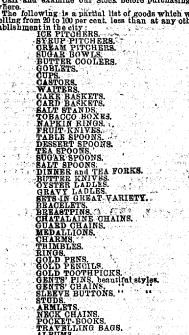
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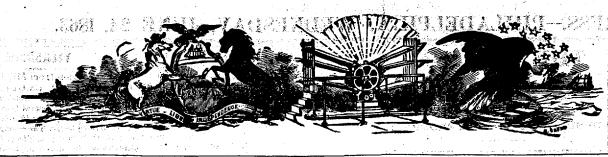
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VOL. 6.—NO. 277.

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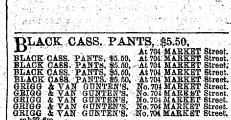
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1863.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MARYLAND.

Special Correspondence of The Press. ] In Bivouac on Maryland Heights, June 21, 1863. Wednesday, the 16th inst., I started in the special train with Gen. Milroy, hoping to reach Har-per's Ferry. At that time, Baltimore was intensely excited at the prospect of a rebel raid through their city, and the people mourned for friends in Maryland giments who had been slain. Large hogsheads of tobacco were being hauled through the streets, and hastily placed across the main avenues leading to the city... Some old men expostulated, because every hogshead of tobacco cost between \$150 and \$200; sand or some cheaper obstruction might be found. The hopeful reply was, that the Government was able to purchase and willing to pay for the means of defending the city against the inroads of

the threatening foe. "Ah!" muttered the rheumatic old gentleman, as he tottered along on his cane, "they did the same in 1814, and, if I remember right some of the tobacco was not paid for." If Baltimore was in jeopardy, Frederick city was in possession of the rebels. Few doubted the ability r the willingness of the enemy to occupy this place; and as they came for supplies, Frederick city would receive from their former ragged customers a liberal patronage. With this nervous the entire frame of the city, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad thought it behooved them to stop running the regular trains on so dangerous a road; conseuently, it was only at rare intervals an opportu nity was offered of reaching any point west of Balumore. General Milroy really intended going to Harper's Ferry. He had volunteered to assist in efending the place, but the vouthful members of his staff prevailed on him to return to Baltimore. What your correspondent saw and heard during this trip convinced him that Baltimore was then in no imminent, overwhelming danger; that no rebels save a few predatory bands of cavalry, and that

arper's Ferry might be reached in perfect safety. Acting on this thought and the meagre experience I Wednesday I once more started from Baltimore etermined to reach Maryland Heights, and see, for The Press, if there existed any possibility of our men being handed over to the enemy with the same tenderness they were delivered up to their foe on that inauspicious day at Harper's Ferry, when Colonel Miles commanded. The conductor warmly shook my hand and gravely shook his head-gestures full of dreadful import, signifying how foolish are young correspondents, and to what an expensive school he thought the one before him would soon go to learn experience—meaning that formidable chateau with the sonorously sounding title of Castle Thunder, or mayhap the more thickly populated and historical domicil, known by the inclegant name of Libby prison. Such things had been before, and still "o'ercame me like a summer's cloud." At 1 o'clock P. M. we reached Point of Rocks

This was a perilous place. Here the cars stopped. and no entreaties could prevail upon them to go further. Here one hundred and fifty of the rebel Col. White's cavalry rode through the town, driving a few of Major Cole's men wildly before. If these men could ride in to-day, there was nothing to prevent them to-morrow. This time they were satisfied with cutting the telegraph wires and burning venteen cars in the main street of Point of Roc this narrative, I may as well state that White's Ca well acquainted with all the roads and cow-naths in ompany had been stationed at Point of Rocks for s neighborhood as those in Col. White's command. The rebels have adopted the policy of treating all in this State with leniency, in the hope of some day calling it "My Maryland." But for these men in Captain Mean's company they entertained a relent-less enmity, and the sole object of their trip was to cut up this little band. On Wednesday me they crossed at Nolan's ford, about three miles from Point of Rocks, where the rebels crossed last year, the top of the ridge across the river they saw

small number of Majo Cole's cavalry, and without alarming the few troopers in their front, they apthey charged with a yell of hatred and revenge. In than run, which I'm informed they did very success fully. From this flying visit originated all the frenzied alarm which drove so many from their homes in Frederick and vicinity.

The cars would not move; love or money failed to procure a conveyance, and the only alternative wa Carleton and H. H. Starkweather, commissioners to earn the condition of the 18th Connecticut, who were sent out for this purpose by the Governor of the State. I am sorry to report only 32 men of this fine regiment here, with the Major and Adjutant, who positively assert that the Colonel, Lieutenant pred amid the darkness of that fatal retreat from n General Milroy's command but twelve hundred are here, without blankets or baggage of any kind. Not the least depressed, they only mourn the small-

mpossible for them to cope with the enemy, and mpensate for their loss at Winchester, Our little party had just concluded to walk to Harper's Ferry, when we were joined by Col. Lusk, Maryland Heights, and was determined to go with previous had softened the yellow earth upon the tow-path. On our right hand was the Chesapeake and Georgetown Canal, overhead an umbrageous opy, to the left dark ravines, tumbling waterfalls. and the Potomac. About a mile from Point of Rocks we met two hundred of the 13th Pennsylvania Ca valry who assured us of the present safety of the road. As we were walking rapidly onward, I heard a sweet treble voice exclaim: "Hurrah for the Union!" At this encouraging sound I looked across the canal, and saw a sweet-looking creature waving her handkerchief. This was cheering, and I devont ly thanked God for the sight of one Union lady as I wearily marched along. Soon slight crevasses were found in the canal, and the water must be waded if we went on. . I looked ruefully down at my shoes and then gazed enviously at the cavalry boots of my compeers. I believe I then and there violated the tenth commandment by coveting my neighbors boots.

While I was cogitating my companions were over, so, without further ado, I splashed my way through. The absence of the sun, upon which we congratulated ourselves, was now accounted for. It was going to rain, and it did rain in torrents. But a few minute before I had looked sadly upon my shoes, and wished they were seven-league boots. Now Mr. Starkweather gazed sorrowfully on the dripping sides of pher's cap. The thunder grew louder, the rain fell faster, the mud got watery and thin. Not a house could be seen—no shelter offered itself to the soaking travellers till they reached Berlin, where McClellan's grand army at one time crossed the Potomac. Ocasionally a bird twittered; but I thought the bird who could sing, and would not, to-day, should not made to sing. Here we found shelter and dinner nere those of the party who wore paper collars threw the wet remains away; and here we got a hand-car, which we zealously worked at regular intervals for nine miles, making excellent time, not calling out the names of the various little towns through which we passed. Curiosity drew every one to the door, and, anticipating their question, we P. M. when Sandy Hook was reached; but, in a short time after, we saw the prominent little church of Harper's Ferry; and wet, weary, wee begone, we alighted from the first train that had ventured from Frederick City to Harper's Ferry for a week. Now we must climb up the Heights—by the dark, narrow, muddy defile, which winds round the base of the hill. Once on the top, I could see in one

glance the wisdom of evacuating the little acute angle of Harper's Ferry, where men could be as easily taken as in a net. The position on Maryland Heights is strongly fortified by nature, and our en made it impregnable. We can hold the position against any odds they may be able to bring. General Tyler knows his position, and has the confidence of all the men in his command. He will make a des-

elves, they delicately but firmly refuse. And I can't blame them. MAJOR McCook, the venerable sire of the six fighting brothers McCook, was a remarkable fea-ture of the Union Convention of Ohio, on the 17th. He is the father of Brigadier General Robt. Mc-Cook, murdered by the rebels, and Major General Alex. M. McCook, commanding under Rosecrans. The Major and his sons have teen ultra Democrats, two or three of whom have fallen in defence of the try. In view of these facts, the appeal of this brave old patriarch before the Convention, in behalf of the soldiers in the field, and in denunciation of Vallandigham and disloyalty, was impressively

know they must suffer a keen disappointment. Men

can be found in abundance who will give their sym-

pathies to them, and whatever little news they have

into the bargain; but when it comes to going them-

THE INVASION. Col. Thomas' Regiment at Camp Curtin. CAMP CURTIN, June 20, 1863. The 20th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Thomas, arrived in Harrisburg yesterday morning, about six o'clock, and were immediately marched to Camp

