THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1863.

-We can take no notice of anonymous commun nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, i

POSTPONEMENT OF THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.—It will be seen from the following resolution, passed at a meeting of the Union State Central Committee held in this city yesterday, that the Convention summoned to meet in Pittsburg on the 1st of July has been postponed until the 5th of August. This action is rendered necesare absent in the service of the country, and aiding to drive the rebel invaders from the State. The resolution of the Committee is

as follows: Resolved. That in the present emergency, while many delegates to the Union State Convention are engaged in the military service, and cannot be pre-sent at the meeting appointed to be held at Pittsburg on the 1st of July next, it is deemed expedient to postpone the Convention until Wednesday, the 5th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., and it is hereby postponed until that time.
P. FRASER SMITH, Chairman pro tem. GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, Secretary. PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1863.

THE NEWS.

THE inroad on Maryland and Pennsylvania ap pears to be taking a still more menacing form. Ewell's whole corps, to the number of about twelve thousand men, is reported having crossed the Pennvivania border. The rebels were ravaging through Franklin county, and were in force at Mercersburg Later the enemy was advancing in the direction o Harrisburg. Yesterday afternoon they were within twelve miles of Carlisie, and still advancing. Can. Knipe, it was expected, would give them battle. The excitement is great at Harrisburg, and near the border. Our correspondent at Baltimore derives intelligence from official quarters, that Gen. Lee, with a largh portion of his army, had just crossed the Potomac into Williamsport, Maryland. Lee's whole army, it is thought, must now be in Western

IT is reported, in correspondence from Vicksburg. that the siege had reached its climax. On the 20th, it was intended to open with hot shot, thus giving up the city to the worst tortures of war. Letters also express the suspicion that General Grant had ordered another assault. At all events, the garrison was rapidly giving out, little hope being entertained from Johnston. An early surrender was expected. On the 16th, Nohnston's advance, consisting of half a dozen regiments, was at Champion Hills, and paoled four hundred sick and wounded of Hovev's division. It is thought that General Grant, who comprehends the real strength of his antagonist, will disarrange his hopes and plans by an aggreseive movement. The leader of the national army is, by all reports, credited with vigilance and enter prise, and everything seems to bear upon a victorious event. A number of extravagant stories have been current in rebel papers regarding the strength bel press is despondent, unquestionably. Johnston's promise to pardon all deserters who return to him is among the news of the latest received rebel papers, and is very significant of his situation. Our correspondence furnishes a full account of the rebel misdoings in Chambersburg. It is estimated that they have taken three thousand horses out of Franklin county, in this State, and Washing-

RUMORS have reached Havana that the pirate Alabama had been attacked at Santa Cruz by the National ship Vanderbilt, but the facts are yet, to be learned. Forty miles southeast from Chatham on the Massachusetts coast, the pirate Tacony is re. ported to have run into a fleet of fishing vessels, of which three were afterwards seen on fire. The destruction of thirteen vessels by this privateer is re-

ported within twenty-four hours. DESPATCHES from Somerset, Ky., say there are indications that the rebeis are concentrating in the riginity of the Cumberland Mountains, with the intention of invading Kentucky. GEN. DELARUE, who married the only daughter of Beaumarchais, author of the "Marriage of Figaro," has just died, at the age of ninety-six. He was aid-de-camp to General Latavette, colonel of the Eighth legion of the National Guard, and was by the side of Louis Philippe when Fieschi's infernal machine was fired off. His lieutenant colonel, M. de Mousseo, was killed behind him, with Marshal

remained on horseback the whole day on the memorable 24th of February...
THE Archbishop of Tuam laid the foundationstone of a new Catholic church at Headford, Ireland, on the 7th of June. The approaches to the zite were ornamented with triumphal arches, surmounted by flags. At the right of one of the arches was a harp, and the words, "Oh, Erin, my country, can flag, with the inscription, "God grant peace to

GOVERNOR PARKER has issued his proclamation burg. It has been reported that there was some misunderstanding or disagreement as to the time of service, but we learn that nothing of the kind oc-

IT is understood that Admiral Dahlgren, who was to have been second to Admiral Foote, had he been able to take command of the South Atlantic squadron, is to relieve Admiral Dupont. A VERY recent number of the Richmond Enquirer mentions a rumor that General Wm. Smith, better ed Governor of rebel Virginia, was killed in

