Ruggles to send some police officers to the hall. A squad of the reserves were despatched, and about half past nine o'clock on Friday evening the prisoner and two others appeared in the erowl. The officers supposed them to be pickpockets, and kept them under strict surveillance. Presently the accused pushed very hard against a young ledy, and seemed to hurt her somewhat. Officer Kerr ordered the aspiring youth to behave himself or he would put him out. He became very insolent, and struck the officer two or three times. He was taken to the station-house. Upon being searched a number of tickets of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon fair were found upon him; also, two green-colored porterage tickets, with the initials "G. D. P. & Co." upon them, from which it was supposed he was engaged as a porter in a forwarding house. At the hearing, on Saturday, he stated that he hailed from Missouri, and said he was the son of a rich man. He was held to bail in the sum of \$500 to answer at court the charge of committing an assault and battery upon Officer Kerr. He was also required to enter security to be of future good behavior, and keep the peace towards all good citizens.

(Before Mr. Alderman Lutz.)

\*Robbery of Government Property.

A young man was arraigned before Alderman Lutz, on Saturday evening, on the charge of stealing Government blankets, sebres, spurs, &c. There is a somewhat interesting history connected with this case. Some time since, two young men shot a man at Chester and robbed monther was of a silver is a somewhat interesting history connected with this case. Some time since, two young men shot a man at Chester, and robbed another man of a silver watch, at the same place, after having knocked him down on the highway. They were arrested, and held to bail, the amount being entered by a lawyer, to whom security was given by the father of the accused. The latter fied, and the bail was forfeited; and the final result was that the father lost all his horses and cattle. He came to this city, and tracing his two sons to a house located in a row of dwellings near "Smoky Hollow," below the navy yard, and known as the "Eleven-gun Battery," he had a warrant issued for the arreat of the fugitives. The document was placed in the hands of Lieutensut Fuller, of the list division of police, who proceeded to execute it, but came very near being executed himself. He was resisted violently. During the conflict, the party who had the watch, stolen as above stated, made his escape. The last seen of him he was testing his power of locomotion down the banks of the Delaware. The other fellow was secured. He was committed to answer. Lieut-Fuller secured two Government blankets, a lot of military spurs and sabres, a piece or two of calico, and other articles, supposed to have been stolen. military spurs and sabres, a piece or two of calic and other articles, supposed to have been stolen.

CITY ITEMS BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.—Messrs. Davis Richards (late C. H. Mattson), dealers in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, have just received a fresh invoice of all the most popular Green and Black Teas; also, a fresh supply of genu-ine Old Government Java and other Coffees, to which we invite the attention of our readers. SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, EPAULETS, and all other articles necessary for the outfit of army and navy officers, will be found in best style at Oakford & Sons, under the Continental Hotel. FOR SHIRTS that are at once a thing of mfort and a luxriant article of dress, patronize the Gents' Furnishing Establishment of Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street. OARFORD & Sons' elegant new style Summer Hats, for Gentlemen and Boys, are universally admired. REVIVAL OF SMALL-CLOTHES. - Fashion-Parisian aristocracy is to assemble, is much spoken of. It is positive that gentlemen will not be admitted except in coats and breeches of varied colors. The same styles as will be worn, on this occasion. are at present manufactured by Granville Stokes, Fashionable Clothing and Merchant Tailor, No. 609 Chestnut street, and sold at greatly reduced prices. BUY YOUR SEWING MACHINE from those who sell machines making both the Grover & Baker stitch and the shuttle stitch, that you may test both and select the best. At 730 Chestnut street, you can take your choice of either stitch, with the privilege of exchanging for the other. INTERCEPTED DESPATCHES FROM GENE-RAL LEE TO JEFF DAVIS-12 o'clock, Midnight .-My advance has entered Philadelphia. The Continental Hotel and Charles Stokes & Co.'s extensive Ready Made Clothing Store is in ashes! 2 o'clock A. M.—I have just learned that my advance has not reached Philadelphia, but is in Harrisburg. Governor Curtin is a prisoner. Still later .- The people of Harrisburg are in great consternation on acple of harders approach of our troops. We have accided Chambersburg. 6 o'clock A. M.—My command is all at Harper's Ferry preparatory to march northward. A great movement towards Chambersburg is now on foot. 10 o'clock A. M.— I shall move my headquarters from Fredericksburg to-morrow to join the main body of the army now