Curtin, about one and a half miles from Harrisburg We sie faring very well indeed; our tents are all pitched, and we look and feel like veterans. Company C, which was left behind to recruit, arrived this morning. There are now in and around Har-risburg about (...........) thousand troops, very many of whom, like myself, have seen service; and the esult will be, that in two weeks' time we will be able to meet the enemy. As I write, regiment after regiment, and companies after companies, from Luате ригрове. zerne, and Schuvlkill, Bucks, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, and other counties, are pouring into this city; and their looks betoken war.

Col. Thomas is to receive his commission as briga-PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1863.

dier general to-day; and it is right. He has raised, equipped, and brought forward almost two thousand men; and this all in one week. He certainly eserves great credit, and it is but justice to him to be promoted. Captain Beni. L. Taylor, of Company E, will be commissioned lieutenant colonel nmanding—a promotion that meets with genera avor among the regiment. From Another Correspondent. CAMP CURTIN, NEAR HARRISBURG, PA., June 20, 1863. You would be surprised to see how transforme

this city is by the Tspirit-stirring drum and the ear-pleroing fife." We are a warlike people. In taking a stroll up the river yesterday, whose banks bristle all over with fortifications, from which twenty-fourounders look grimly defiant toward rebel-raiders was surprised to see the 23d Regiment New Jersey Volunteers hard at work digging trenches near Harris' grave, along the river bank. This regiment is commanded by Col. (late lieutenant) Grubb, a ldier, a scholar, and a capital officer. He has gone through the Peninsula campaign, and won his spuraby hard fighting. While I am speaking of the Jerseymen, I must not forget Capt. Scovel, of the New Jersey Legislature, whose spirited call you saw in the papers a few days ago. In four hours, and in face of a rain-storm, he gathered together as finelooking a set of men as can be seen in Harrisburg He brought them to Camp Curtin before there was a single organized regiment, and Gen. Couch at onc ordered them armed and equipped. They expect to be ordered across the river to-day, and are eager for

he fray. Col. Mann's company, from Philadelphia, has won golden opinions from all sorts of people. This com-pany is not excelled by any body of men in arms at Camp Curtin or elsewhere. Too much praise cannot be rendered to the District Attorney, who dropped his law books to buckle on the sword the instantour danger was announced. Of the Gray Reserves 1 need say nothing—their fame is national. Gov. Curtin made, yesterday, an earnest and effective speech to the soldiers. It was received with tion to the militia, who had been misled and de-

Jenkins' Cavalry at Mercersburg. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] MERCERSBURG, PA., June 20, 1863. Yesterday this place had the honor of a second visit from the rebel cavalry. You must be awar that on Monday the enemy invaded Franklin county, and have held Greencastie, Chambersburg, and the neighborhood at their mercy ever since. We expected them here every hour, and passed through all the excitement and commotion of an invasion panic. On Thursday, at midnight, a detachment of two hundred passed through here on the forses were concealed. Yesterday afternoon they returned with one hundred and twenty captured horses and about two hundred head of cattle, all of the best quality, the whole valued at about \$20,000, and a few contraband negroes. They remained about two hours in town, without disturbing the citizens, who turned out in considerable numbers to witness the sight. They rode up the Wain street with drawn pistols and swords, their captain (I think Crawford is his name) taking the lead and to-day. We do not attack private citizens, but if you want a fight, come on, and you can have as much of it as you please!" It would, of course, have been perfect folly for an unarmed comm to resist. They remained in the street for about two hours, and then passed on the road to Williamsport. They were a miscellaneous looking set, of all sorts of dresses and countenances. They were all Virmander was Colonel Ferguson, an intelligent and correspondent had a long conversation with him on the street, about the fortunes of war, the right of

Secession and revolution, and the probabilities of reunion. He spoke with great determination, yet showed no disposition to use military force against the free expression of dissenting opinions. D. P. S. The Defences of Philadelphia To the Editor of The Press: Sin: The past week has been one of humiliation to every man who has a spark of local pride in his composition. Our State has been invaded, our capital threatened, our border counties pillaged, and our own city menaced; and what is the position we as s city occupy? Wholly unprepared for even a far less startling emergency. We find regiment after regiment from other States, armed, equipped, disciplined and ready, marching through our city en route for the our own homes and borders, have half a dozen raw Is it not culpable neglect—absolute indifference to of things to-day? Has the emergency passed? If the activity displayed in effecting military organi-

zations is to be regarded as a criterion, we may then But, Mr. Editor, such is not the fact. All is not well. The danger has not passed. If the telegraph informs us correctly, the rehel force. 40,000 trong, are pressing toward our State capital. What have we, as a State, to oppose its progress? Where points on the Susquehanna—the bridges, fords, &c. ? Not at Harrisburg, certainly. Have we them here? If so, where? What are the names of the organizations, and what the numbers? These are serious questions—questions involving life and property, beyond estimate. They are questions which commend themselves to every business man, to every property-holder, to every one who has a family or tittle of interest in the safety and honor of the city. Will they be considered? and shall our city be at once placed in a position of defence? There is but one way to accomplish this. The moneved men of the city must take the matter in hand. and press it to a complete consummation. It is worse than idle to expect the laboring man to leave his daily employment, and give his time and atten-tion to military drills, unless he is compensated for it. Reason and justice protest against it. Common sense rebels at the idea. Those who have property must defend that property. If they will not do it by taking up arms themselves, then they must provide the means to enable others to do so. If they expect the working men to defend the city, then armories and uniforms must be furnished, and payment be given them for the time consumed in drilling and

parading. The experience of the past demonstrates this beyond all cavil or doubt, and the time has come when action must be had. Philadelphia must lefend herself. The General Government has its hands full. Governor Curtin is powerless in this direction. All, therefore, rests with the people themselves. Will they move, and move promptly? Will Councils appropriate and the Mayor approve? If so, let whatever may be done be done quickly, for there is not an hour of delay that is not fraught with danger. Before this communication reaches the public eye, the telegraph may announce the overthrow or capture of the feeble force at Chambersburg. What then? Let every man judge for