THE slaughter of negro troops by the rebels in the battle of Milliken's Bend has induced General Grant to issue an order, declaring that, hereafter, should any soldier, whether white or black, wearing the uniform of a United States soldier, be captured and executed, retaliatory measures will be adopted by him, and rebel soldiers in his hands will be

The experience of the present raid of JEN-KINS, as well as that of STUART, leads us to look with caution upon the news that comes to us from the border counties of the State. We know that farmers and citizens are apt to magnify bodies of armed men: and we have frequently seen a battalion or a regiment, or a squad of troopers doing duty, in the newspapers as a division or a corps. It is now pretty certain that the command of JENKINS did not number a thousand men; and we may safely assume, that at no time during the recent excitement have we had more than a thousand rebels on the soil of our State. This is why there was no attack upon any of the Susquehanna towns, and no attempt to take possession of the State capital. Still, however, it affords no explanation of the news we print this morning. We are told, with more circumstance than generally attends the hasty narratives of the telegraph, that the rebels have occupied Chambersburg in force, and are now quietly taking possession of the other towns in the Cumberland Valley. We do not read that they have taken Carlisle, nor that: they have crossed into Bedford and the region of the Broad Top, as it is certain that any such announcement would be accompanied with accounts of a battle or a skirmish. We do not know that Carlisle has been fortified, but such is our impression. We may expect warlike intelligence from this region very soon. When JENKINS and his band occupied Franklin county we were unable to make any resistance by reason of our helplessness. But the past ten days have seen an army spring up around Har-

risburg, and General Couch will give the invaders the bayonet as soon as he can venture to trust our levies in the field. General KNIPE is mentioned as the commander to whom we must trust for immediate deliverance from these invaders. The | ern newspapers, in reference to the North precise condition of this general's com- and Northern soldiers. We find a new evimand we do not know; and, from the dence of the fact in the editorial columns of words of the despatch, it is uncertain a leading Georgia paper. The Atlanta Inwhether he will await the rebel advance at Carlisle and Chanbersburg. Supposing the rebel force in the Valley to be, as it is stated. EWELL's corps, and numbering not less than ten thousand men, they will hardly venture upon the prudent operator. It accuses him of laying works at Harrisburg, or at any of the fords | waste Tennessee, burning rebels' houses, of the Susquehanna, without securing the stealing their horses, and preventing the assistance of General LEE; and that assistance, for the present, seems to be necessary to watch Hooker. At the same time, the shame and grief arising from these adventures of the rebels should stimulate us to renewed energy. No Pennsylvanian should remain at his home while the foot bave invariably been those who were in of an enemy is known to be within the favor of waging the war earnestly, effeclimits of this State. If these men came to steal our horses and goods, and plunder our farms, let them be driven from our soil like robbers. If they come to wage a war of invasion, let them be met with the fire | French, and German dry goods, umbrellas, twine. and the sword. This is a holy duty. Let us organize and arm, and form a complete militia system, so that we can drive these by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing rebels from our midst, and in the future be prepared to meet any invaders that may slon, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. dare to cross our border.

The Armies of the Potomac. The significant activity which marked the departure of General LEE's army from Fredericksburg to the vicinity of Winchester seems, if we may judge from appearances, to have been followed by a period of in the shape of intervention or mediation, inactivity quite as significant. The entire | from the British Government. Mr. Davis rebel army, including EWELL'S corps, has and his satellite, honest Mr. BENJAMIN, been in the Upper Shenandoah Valley for | would not have withdrawn the exequatur more than a week; and yet, beyond the from any British functionary, if they becavalry engagements at Aldie and Middle- lieved there was the least chance left of Briburg, and the attack on Winchester, the tish sympathy taking the active form of feeble attempt to take Harper's Ferry, and openly siding with Rebellion. Were Palthe feebler incursions into Maryland and MERSTON and RUSSELL to side with the Pennsylvania, Lee has given us no signs to South, simply because it had revolted, a indicate his hostile intentions. True, he has precedent would thereby be established full occasioned us much anxiety and alarm; of anomalies and fruitful in prospective diffibut whether he is content with having culties. For example-to say nothing of accomplished this much, we have no Australia and Canada, evidently destined to means of ascertaining at present. The shake off the British yoke, ere long-India idea that he designs to move in and Ireland present such difficulties. India