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, Philadelphia, June 23, 1863. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: The past fortnight has been one of an eventful character for our country and State. The invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by an armed foc, whose prospects, we imagined, had been greatly damaged by the affairs at Chancellorville, Stoneman's raid, and Pleasanton's cavalry combat at Brandy station, has created much surprise and not a little depression among the loyal people, who can-not even now, perhaps, know the extent of the mis-

desperate one, and has already met the fate of such the value of the victory to be gained. He seems to have taken it for granted, that the advance of one of his corps from the Shenandoah Valley would terrify us as much as it did on a previous occasion, when led by Gen. T. J. Jackson, and that the present Army of the Potomac might have been defeated and dismembered, as was the Army of Virginia, last fall. In all of this, we have proofs of his great errors and miscalculations. The disaster to General Milroy's forces aside, no substantial victory has been gained; and although Maryland and Pennayl-vania have been forcibly entered and robbed, it is doubtful whether General Hooker will permit any of the plunder or the pseudo-victorious rebels to re-

tion with the President in his endeavors to crush the rebellion. For the first time in our history Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg are to be fortified from any inland attack, and the streets of an American city are barricaded for the first time to prevent the ingress of the enemy's cavalry. Troops are marching from every quarter to drive back the nvader, and a spirit of courage, hope, and determination is taking the place of that mortifying apathy so noticeable heretofore. All-exposed points from Harrisburg to Baltimore are now amply garrisoned and strengthened, and those west of the former city will soon be in the

ame condition. The forces of Generals Kelly and Milroy are operating against the invading force offensively, while those of Generals Couch and Schenck are taking shape and organization for the If censure be withheld for a few days, and an carnest effort is made to aid the authorities in the resent crisis, it is almost sure to happen that the good cause will triumph in a most substantial man-The 119th Pennsylvania Regiment. CAMP NEAR FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, June 19, 1863.

To the Editor of The Press:
Sin: I have read with pleasure your true and graphic account of the recent cavalry fight on the Rappahannock. While, however, you mention the different cavalry regiments, and their gallantry and stubborn fighting on that occasion, you omit to nention the names of the infantry regiments. The th Corps had 600 men detailed from its ranks, while lying opposite Frederickrburg, to accompany the cavalry and flying artillery. The 6th Maine, 300 strong, and companies A, B, C, D, E, F, and K, of the 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Ellmaker, were assigned this post of honor, under the command of General Russell. We were shelled by the enemy's batteries, but were not under musketry fire. At one time part of our cavalry were being nanked, when the rebels, finding that we were advancing on their flank and rear, immediately fell back. Our object was accomplished, and our aims fully carried out. We are now momentarily expecting to meet the rebels, and put a damper upon their grand invasion scheme. We hope the people of Pennsylvania, when they drive the rebels out of their State, will drive their sympathizers with

them. Our regiment, the 119th Pennsylvania, is remarkably healthy, and in the best of spirits. I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, W. M. N., Company K. The Draft Resistance in Ohio. The Cleveland Herald gives a full narrative of the recent outbreak in Holmes county. Provost Marshall Captain Drake, with a posse of men, went to Napoleon to arrest four men known to belong to a party by whom Mr. Robinson, an enrolling officer, had previously been stoned out of town. These men were armed and refused to surrender to be tried by court martial, but on being assured of triel tried by court martial, but on being assured of triel.

had previously been stoned out of town. These men were armed and refused to surrender to be tried by court martial, but on being assured of trial in court they submitted. One of the prisoners acknowledged that he belonged to a secret society whose members were sworn to protect each other from arrests. On their way to Cleveland several armed parties were met, who retired on explanation of the prisoners. At last a party of one hundred and fifty armed men were encountered. These coming up ordered the prisoners from the wagon. They took revolvers from some of the officers, and after discharging returned them.

Surrounding Captain Drake, with twenty rifles pointed at his breast, they demanded that he should resign his office, that he should promise never to come again into their town, &c., &c., on pain of instant death. To all of which he replied, that a "compliance would be dishonorable; that another would be appointed. If you wish to murder me, you have it in your power." Then they demanded his revolver. The Captain promptly replied: "You shall not have it. I will kill the first man who attempts to take it."

The officers were then let go. On the 12th and 13th instant the enrolling officers were driven out of two other townships in Holmes county.

Marshal Bill, on obtaining the names of the rescuers, returned to Cleveland, leaving Commissioner White to issue warrants for them. On Monday, the 15th, after the marshal left, two men, one of of two other townships in Holmes county.

Marshal Bill, on obtaining the names of the rescuers, returned to Cleveland, leaving Commissioner White to issue warrants for them. On Monday, the 15th, after the marshal left, two men, one of whom had been in Napoleon on Saturday, and one on Sunday, 13th and 14th, brought authentic news to this effect, that about one thousand men were in camp about. Napoleon, well armed with squirrelies and revolvers: that they had come from Holmes; Knox, Coshocton, Summit, and other counties; two or three were from; the State of Indiana; that they were being organized into companies and drilling. Provisions were coming in by the wagon load. Furloughs were being granted. Pickets were thrown out in every direction. Signal guns were placed, which, in two hours time, would merease this force to fifteen hundred men. All were breathing defiance, to the Government.

The Union men in the neighborhood had been disarned. One German, for refusing to join them, had been taken from his house, a rope thrown over a limb to hang him, and he was only saved by the tears and entreaties of his wife and children. Under these circumstances prompt measures were deemed necessary to suppress the insurgents. Commissionar White went to Colimbius on Monday eveming and reported the fact to Colonel Parrot, provost marshal of the State, who promptly, on Tuesday night, despatched a body of troops to the infected district.

The rest is reported in our despatches. The roters refusing to be warned, were fred upon, and dispersed effectually.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette describes the suppression of the outbreak:

Col. Wallace, with about four companies of infantry and one section of a battery, arrived at the place where the mob was reported to be located, on the afternoon of the 17th. He sent forward Capt. Moon, with about forty men, to find the enemy and report. He discovered them on a farm, owned by a man named Jackson, on the road from Mt. Vernon, to Millersburg, and three miles south of Napoleon. He charged on them and drove them rapidly, retreating behind a high stone wall, well intended for a breastwork; two were taken prisoners. A number of shots were fired by either party. Capt. Moon stationed his men in two parties at the opposite corners of a field in front of the wall, while he returned to Col. Wallace to report and have the whole force brought up, expecting a battle in front of the high wall. When the force came up they charged the wall, took seven prisoners, the rest fleeing over the brow of the hill and down into a thick woods. One man, named William Brown, was hit by a buckshot, it passing through his leg above the knee; not so wounding him to prevent his escape. He, however, satisfied with war and the error of his way, came into camp on Friday, gave himself up, and had the surgeon dress his wounds. About the same time George Butler, one of the insurgents, on horseback, came riding up to our men, giving them a sign and anticipating an enswer; they ordered him to surrender himself; seeing his mistake, he turned about and rode off, our men firing upon him; a ball passed through his thigh; however, escaped.

The artillery was brought in position to shell the woods, where it was supposed the mob was gathered;

upon him; a ball passed through his thigh; he, however, escaped.

The artillery was brought in position to shell the woods, where it was supposed the mob was gathered; parties were sent forward to reconnoitre the woods, but no evidence of them was found. The same evening, two horses were taken, and another prisoner. This ended Wednesday's skirmish, with a prospect of fighting Thursday. Rumor, busy as usual, had with some degree of success induced us to believe that a force would come from Knox county, during the night, to aid the mob, and one of the prisoners stated that about 200 were in the woods, east of us only half a mile, all armed and ready for fight.

During Wednesday afternoon was found in houses known to be owned and inhafited (but then destred) by members of this gang, large quantities of bread—army bread—and meat prepared for the camp, far beyond the necessities of a private family—designed, no doubt, for this gang. Soldiers remarked that that looked like Dixie, where the rebels had encamped but been driven suddenly off. The boys helped themselves, taking a loaf under their arms, filling their haveisacks with the smaller kinds. Sweetmeats, pies, wines, and whisky soon disappeared, for soldiers' palates, have a keen relish for such things.

Thursday, instead of battle we had diplomacy. One Ledbetter and Colonel French, from Millersburg, leading Butternuts of Holmes county, came to camp, offered to intercede, use their influence, and if possible settle the matter up without further bloodshed. The terms required by Colonel Wallace were that the rescued deserters should be delivered and if possible settie the matter up without further bloodshed. The terms required by Colonel Wallace were that the rescued deserters should be delivered up; and, also, the rescuers, as prisoners, to be delivered into the oustody of the District Marshal for the Northern District of Ohlo. Also, no further resistance to the draft. The day was spent waiting for the result. Ledbetter and French went back and forth, from the mob to camp, settling questions that were being raised. On Friday, a little before noon, the persons demanded, so far as they could be found, were brought in and delivered up. Those that could not be found they pledged themselves should be delivered up to the authorities. These leaders of the Butternuts further pledged themselves and their honors that there should be no further difficulty, and that the draft should go on unmolested, and that hereafter deserters be taken without opposition.

A Negro Hanged by a Mob at Newburgh, New York. New York.

On Sunday, at Newburgh, on the banks of the Hudson, a colored man was taken from the county jail by a mob of infuriated Irishmen, who beat him and tortured him in the most inhuman manner, then finished their wicked work by hanging their victim to a tree until he was dead.

The colored man had just been discharged from prison, after serving a term for a charge of larccay. It is represented that he had overheard a poor, green Irish girl sak the jailor's wife for a situation, the lady in question informing the girl that she had no place for her; that the colored man then followed the girl out of the jail yard, and, accosting her, informed her that he could tell her where to get a place, thereby inducing the girl to accompany him to the outskirts of Newburgh, where he violated her person; that, on a charge being made against him, he was duly arrested and placed in the cells to await examination before a justice of the peace.

On Sunday the hue and cry was sent among the Irish residents, who, in the course of the day, assembled at a low drinking establishment, or "hole," known as "Billy Olearey's" headquarters, where they resolved that the colored man should be lynched. "Accordingly, a large crowd assembled around the iail, armed with crowbars and sledge-hammers. all the men in his command. He will make a desperate fight, if attacked, and the enemy cannot help but know that the sacrifice of life in taking Maryland Heights would be appalling, for which the capture of Harper's Ferry would be an inadequate compensation. The rebel force in this neighborhood is under General Ewell, and numbers about 25,000 men—cavalry, artillery, and infantry. Though our men are now camped in line of battle along the Heights, it is not probable, the enemy will assail them; they have already given us time which they cannot help but know must prove fatal to them.

One of White's Cavalry inquired of a Marylander what the people thought of their visit? Maryland and the checked, that hody of the enemy now in a laws the best; with the first is sorrow, but joy cometh with the second visit. We are Second Adventists." The interrogator told this man that they were not treated as hospitably and enthught sastically as they expected. In need of men, they wanted a Maryland brigade with them in a body. I know they must suffer a keen disappointment. Men are found in abundance who will give their sym-

Irishman.

The next morning, a number of the participators in the outrage were boasting of the great thing they had done, and saying very loudly that if they had not hanged the negro he would have got off, and next week the Abolitionists would have given him a good fat office.

There is no legal proof, we understand, that the colored man, now murdered, had committed the outrage charged against him, or that the girl in question possessed a chaste character, as the case had not yet been submitted to a preliminary examination. HEROISM OF THE NEGRO TROOPS .- Hon. Benjamin F. Flanders, writing from New Orleans to a gentleman of this city, pays the following tri-

bute to the bravery of the colored troops:

doubtful whether General Hooker will permit any of the plunder or the pseudo-victorious rebels to recross the Potomac in safety.

The effect of the raid upon the people has been salutary. It has roused us to a sense of our insecurity at home, and our want of earnest co-operations.

STATES IN REBELLION. From the Richmond Dispatch, June 20 ]
THE VICTORY AT WINCHESTER—CAPTURE OF MARTINSBURG.

TURE OF MARTINSBURG.

The accounts state that on Friday morning Gen. Ewell, much to the surprise of the enemy, reached Front Royal, Warren county, eighteen miles from Winchester, and, at once pushing on to the latter place, encountered a force of the enemy when within some ten miles of the town, with which skirmishing immediately commenced, the enemy retring and the skirmishing continuing, our forces being in pursuit.

On the morning of Saturday our army renewed the advance, the enemy contesting the ground with some stubbornness; but were compelled to continue their retreat. About noon of that day our forces reached the confines of the town, when a flag of truce was sent in demanding a surrender of the place. truce was sent in demanding a surrender of the place.

The officer commanding replied that he would abide the issue of the battle, and if attacked would burn the town; to which Gen. Ewell answered, if any house was burned, other than those fired by the bombardment, the black flag would be hoisted and no quarter given. The assault upon the enemy's entienchments was then commenced, and continued until dark. At an early hour on Sunday morning the attack was renewed and continued throughout the day, the cannonading being most of the time very severe. On Monday morning carly the garrison capitulated, and our army took possession of the town, as well as the works from which the enemy had been dislodged.

With reference to the escape of Milroy there is yet no certainty. One report says that he was overtaken by our cavalry near the Potomac and captured, while another, quite as tructwertny, states that he passed through Charlectown with his eacort early on Saturday morning. The latter report, we judge, is much more plausible than the other, as it is not at all likely that he would allow himself to be overtaken after having once penetrated our lines. If he passed through Obarlestown, as is alleged, it is probable he went out from Winchester on the Martinsburg road as far as Bunker Hill, and thence through Smithfield and Charlestown to Harper's Ferry.

A gentleman who came down from the Valley by

A gentleman who came down from the Valley by the Central train, last evening, gives the following 

Norvell.

As to the movements of our army, after the capture of Winchester, we have rumors in abundance, but think it useless to give them in their confused form. We may state, however, that there is little doubt that our forces are to-day treading the soil of Maryland, with a strong probability that our cavalry at least have crossed Mason and Dixon's line, and are now foraging on the Dutch farmers in the Cumberland Valley. In Pennsylvania. From the Potomac river at Williamsport via Hagerstown to the Pennsylvania line, the distance is not over fitteen miles, and the country is rich and productive—just such, indeed, to invite the attention of a cavalry force at this season of the year. STILL LATER.