force against Philadelphia, Harrisburg, or | did revolt in 1857, and Ireland perpetually sary by the fact that most of the delegates | Baltimore, might have seemed reason- | breathes such an atmosphere of discontent able a week ago. With the exception of and disloyalty that statesmen shudder as Philahelphia, however, the points named | they speculate on her future, not knowing have been so well fortified in the few days at what moment the tornado may burst, of grace allowed us, that the rebels, if they laden with rebellion, riot, and bloodshed. ever entertained the idea, have doubtless | With India and Ireland in hand. England abandoned it as no longer feasible. Still, it cannot consistently take the part of any s possible that they mean to destroy the rebels, and this because it would establish a Northern Central. Pennsylvania, or Balti- principle that, like the swords of the Seramore and Ohio railroads, in either of which | phim, can cut two ways. Let England acundertakings the chances of success would | knowledge the independence of our rebels. be more promising, and the value of success and the retort, in no remote day, may be would be as great if not greater. Pre- the acknowledgment of NANA SAHID'S sove

suming some such intention to be held by the rebels, it would not in the least interfere with their main purpose, the capture of | Presidency of the future Irish republic. All Washington, if LEE really has the force he | that the GREGORIES and ROEBUCKS may s generally credited with, but rather might | say in the House of Commons, all that e expected to prove of assistance. Of course, we, who know how nearly im- fitting up pirates for the Southern rebels regnable Washington is, who know how | cannot induce PALMERSTON and RUSSELL brave and skilful General Hooker is, and to ignore the principle in question. Were who know how anxious the gallant Army of they ever so much disposed to aid the rebel-

the Potomac feels to have another trial of | lion, they cannot acknowledge it. In the strength with its old antagonist, know that opinion of able jurists, they even went a LEE will be disappointed in his great ex- | step too much when, on its outbreak, they pectations. We know, moreover, that even | acknowledged the revolted thieves and traishould the railroad communication with the national capital be cut off, it would not necessarily fall into the enemy's possession; nor would the army necessarily be starved into Power will play the rôle which she is necessurrender; for the Potomac would still re- | sitated to reject. From the first, as might main open to us, and it can never again be have been expected, Russia has openly blockaded by the enemy while a single sympathized with our Union and our efforts monitor is afloat. LEE is not unaware of to maintain it. NAPOLEON, now under a this: he knows that Washington, well | cloud, on account of his failure in Mexico garrisoned, could not be taken by an army and his pet candidates' failure in the recent twice the size of his own; and he knows that his only possibility of ef- his own empire, without meddling with fecting his long-cherished purpose will ours. Austria stands in constant awe of a

tomac. To this end he may make a feigned movement against Harrisburg or Baltimore, in the hope of compelling General HOOKER to divide his forces, when they might be beaten in detail. Such a movement, however, would accomplish nothing; for, on the one hand, the cities named are too well fortified, and, on the other, General HOOKER is far too shrewd to scatter his army at a think this, is evident from their dismissal time when all its safety and effectiveness must depend upon unity among its men, and the British Consul. ton county, Maryland. We find a confirmation of | singleness of purpose on the part of its comthe repeated story of General Jenkins' aversion to mander. Such being the situation of affairs, rope, we do not see what pretext could be

Northern tories, who endeavored to flatter that ec- Washington may be regarded as safe, and made for what is called intervention. In lieved they are coming in this direction, supporting washington may be regarded as sate, and made for what is called intervention. In lieved they are coming in the words of Mr. Seward's recent reply to Jenkins' force of cavalry. however threatening they may appear, we M. Drouyn DE L'Huys' note inviting this can rest easy in the assurance that they will | country to join the cabinets of Paris, Lon-The Efficiency of our Navy. We have been accustomed to read much

about the surprising energy of the rebel Navy Department, and papers friendly to the rebellion, both in this country and abroad, have frequently adverted to the topic for the purpose of making invidious allusions to the inefficiency of the Federal navy. A portion of the British press has been particularly remarkable for evincing in this way its hostility to the North, in seeming forgetfulness of the fact that, in most cases, when the rebels have gained any decided advantage upon the sea, it has by their English allies. It was "neutral England that fitted out the Alabama, and it