At the War Department, last night, the following despatch was received from Gen. Lee. Martins-burg is situated on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road, which of course is torn up: Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:
General: On the afternoon of the 14th, General Rhodes took possession of Martinsburg, capturing several pieces of artillery, more than 200 prisoners, a supply of ammunition and grain. Our loss, one killed and two wounded. R. E. LEE, General. The following letter is certified to us as from an accurate gentleman, in a situation to be well informed: formed:

CAMP NEAR WINCHESTER, June 15, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Another glorious victory we gained to-day. We completely destroyed General Milroy. We captured nearly all his men (about 7,000), all his artillery (50 pieces), all his commissary stores and suttlers' stores. Among the prisoners is the 12th Virginia (Yankee) Regiment. We loat but few men. General Milroy made his escape with a few of his cavalry, and in disguise.

CHIVALRY.

(From the Richmond Sentinel, June 20.]

of his cavalry, and in disguise.

CHIVALRY.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, June 20.]

The infamous conduct of Milroy makes his personal fortunes in the late operation in the valley a subject of considerable interest with all who are anxious to see a villain get his dues. The general belief is that he eccaped, though there are reports of his having been intercepted by some of our cavalry, who, in the language of the Texan, administered to him the parole of honor, "jest onct." Of course, no one who had his wits about him would take the outlaw prisoner.

What shall be done with Mrs. Milroy, if, indeed, she has been captured, as is believed? A common sentiment is that she ought to be tried for stealing. She took possession not only of a lady's house, who was driven out for her accommodation, but she stole the wearing apparel and the ornaments, and the household effects of all those her husband's tyranny placed in her power. Let the stolen goods be displayed, and the owners be invited to come forward and claim them; and if justice gets her due, our penitenitary may prepare for another inmate. In any event, it would be eminently proper to hold her and her daughter as general hostages for the proper treatment of our ladies whom fortune may place in the power of such brutes as Milroy and such vixens as his wife.

OUR LATE CAYALRY VIOTORY.

OUR LATE CAVALRY VICTORY. OUR LATE CAVALRY VICTORY.

(From the Richmond Whig, June 20.1)

The following congratulatory order of General Stuart does not, we are convinced, over-estimate the value and brilliancy of his late victory, nor do more than justice to the conduct of his splendid command. The foolish rumors that found such unaccountable circulation and credence, shortly after the battle, have died away. In their place now we have historic and official facts, and these add new lustre to the glory of our arms and the reputation of our leaders:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, June 15, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS No. 24.

The major general commanding congratulates the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia upon the victory of Fleetwood, achieved, under Providence, by the prowess of their arms, on the 9th inst.

Comrades! two divisions of the enemy's cavalry and artillery, escorted by a strong force of infantry, "tested your metal" and found it proof steel. Your sabre blows inflicted on that glorious day have taught them again the weight of Southern vengeance.

You confronted, with cavalry and horse artillery alone, this force, held the infantry in check, routed the cavalry and artillery, capturing three pieces of the latter without losing a gun, and added six flags to the trophies of the nation, besides inflicting a loss in killed, wounded, and missing at least double our own, causing the entire force to retire beyond the Rappahannock.

Nothing but the enemy's infantry, strongly posted in the woods, saved his cavalry from capture or annihilation. An act of rashness on his part was severely punished by rout and the loss of his artillery.

With an abiding faith in the God of battles, and a firm reliance on the sabre, your successes will continue. Let the example and heroism of our lamented fallen comrades prompt us to renewed vigilance and inspire us with devotion to duty.

J. E. B. STUART,

Major General Commanding. GENERAL ORDERS No. 24.

HOME DEFENCE.

(From the Richmond Sentinel, June 20.1

A part of Gen. Lee's army is already in the valley of Virginia, and a part probably in Maryland. The rest will probably follow on. At all events, Richmond is about to be uncovered of the defence afforded by the proximity of his troops. They will be removed to some more distant point, whence they cannot be brought instantly and readily to our assistance, if assistance we should need. This summer's campaign cannot be conducted efficiently it large numbers of our regular troops are detailed to guard and protect our cities and other assailable points. In country and in town we must protect eurselves against raiding parties by means of the finite and of volunteer associations for home defence. HOME DEFENCE. fence.

We learn from the United States papers that it is proposed in Pennsylvania to call out the militia up to sixty years of age, to repel apprehended invasion. Shall we do less to repel actual invasion? If she be ready to make such sacrifices to subjugate us, should we not be willing to make greater sacrifices to defend ourselves? Boys from tweive to eighteen, are excellent marksmen; and although? It might demoralize their principles, injure their characters, and endanger their health, to enlist them regularly in the army and expose them to the hardships of camp, of long marches, and of indifferent diet; yet they may be drilled more readily than old men, and made efficient soldiers in a sudden emergency, to aid in the defence of the city and its environs.

CAPTURE OF THE ATLANTA.

CAPTURE OF THE ATLANTA.

Despatches received in this city, yesterday from Savannah announce the capture by the enemy of the Confederate iron-clad steamer Atlanta. It is stated that the Atlanta, under the command of Capt. Webb, steamed out of the harbor and was attacked by two Union iron-clads, and after an action of 30 minutes was so disabled as to cause her surrender. She was then taken in tow by the captors and carried out to sea. One report says that only five shots were fired by the enemy's boats, and four by the Atlanta, and it is supposed that the artillery practice of the enemy was so accurate as to disable our ship thus early and render her unmanageable.

The Atlanta was formerly the Fingal, an English steamer which ran the blockade, and after getting into the harbor of Savannah was purchased by our Government and converted into an iron-clad, to be used for the defence of that city. Much anxiety is felt here relative to the fate of Capt. Webb, her commander, who is a resident of this city. He is a native of Norfolk, Va.

THE WORTHLESSNESS OF REBEL MONEY. CAPTURE OF THE ATLANTA. THE WORTHLESSNESS OF REBEL MONEY,

THE WORTHLESSNESS OF REBEL MONEY.

\*\* DEAR BROTHER: \* \* If I am not mistaken, some of the blockade runners will lose a pile of money, as Confederate money is becoming at such a discount they cannot get price enough on the goods to pay the difference of exchange, as all goods have to be paid in gold or sterling exchange, and all freights prepaid, and then take all chances of getting them through, beside paying duties on them at Charleston. Some of the blockade men here think the next steamer from Dixle will bring bad news; and there will be a much greater discount on Confederate money—say seven or eight hundred dollars for one hundred in gold, and my opinion is it will soon be worthless. worthless. Yesterday I bought here (Nassau) \$500 in Confederate money at four cents on the dollar, and some was sold here for even a greater discount. So you can see what the people here think of Dixie money, and, in fact, no one here will take it at any price, for goods or for freight money; and if I had a million of gold dollars, I would not invest \$1 here and take the chances of getting through and take Confederate money. rederate money.

If you have any Confederate money on hand when you receive this, get clear of it on the best terms you possibly can, and in future do not take any more Confederate money, only at what you can sell it for gold, and turn it into gold as soon as you receive it. The bestinvestment of Confederate money is good sterling exchange, the next is gold or silver, and the next is cotton; for sooner or later, I am confident, Confederate money will not be worth the paper it is made on, although I may be mistaken.

\* Yours truly.

I. B. JAOUES. Yours truly, J. B. JAQUES. Messrs. J. B. JAQUES & Bro., Columbus, Ga. THE APALACHICOLA BLOCKADE—A REBEL IRON-OLAD EXPLODED, IRON-OLAD EXPLODED.

From late Southern papers we have the particulars of a terrible explosion on board of the rebeliron-clad Chattahoochee, which resulted in the destruction of the vessel, and probably entailing a severe loss of life.

From the statement we have before us it appears that the Chattahoochee intended to make a raid upon our blockaders, off Apalachicola, in return for the capture made by our boats of the schooner Fashion, which was loaded with cotton to run the blockade. blockade.

From some cause unknown the boilers exploded, and the details of the disaster are full of heartsickening scenes. The rebels have lost by this accident another of their boasted iron-lad fleet, and our blockaders off Apalachicols will feel easier than they have done for months.

The Chattahoochee was a strong-built, sea-going steamer, constructed after the Merrimac pattern, and carried a battery of four broadside and two pivot-guns, one of which was a nine-inch rifle.

She has made two veftorts previous to her last to attack our vessels, but each time her machinery be.

THREE CENTS came so deranged that she was obliged to return. The third time she attempted to injure our vessels has been her last, and in all probability she is now as useless to the rebels as she is harmless to us. The Quincy Dispatch has the following:

We have reliable information that the Yankees have made an effort to pass the obstructions at the head of the Narrows on the Apalachicola river. As yet they have falled in their attempts, and steps are being taken by Gen. Cobb that we hone will effectually drive them back. A section of Echol's artillery leit here this morning, which we hope will arrive in time. Other reinforcements are being sent down. We presume the principal object of the Yankees at this time is to destroy the Confederate gunboat Chattahoochee, now lying in a disabled condition in the vicinity of Bristol. We hope, however, they may be defeated and driven back, whatever may be their object.

their object.

LATER FROM PORT HUDSON—THE ENEMY REPULSED TWENTY-SEVEN TIMES.

MORILE, June 17.—A special despatch to the Tribune, dated Jackson, 17th, says that a courier arrived at Brook Haven last night from Port Hudson, who reports that our troops are in fine spirits; that they have repulsed the enemy twenty-seven times, and the attack successfully. Ald was close at hand. SECOND DESPATCH. JACKSON, June 17.—A courier from Port Hudson has arrived. He states that the enemy has been punished severely. His companies in front (a Zouave regiment) made good marks, and our boys took deliberate sim, and killed and wounded immense numbers. The courier says that they have sixty days provisions, and have no fear, but are determined to hold out to the last.

THIRD DESPATCH. OSYNA, June 16.—A desperate fight took place at Port Hudson on the 12th. The Confederates left their entrenchments, charged the enemy, and drove him from his fortifications and spiked his siege guns.

A citizen from New Orleans, Saturday, reports that many regiments are arriving from Baton Rouge. The Unionists are despondent because they cannot take Port Hudson by assault. Provisions are high and rising in New Orleans. The river is very low. There is other cheering, but contraband, news. The St. Charles Hotel is filled with wounded from Past Hudson. There was howelf by the best local. news. The St. Charles Hotel is filled with from Post Hudson. They are brought by b

General Ullmann on the Employment Negro Troops.

Headquarters, Brig. Gen. Ullmann, New Orleans, June 10, 1863.

General Orders No. 7. \* \* \* \*

II. The general commanding brings to the particular notice of the officers of this command, that they are engaged, by the orders of the Government, in a special, peculiar, and difficult service. They have been selected as possessing qualities which, it is supposed, eminently, qualify them for this duty—namely, accurate knowledge of the drill, long experience in the field, patience, diligence, and particular. They will find the constant exercise of all these qualities necessary.

You are brought into contact with a race who, having lived in an abnormal condition all the days of their lives, are now suddenly elevated into being soldiers of the United States fighting against their oppressors, as well for their own liberties as for the integrity of the Republic. They are to be moulded by you into well-disciplined troops. You cannot display too much wisdom in your conduct, both as regards yourselves and them. Lettle law of kindness beyour guide. Thus acting, you will soon obtain their confidence: you will then find them docile, impressionable, fully imbued with the spirit of subornisation (one of the highest attributes of a soldier), possessed of a deep appreciation of kindly treatment, and of keen perceptions, which enable them quickly to discover any flaw in the conduct of their superiors. Negro Troops.

superiors.
You have the materials, crude though they now may be, but perfectly malleable, to make the best of soldiers. It remains with you to say whether such shall be the result. Perform your duty conscientiously, and our beloved and once happy country will not only have a body of soldiers, who will enthusiastically aid her in fighting her battles, but she will also have the proud satisfaction of knowing that she has at last taken a practical step towards the elevation of a hitherto degraded and oppressed race. ace.
III. The general commanding learns that the malignant enemies of the Union and the people of the United States are busily engaged in endeavoring to persuade the colored population of the South, that if they recruit as soldiers in the armies of the Republic they refl justice and injustice—freedom and slavery—regulated liberty and unrestrained despotism, that the atrocious instigators of this foul and unnatural rebellion, together with their secret aiders and sympathizers, who have the oath of allegiance on their lips and treason in their hearts, should, to sustain themselves, resort to every device which the arch enemy of mankind suggests to their willing minds. This is one of those devices.

Let not the colored men of the South be deceived by anything that may be said by those who are at once their and the Union's foes.

The general commanding, therefore, directs his officers of all grades, to assure every colored man whom they recruit, that if he shall, by virtue of the authority delegated to the general, be regularly enilisted into the service of the United States, and shall bear himself as a true and faithful sodier until the end of the term of his enlistment, he has the sacred honor of the United States pledged, that the whole power of this Government, moral and physical, shall be exerted to secure to him and to his posterity forever, the inestimable blessings of freedom.

It is not in the power of the General Government.

posterity forever, the inestimable blessings of freedom.

It is not in the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to remand a single human being, once freed, to slavery, "otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Beside, this war, in its consequences, has reached a point beyond the power of man. The first gun that was fired at Fort Sumpter sounded the death-knell of slavery. They who fired it were the greatest practical abolitionists this nation has produced. The decree went forth from that hour that slavery should quickly cease to exist on this North American continent. can continent.

Come, then, colored men of the South, enlist in the armies of the United States. Your brethren at Port Hudson have shown to the world that they can and will fight, and have displayed as dauntless courage as ever illuminated a battle-field. Emulate their noble example, and fight under the glorious banner of the Republic, which will be to you, in the great future, as it has been in the past to millions of the white race, the symbol of every temporal blessing. blessing,
Truth, Justice, and God, are on our side. They
WILL PREVAIL.
By command of DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier General Commanding.
Moses C. Brown, Assistant Adjt. General. Mr. Secretary Seward's Letter on the Polish Question. A French copy of Mr. Seward's note to M Drouyn
de L'Huys, published in the Independence Belge, is

Manufacture and Use of Artificial Precious Stones.

ter, Mr. Seward says:

"The American Government is deeply sensible of this proof of the friendship of the Emperor of the French, in asking its co-operation upon a subject doubly important in its relations to order and to humanity. It has been no less favorably impressed with the sentiments which the Emperor Napoleon has expressed in so delicate a manner at St. Petersburg, and with the appeal which he has made to the noblest of human sympathies. The enlightened and humane character of the Emperor of Russia, which has recently shown itself in the liberation of so large a number of serfs in his domains, gives us the assurance that this appeal will be accepted, and that it will meet at St. Petersburg with all the good will compatible with the general well-being of the vast States which the Emperor of Russia governs with so much wisdom and moderation.