was mainly Englishmen that manned her guns and made up her sailors' crew. At least three-fourths of the privateers now afloat and preying upon our commerce have been launched from English ship-yards. The efforts which the Southern rebels have made to fit out a navy have resulted thus far mainly in failure. Those of their iron-clads which they have not themselves destroyed have almost invariably been captured, blown up, or sunk by our own vessels. The Merrimac was blown up to prevent her falling into our hands; the Webb was burned; HOLLINS' "turtle" and the iron-clad battery were destroyed by Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet; an unfinished iron-clad, three hundred and ten feet long, was lately destroyed at Yazoo City by one of Admiral PORTER's

most effective expeditions; and the other day the ram Atlanta, built at Clyde, for a commercial steamer, but altered by the rebels into an iron-clad at great pains and expense, was captured, after an engagement of thirty minutes, by two of our monitors, neither of which received a scratch. So much for the negative testimony of our naval But we need not let the matter rest here for, not to go very far back, we have had within the past week the most positive and gratifying evidence of the superior activity, energy, and efficiency of our naval vessels. On the 5th of the present month the Isaac P. Smith, a very fast gunboat, attempted to run out of Charleston with a cargo of cotton,

and was chased and sunk, on Charleston bar, by the blockading steamer Wissahickon, built in Philadelphia. Five days afterwards, a large side-wheel steamer was likewise encountered at the entrance of Charleston harbor, and was set on fire by one of the blockading vessels. On the following day the Calypso, an iron screw-steamer of great size and speed, with an assorted cargo from Nassau, was captured by the United States steamer Florida, thirty miles southeast from Wilmington, N. C., and is now a prize at the Philadelphia navy yard. And on the same day the Herald, likewise hailing from Nassau, and enjoying an extensive reputation for running the blockade, was sunk by our fleet off Charleston. Such a record as this is a most satisfactory proof that the affairs of the Navy Department are being managed with vigor and competency; and it should serve

to silence much of the unjust clamor in which the querulous and the disloyal have incessantly engaged for more than a year past. If Secretary Welles has failed to capture or destroy every rebel privateer, the fault cannot be charged to his negligence or lack of vigilance; but to the avarice and treasonable sympathies of English shipbuilders, who, finding no penalty attached to the violation of the law, persist in fitting out new vessels for their Southern friends. as fast as the old ones are taken and con demned in our prize courts.

WE TOOK OCCASION, a few days ago, to comment upon the unjust and vindictive character of many articles printed in Southtelligencer says of Rosecrans, that his atrocities are more appalling than the fiend BUTLER's; that he is a consummate ruffian. an arrant bully, a shrewd deviser of little acts, an adroit observer, and an active but cultivation of the soil. It is much to be regretted that General Rosecrans has not succeeded in winning the good opinions of the rebels: but it is rather a singular fact that those of our generals who have been most herated for their "appalling atrocities."

tively, and upon warlike principles. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DEY GOODS, The early attention of dealers is requested to the large and general assortment of American, British &c., embracing about 900 packages and lots of de sirable staple and fancy articles, in cottons, linens. woolens, worsteds, and silks, to be peremptorily sold this morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, to be continue all day and part of the evening without intermis-232 and 234 Market street.

## THE INVASION

Consul Moore from Richmond, proves that Ewell's Whole Corps Reported in "the so-called Southern Confederacy" has finally relinquished all hope of assistance, Pennsylvania.

Non-Intervention.

The abrupt, even uncivil dismissal of

reignty over revolted Hindostan, or of

SMITH O'BRIEN'S OF General MEACHER'S

LAIRD and LINDSAY may do in building and

It being thus, as regards England, there

is not much chance that any other European

elections; will find it hard enough to rule

tion state, and has her own affairs to regu-

late and consolidate. In Prussia, the over-

throw, if not of the Brandenburg dynasty,

at least of the present monarch, may be

looked for any hour. In a word, Europe

has sufficient on hand to manage her own

affairs, and must leave us to adjust our own.

That the mock-Government of Richmond

in a peremptory manner, of Mr. Moore,

Even if all things went smoothly in Eu-

don, and Vienna, in active co-operation on

the Polish question, it is our settled, consti-

tutional rule, that "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, in-

tervention, or interference." What we

scrupulously avoid doing to foreign Powers,

assuredly they shall never be permitted to

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

www.oluthe Potomac.

It is ascertained that, with the exception of some

All was quiet, apparently, along our front to day.