"Nevertheless, notwithstanding the so favorable reception which we are disposed to give to the suggestion of the Emperor of the French, the American Government finds an insurmountable difficulty in associating itself, by any active co-operation, with the Cabinets of Paris, London, and Vienna, as it is requested.

"Having founded our institutions upon the rights." ter, Mr. Seward says :

associating itself, by any active co-operation, with the Cabinets of Paris, London, and Vienna, as it is requested.

"Having founded our institutions upon the rights of man, the founders of our republic have always been regarded as political reformers, and it soon became evident that the revolutionists of all countries counted upon the effective sympathy of the United States, if not upon their active assistance and protection. Our noble Constitution had hardly been established, when it became indispensable for the Government of the United States to examine to what degree it was incompatible with our security and well being to interfere in the political siffairs of foreign States, whether by an alliance or any concerted action with other Powers, or otherwise. An urgent appeal of this kind was addressed to us with regard to France. This appeal was sanctioned by, and acquired new strength from, the treaty of alliance and mutual defence which then existed, and without which it must be confessed, to the honor of France, our sovereignty, and independence would not have been so promptly secured.

"This appeal touched so profoundly the heart of the American people that it was only the deference felt for the Father of his Country, then at the apogee of his moral greatness, that compelled it to declare that, in view of the condition of the Republic, of the character of its exceptional Constitution, the American people must confine itself to advancing the cause of progress in the world by exercising at home a wise power of self-government, but keeping aloof from all foreign alliance, intervention, or interference.

"It is true that Washington believed that a time would come when, our institutions being firmly consolidated and working harmoniously, we might safely take part in the deliberations of foreign Powers, to the general advantage of all nations. Since that time many occasions have arisen for departing from a rule which, at the first glance, might seem to be an inevitable cause of progress in the world on the secure ly take part in the deliberations of foreign Powers, to the general advantage of all nations. Since that time many occasions have arisen for departing from a rule which, at the first glance, might seem to be an inevitable cause of isolation. One was an invitation to join the Congress of the Spanish States of America, then just liberated. Another was the urgent appeal of Hungary to aid her in the recovery of her ancient and illustrious independence. Still another, the project to guaranty Cuba to Spain, conjointly with France and Great Britain. More recently, the invitation to co-operate with Spain, France and Great Britain in Mexico; and later still, the proposition of some of the Spanish American States to establish an international council for the republicantstates of this continent. All these suggestions were, in succession, declined by our Government, and this decision was each time approved by the judgment of the American people. Our policy of non-intervention, however rigorous and absolute it may appear to others, has thus become a traditional policy, which ought not to be abandoned except upon urgent occasions of a manifest necessity. It would be still less wise te deviate from it when a local, though we hope transitory, insurrection deprives our Government; of the advice of one part of the American people, to which so grave a deviation from the established policy would be far from being indifferent."

THE CONSORIPTION COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED.—Judge Kelley, in his speech on last Friday evening, referred to a matter that is certainly worthy the consideration of every man in Pennsylvania subject to the draft. In this State there has been such an unresonable prejudice exited excited. worthy the consideration of every man in Pennsylvania subject to the draft. In this State there has been such an unreasonable prejudice excited against the negro, that we would not accept him as a soldier. Massachusetts, with less prejudice and more wisdom, has accepted the colored man as a soldier, and has already drawn eleven hundred from our State to fill up her regiments. This, of course, saves eleven hundred of her white citizens from the draft. Had we accepted these men, we should have eleven hundred fewer men to furnish under the conscription. There is another consideration of a wider bearing of the same character. Had the proposition to arm the negroes been accepted a year or eighteen months ago, it would not be necessary to draft a single man. But the friends of Jeff Davis in the North so excited a suicidal prejudice against the negroes, that the Government did not venture on calling them into the field; and the consequence is that more white men must leave their homes and families to fight against the rebels. It is seldom we have such a striking instance of folly bringing so early and so severe a punishment. The Copperheads have all along been the friends of the rebels, and did not care how many of our white men had to go to warso that rebels were protected in their slave property. Consistent with this feeling they labored to have negroes kept in alavery and out of our army, and with this object planned successfully, to incite so deep a prejudice against the negro as to prevent his being employed on our side. And now every man, as he is drafted and marches out to the field, may feel it is due to the successful labor of the Copperheads in behalf of their rebel friends, that he is in that position.—Lebanon (Pa.) Courier.

ROUTE CHANGED .- The route of the

grand Fourth of July procession has been changed, and will be officially announced at the proper time.

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The National Quarterly Review. Always true to its time, the June number of this excellent periodical has reached us. It is the first excellent periodical has reached us. It is the first portion of the seventh volume. Published at New York, it stands in contrast only with the North American Review, of Hoston—Philadelphia, we grieve to say, not having any monthly or quarterly of its own, worthy of particular, mention, for a few fashion-books cannot be counted in Articles of high merit sometimes appear in the North American Review, but they are exceptional, being occasional. In the National Quarterly Review, first-class papers are the rule, and feeble ones the exception Taken as a whole, a better quarterly than this is not published any where. Mr. Edward J. Sears. A. M., its editor and proprietor, has successfully carried it through bad times, many difficulties, and much opposition, (arising out of his resolve to be " "just and fear not,") but it is now established, a guiding power in the republic of letters, a periodical whose advent is always looked for with high expecation, and welcomed with lively joy. The leading article in the present number, judging by its place in the Review, treats of the Greek Tragic Drama generally, and particularly illustrates the subject by a biography of the poet and a critical account, with translated extracts, of his leading compositions. This is a very comprehensive classical criticism, from which ordinary readers, as well as scholars, may learn a great deal. Another learned paper, very much out of the usual line, but intensely interesting, treats of Arabic Language and Literature, and renders justice to the great scholars and literati of the Children of the Sun, Passing from the Old World to the New, we also here find a paper upon Peruvian Antiquities, which to our thinking, is the best article in the present number, and worthy of being printed as an Appendix to Prescott's History of the Conquest of Peru.

The writer draws upon recent authors hitherto scarcely known here, even by name, who have personally investigated the subject on its native soil.

There are papers on the Theology of the American Indians, and on the Influence and Capability of Woman, which we recommend—the first for the force with which it vindicates the morality and religious life of a race rapidly becoming extinct, and the second for its sensible observations, evidently resulting from experience, upon the education and training of woman.

The notice of "Earthquakes, their Causes and Consequences," gives many curious details, and will gratify scientific readers. The account of Manhattan College is principally of value "to those whom it may concern." Still, it contains some judicious speculations on education.

Phonographic Short-hand has latterly become into such general use, by reason of the vast number of newspapers in this country requiring verbatum reporters, that a paper upon its history, principles, and use, will have numerous readers. The reviewer first sketches the history, ancient and modern, of short-hand writing, in which he introduces a variety of anecdotes, and then gives an acvery general here, has been slightly adopted in England, though the gentleman who discovered, or applied its principle, came hither from that country. The following account of the reporting of Webster's celebrated Union speech is of historical as well as

celebrated Union speech is of historical as well as personal value:

"The proceedings of the American Congress were very imperfectly reported before the time of Mr. Joseph Gales, senior, the father of the late Mr. Gales, of the National Intelligencer. He was the first who made a report of the Congressional debates which appeared in the paper the next day. This was considered a most astonishing feat at the time. His son, Joseph Gales, was also a reporter, and one of the best, in his day, that the country could boast. He first became connected with the National Intelligencer as reporter in October, 1807; he was then just twenty-one years old. He and the present Mr. Seaton afterwards were the proprietors of the paper. They were both the reporters and editors of the Intelligencer—one of them devoted himself to the Seaton atterwards were the proprietors of the brew ware both the reporters and editors of the briefligencer—one of them devoted himself to the Senate, and the other to the House of Representatives. As a general thing, they published only running reports—on special occasions, however, the speeches and proceedings were given entire. The peculiar talents of these gentlemen were duly appreciated, and they had seats of honor assigned them beside the presiding officers. To these enterprising and accomplished reporters we are indebted for many of those splendid specimens of eloquence which adorn the political literature of our country. The speeches made by Webster and Hayne, during their celebrated intellectual combat in the United States Senate, were preserved from oblivion by Mr. Gales, whose notes, handsomely bound, and enriched with Mr. Webster's annotations, are kept as a precious memento in the family library. The following anecdote may perhaps be read with some interest in this connection. The day Mr. Webster and this reply to the attack of Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, Joseph Gales met him as he was going to the Capitol, and inquired how long he intended to speak. 'About half an hour,' was the reply. The editor's duties at that time were pressing, but he ventured to take so much time from them. Mr. Webster, however, directly after was joined by Judge Story, who said that he thought the time had come for Mr. Webster to give the country his views on the Constitution. To this proposition the Senator assented. Mr. Gales took up his pencil unaware of this new arrangement, and alike unconscious of the apse of time under the enchantment of the orator, he continued to write until the close of the speech. But, when he came to look at the notes, the magnitude of the task that it would be to write them out appeared so formidable, that he shrunk from it as an impossibility. Soon after Mr. Webster called on Mr. Gales, and requested a report of his speech. 'I have the notes,' said the reporter,' but I shall never have time never have time to write them out. This led to some remonstrance and persuasion, but the overworked editor stood firm. At this juncture Mrs. Gales came forward, and offered to undertake the task, saying that she could decipher her husband's short hand, as she had occasionally done so. She had heard the speech, and the resistless sweep of its argument, and the gorgeous magnificence of its imagery were yet vivid in her mind. In the course of aweek Mr. Gales submitted to Mr. Webster the report of his speech in the handwriting of his wife. Scarcely a word needed to be changed; and soon a set of diamonds, costing a thousand dollars, accompanied the rich thanks of the eloquent statesman. Thus was saved to literature the most memorable oration of the American Senate."

In the present time, when the wearing of jewels In the present time, when the wearing of jewels is so general among us, that the most distinguished persons are those who do not wear any, the public may advantageously consult an article here on the translated by the Tribune. In the course of the let- It will enlighten them. The Reviewer says that many wear artificial gems; "but the difficulty is, that so many wear the spurious article, innocently believing that it is genuine. And why should they doubt it? They have paid the price of the genuine for it. True, it does not sparkle to their liking;

iancy. But do not the true gems differ in a similar manner? We have known many to reason in this way in regard to a 'diamond' which cost from \$50 to \$500, but which, notwithstanding, is nothing more than a piece of glass or paste. This, when properly understood, will account for the fact that more ornaments purporting to be diamonds are worn in this country alone than would make a nuch larger mass, if piled together, than all the genuine diamonds yet discovered in both hemi-spheres." In like manner, there is more champagne wine drank in this country in one year than, from Between forty and fifty pages of notices and criticisms follow the large-type articles. Under this head are reviewed leading and recent works upon Education and Science; History, Biography, and Travels; Belles Lettres, and miscellaneous subjects. The recently published "Studies," by Mr. John A. Dorgan, of this city, are done justice to in this de partment, with extracts from his poems, but, by a slip of the pen, or error of the press, our towns-man's name is misprinted "Dogan." The notice of Kinglake's Crimea is very analytic; that of Irving's Life, by his nephew, albeit a trifle too severe, is generally just. Under the head "Belles Lettres" is an account of the superstition, in Massachusetts and many European countries, which credited various females, young and old, with being witches.
Unfortunately, to the end of this curious account is a five-act tragedy, by Mr. Cornelius Mathews, called Witchcraft," founded upon our old Salem supersti-lor, and given to the world (for we believe it never sold) as far back as the year 1846. What could have prompted a critic to notice this, after so many years, s a mystery. There are some effective situations in the play, but it is as grotesque as dramatic, and, hough founded on fact, too revolting in its horrers oplease ordinary audiences. It is in the form of blank verse, but a good deal of it is plain prose-divided into lines. It is quite true, as stated here, that Philarrie Charles did translate this play into prose, for a French periodical, but has the Reviewer any certain authority for declaring that it was "reesented before crowded houses, night after night. at London, Paris, Edinburgh, and Dublin ?" It was nati, in 1853, and the ability of Mr. Murdoch, who played in it both places, made it successful. That vas ten years ago, and we have not heard of its having been played since. The bills showing its cast in London, Paris, Edinburgh, and Dublin, would clear up the doubt on this point. Seeing is

It is only just to Mr. Mathews to say that, though he writes prose much better than verse, and has much neglected rhythm in his "Witchcraft," his truthful, though they might be improved by a little Mr. J. K. Simons, No. 33 South Sixth street, ia agent for the National Quarterly Review in this State

FINE WRITING.—The finest bit of fine writing that has lately found its way into the London Times, is a sentimental rhapsody of its Richmond correspondent. Describing the incidents of the attack upon Charleston, he remarks that "the student of history, had he possessed calmness enough at such a moment, might have recalled Thucydides' thrilling description of the Phieus when the ill-omened. Sicilian expedition went forth freighted with the prayers and aspirations of the entire population of Athens, impotent though they were to avert its inexorable doom."

The same writer observes, in regard to "the Yankee conception of the war," that "Colossal contrasts had to be issued, full flight given to the costly researches of empirical ingenuity, a vast continent, cradled in the lap of fifty years of peace and unpresedented material prosperity, had to don its armor, and transfer its allegiance from Minerva to Bellona."

It is a great thing for a newspaper to possess correspondents with such powers of imagination as this writer displays. He is an ornament to any establishment, and his value is above that of rubies.—Evening Post.

THE U.S. steamer Monticello arrived at the navy yard yesterday, from the blockade off Wilmington, N.C. (via Hampton Rhoads), for repairs. Annexed is a list of her officers:
Lieutenant commander, D. L. Braine.
Acting master and executive officer, L. A. Brown. Acting master and executive officer, L. A. Brown. Acting assistant paymaster, G. De F. Barton.
Acting assistant surgeon, Wm. Gale.
Acting ist assistant engineer, John F. Pick.
Acting ensigns, A. G. Stebbins, Wm. Betts.
Acting 2d assistant engineer, John Seaman.
Acting 3d assistant engineer, Thomas McGough,
Albert L. Koones.
Acting master's mate, Thomas J. Gildersleeve,
Captain's clerk, Edward L. Suffern,
Pilot, F. W. Savage, THE U.S. steamer Monticello arrived at