Yesterday, owing to imperfect picketing, some of Moseby's Regular Cayalry came up the Chantilly road, near Cat Run, and destroyed several of our

wagons, with ammunition, forage, &c. They were

pursued, and it is reported that some of them were

June 24 .- All is quiet in our front to-day. Recon

noissances to the Rappahannock show that there is no rebel force on this side above Kelley's Ford.

Four wagons, containing ammunition, etc., were

captured and destroyed by some of Moseby's parti-

sans yesterday, near Cubb run, on the Chantilly

Vicksburg and Port Hudson-Despatch from Gen. Grant.

General GRANT has telegraphed to headquarters

NEAR VICKSBURG, June 18. via Cairo, June 23.-

Everything progresses well here. Johnston's forces are at Yazoo City, Benton, Brownsville, and Clin-

ton. Deserters come out daily. All report their rations short. We scarcely ever lose a man now

The health and condition of the troops is most ex-cellent. Despatches from Gen. Banks have been

received by the War Department to the effect that

within three hundred and fifty yards of the rebel

works at Port Hudson, after a vigorous cannona-

ding, he summoned Gen. GARDINER to surrender

On his refusal, an assault was made, and our forces

gained positions within from fifty to one hundred

yards of the enemy's works, which they held. Gen. PAINE was severely wounded. Gen. BANKS ex-

Rebel Reports.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Richmond Dispatch

of yesterday contains the following:

JACKSON, Miss., June 18.—The enemy's cavalry
made a dash on our outposts near Edwards' dépôt,
yesterday, but found them too strong, and retreated
across the Big Black again.

Scarcely a day passes without an accident on the
Meridian road, which, it being the principal means
of transportation of supplies, has retarded Gen.
Johnston's movement. The firing is continuous at
Yloksburg.

JACKSON. June 19 .- A special despatch to the

Mississippian, dated Pomola, the 18th, says that a heavy force of Yankee cavalry is marching on

The Yankee cavalry are rigging rafts to cross the

Tallahatchie with the intention of destroying the road below Pomola and cutting off Johnston's sup-

plies. Another force is crossing the Cold Water.

near Senatobia. They came from Memphis.

General Johnston has issued orders granting a

full pardon to all deserters in this department who

There is no news from Vicksburg or Port Hudson

JACKSON (Miss.), June 20, via Mobile June 21.-A

the 5th, reports that Major T. R. Thompson and T.

M. Cowan were taken to jail in that place and hung,

under Burnside's order forbidding recruiting in that

Citizens who have just arrived here report a

heavy engagement between Jackson's cavalry and the enemy, at the Big Black bridge. At the time

they left, the sound of musketry and cannonading

Firing is heard in the direction of Vicksburg.

Missouri State Convention on Emanci-

JEFFERSON CITY, June 24.—The majority report

the Committee on Emancipation was taken up-day and debated during a portion of the morning

Bession.

Mr. Drake offered to substitute January 1st, 1864, for 1876. Lost by a vote of 18 yeas to 65 nays.

Mr. Bieckinridge offered as a substitute to the majority report, the ordinance which was offered by him a few days since, abolishing slavery in 1864, and apprenticing the slaves so emancipated for a preciod of twelve years.

and apprenticing the slaves so emancipated for a period of twelve years.

Mr. Gravelly offered an amendment to Mr. Breck-inridge's substitute to wit: That the Legislature at the first session after the passage of the ordi-nance, shall devise the means for ascertaining the

nance, shall devise the means for ascertaining that number of slaves belonging to loyal citizens, and appropriate \$100 each for such slaves, to be paid to their owners. Agreed to—yeas 43, nays 40.

Mr. Foster offered an amendment providing for the abolition of slavery in 1870, and apprenticing all minors until they reach twenty-one years. This only received two affirmative votes.

The Convention then adjourned

Lee's Army.

mfortably clad than any who have been here

The 1st Massachusetts Cavalry lost one hundred

and sixty-one killed, wounded, and missing in the late fight at Aldie.—Evening Post.

A Tragedy in Maine.

A Tragedy in Maine.

Bangor, ME, June 24.—Officer McKinney, of Belfast, Me, was vesterday shot by two desertors named Grant and Knowles, whom he was endeavoring to arrest in Troy for horse stealing. A number of citizens then turned out to arrest the desperadoes, and while attempting to secure them they fired at another officer and killed him. Finding escape impossible, and determined not to be taken alive, the two deserters then deliberately shot and killed themselves.

Award of Government Contracts.

The Convention then adjourned.

pation.

Zeackons, between that point and Grenada.

will rejoin their commands immediately.

No firing was heard there this morning.

pressed himself confident of success.

of yesterday contains the following:

on the 14th inst., having established his batteries

We hold all the gaps of the Bull Run range.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

fighting vesterday.

here as follows:

tors as belligerents.

be to first destroy the Army of the Po- rebellion in Hungary. Italy is in a transi-

REBELS IN FORCE AT MERCERSRURG. Their Advance Twelve Miles from Carlisle. BATTLE EXPECTED AT CARLISLE. LARGE FORCE THREATENING THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Invaders Within 25 Miles of Harrisburg. Trains Running to Harper's Ferry. EXCITING NEWS FROM WESTERN MARYLAND.

Rebels Again Advance on Cumberland. LEE ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

PENNSYLVANIA. HARRISBURG, June-24 .- The operator at Shipensburg, which is eleven miles this side of Chameraburg, telegraphed at noon to-day that the rebels vere one mile from the town, and advancing in this McConnellsburg. June 24.—The excitement along the border remains unabated. Business is

at a perfect stand still. Exposed constantly to the rsions of rebel marauding bands, the farmers are compelled to keep their horses concealed in the countains, and the prospects of reaping the coming harvest are discouraging.
The rebels are overrunning Franklin county. Two ebel deserters from a North Carolina regiment beonging to General Ewell's corps came into our lines his morning. They report the whole of that com nander's forces in Pennsylvania. The rebels are in force at Mercersburg, and have driven in our pickets this side of the town. It is hought they will attempt to feel our strength this side of the mountain. DICCONNELLSBURG, June 24, 4 30 P. M. The rebel infantry are reported to be coming up the mounains from Merceraburg in force. The roads are blockaded, but poorly supported HARRISBURG, June 24, Evening.-The city has een in a high state of excitement all day.

The news from up the valley shows that the rebels are rapidly advancing in this direction in strong force. No troops would be likely to venture so far from their base of operations into an enemy's country without a force sufficient to act on the offensive.

So far no opposition has been made to their move-ment. The rebels are now twelve miles from Carlisle, and still advancing.

Gen. Knipe, commanding the forces in the valley, will probably give them battle at that point. The rebels will, no doubt, appear in front of that town to morrow. Our cavalry, who fall back as the rebels advance, have been unable to discover any infantry, as yet; but there is, no doubt, a strong force in supporting distance. A deserter, belonging to the 44th Georgia regiment,

arrived here to-day. He reports that on Sunday night his regiment was doing picket duty near Hagerstown. On Monday morning, fifty of them deserted, and safely made their way to the mountains where they remained all night. Yesterday morning they all started for Frederick City, hoping to make their way to Baltimore, with the exception of this man, who came to Gettysburg He states that Ewell's whole corps, of six brigades, was at Hagerstown when he left. They numbe about 12,000 men. The last brigade left Williams port on Friday, arriving at Hagerstown on the same day. Orders were issued on Sunday for the corps to move at 5 o'clock on Monday morning. It is be-Sixteen veterans of the war of 1812 to-day visited the Governor, at the Capitol, and tendered their

services, which were accer LATER. HARRISBURG. June 24 - Midnight .- The rebels are within twenty-five miles of Harrisburg. The enemy's column halted at about dusk eight miles the other side of Carlisle, and went into camp. The authorities are in telegraphic communication with Greyson station, which is two miles from the rebel pickets. Their line to-night is very strong.

The result of to-morrow is looked forward to with nuch anxiety, and not without some doubts. Gen. Knipe may give the enemy battle at Carlisle A battle will undoubtedly be tought or the place has thrown a strong column of men in the neighbor ood of Gettysburg, on the enemy's right fishle This, in connection with certain movements of the dangerous experiment for them to attempt to hold south side of the river of parties suspected of being

slight skirmishiog in Bull Run Valley, there was no rebel spies and guerillas, but, on their cases being investigated, most of them proved to be refugees. The clerks and other attaches of the State Cap ol to-day organized themselves into a company for e defence of the city. The works on the opposite side of the river had peen completed, and the guns are being mounted. The Philadelphia Grev Reserves, 1,100 strong, are duct is severely commented on by the other troops. General Andrew Porter arrived here to-day and tendered his services to the authorities. Everything is quiet in the neighborhood of Gettysburg and Hanover Junction. Great activity is being displayed in that quarter to prevent any demonstration on the lines of the Northern Central Railroad. REBELS IN TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION WITH PITTSBURG—IMPORTANT EVENTS EXPECTED.

HARRISBURG, June 25-121/2 o'clock A. M. = At 10 o'clock last night a rebel operator attached his instrument to the wires at McConnelsburg and opened ommunication with Pittsburg. He told a long story about Jenkins, and what he intended doing. No reliance is placed on the statement.

It is reported, and believed, that Milroy has been elieved of his command. It is known here to a certainty that twenty reginents of rebel infantry, passed through Chamb outg to day. They were moving in this direction, and undoubtedly consisted of Ewell's Corps (late

Important events are likely to transpire to-NEW YORK, June 24 .- Special despatches from Harrisburg to the Herald state that great alarm prevailed there. It was the opinion of Generals Franklin and Couch that the rebels are now advancing with serious intent upon Harrisburg. Every preparation was being made to receive them, and the politicians were leaving. The Shippensburg operator has arrived at New The rebel supply train is said to be three mile Judge Whitmore, whose farm at Greencastle i artillery and estimated the rebel force at 30,000.

The Shippensburg operator has left Newville, and is now six miles west of Carlisle, at Grayson's Sta-tion. He states that the rebels have halted eight The railroad bridge at Scotland has again been burned, and the telegraph destroyed for miles.

Another despatch states that the rebel force which was at Gettysburg, has suddenly appeared near Car-lisle. There has been no fighting yet. A despatch dated Gleason's Station, five miles from Carlisle, states that our forces evacuated Ship-pensburg at 1 o'clock, the enemy charging into the town and firing some volleys, but no one was hurt. The rebels say they will be in Carlisle on Thursday. The enemy is halted at Palmerstown: Our cavalry is in front, about a mile from the rebels. The rebel cavalry went into Fayetteville last The rehels take all the hats, watches, and money

MARYLAND.

The rebel pickets are reported to be at Leesburg

from persons, and plunder private property.

(Special Despatch to The Press 1 BALTIMORE, June 24, 1863. The crowds of excited refugees who fied from Frecame from Frederick City yesterday, to request that a sufficient force be sent to his place to protect the Union citizens in gathering the grain into their garners. It is mortifying and perplexing to think how these people have been left defenceless—to themselves or to the rebels. We all remember with what obtrusive generosity and genuine hospitality they onened wide the doors of their churches, hotels, and public and private buildings, to our wounded soldiers, after the battle of Antietam; how tenderly the ladies bandaged many a ghastly wound, and kept sleepless vigils over the cots of dying officers. Now these people beg for our protection; and oh! my countrymen, shall they plead in vain? Yesterday, at 1 P. M. the rebel pickets extended to the second toll gate, within thirteen miles of Frederick. They drove sixty head of cattle away, and who has since not been heard from, nor is his team who has since not been heard from, nor is his team likely to be again seen. A Union ettizen had just sold four splendid horses to a Secessionist of the city, when their advance cavalry came dashing into town, and being connoisseurs in horses, pronounced the animals hitched before our Secession friend's door just right for cavalry, and despite the entreaties and expostulations of their new owner, who said they were equine skeletons, and not fit for cavalry horses, they lode off with their prizes. Qur Union man had the greenbacks in his pocket, his Secesh neighbor went mournfully to his stable, and carefully locked the door after his steeds were gone. Lee's Army.

Washington, June 23.—It is at just fully ascertained that the main body of the rebel army is in the Shenandoah Valley. Ewell's corps moved from Culpeper first, and was followed by Longstreet's, which was succeeded by D. H. Hill's corps. The corps of A. P. Hill did not go up the valley until after Ewell gained his success at Winchester. There are many persons who still anticipate that the rebel army will come through the gaps and march down on our army, though the long delay would seem to prevent such a movement now. At one time it might have been safe, but it is too late. The prisoners who arrived yesterday and to-day from the front are a better-looking class, and much more comfortably elad than any who have been here went mournfully to his stable, and carefully locked the door after his steeds were gone. The information that our troops occupied, on the Virginia side of the river, the whole line of the Potomac up to Leesburg, in which place we had Slocum's division, and beyond that place, has so re-assured us here that the trains will again make their regular strips to Frederick, and communications with Harper's Ferry will now be re-established. The position of our forces, in and around Lees-

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has sustained nother great loss. The destructive rebels have demolished almost every bridge on the road leading from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland, which I believe to be a distance of 100 miles. Thus, some ten or twelve bridges have been incontinently swept away BALTIMORE, June 24.—Contracts were awarded here to-day as follows:
James W. Hammersly, of Philadelphia, 1,300 bbls of prime and mess pork at \$14.15@14 33 per bbl, and 600 bbls of mess beef at \$13.98.

J. W. Farlin, of Chicago, 1,000 bbls of mess beef at \$13.58@13.68 per bbl. -one of them, the bridge over Evett's Oreek, had never before been injured by the rebels, but is now known to be in ruins.

Harper's Ferry still remains in our possession. No rebels nearer than I reported yesterday. The number of their camp-fires, as seen from Maryland per bbl. 生产的复数 医动物性 医外外 美国人的

burg, protects us against any sudden raid from that

Heights, are apparently the same, and they have not removed from Little Antietam. All the bridge are fully protected by our guns, and if the enemy d assume the offensive, and sally out from his strong From Western Maryland we have very exciting news. At a late hour last night despatches wer

eceived here from Gen. Kelly, who is in comman at Cumberland. The rebels are again advancing o that place, and when last heard from were at Gree Cacapon, a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, not a great distance east of Cumberland. alico at \$5 a vard. Confederate serio, they will b treated gratuitously to cannon balls, for Gen. Kelly now begins to assume the offensive, and Gen. Averill, at the head of a large cavalry and artillery force, has proceeded on an important expedition, the result of which is expected to terrify the invaders of Cumberland, and make them wish themelves safe back to the place from whence they

At the military quarters I received the important ntelligence that Lee, with a large portion of his rebel borde, had crossed the Potomac from Virginia into Williamsport yesterday. A confirmatory denatch was also received from General Tyler at Maryland Heights. This is in addition to those already at Sharpsburg, Williamsport, and Hagersown; so that Lee's whole army must now be in Western Maryland. Their designs are not yet deve lored. Uncoubtedly an extensive raid is meditated into Pennsylvania. The subsistence they cannot get at home they seek among the fertile groves of Pennsylvania. But their designs will be frustrated, and, with sorrow, they will be made to regret the step which placed their rebellious feet upon the soil of loyal Pennsylvania, whose sturdy yeomanry, thoroughly aroused, flock in droves to the borders to annihilate these presumptuous and audacious

Major General Halleck, commander-in-chief o the Army of the United States, left the Camdenstreet denot for Washington last evening, on special train. While here he made a minute examination of the defences of Baltimore. All the forti. fications, entrenchments, and barricades, in and around the city, were thoroughly inspected, and great credit was given General Schenck for the celerity displayed in fortifying Baltimore, and the extent and nature of the defences were highly commended The Union League Convention reassembled a their Rooms yesterday. A communication had been prepared in accordance with the resolutions of the Convention, which was transmitted to the State Convention, called by the State Central Committee. The committees of the two Conventions could not fect a compromise nor conciliation. Before adjournment the Convention unanimously nomiuated General H. H. Goldsborough of Talbot county, State Comptroller, and L. W. Seabrook ioner of the Land Office. Mr. Smyth, of Kent county, was nominated Comseioner of the Land Office, and Mr. Maffit was lared the unanimous nominee of the Union State onvention for Comptroller.

[SECOND DESPATCH.] EWELL'S WHOLE FORCE ADVANCING ON FREDERICK-INCREASED ACTIVITY OF THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT-WORK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS BEING PUSHED FORWARD - STRAGGLERS FROM MIL. Information received from headquarters warrants me in reporting the advance of Ewell and a large rebel force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery upon Frederick city. Whether they design approaching nearer than Monocacy, or merely burning the bridge at that place, will soon be known. We have a force at Monocacy bridge who will contest their passage over the river, should they make the attempt. Why does Lee uncover Richmond merely to obtain upplies? Yet he evidently means nothing more then a raid. Vast amounts of stores have been accumulated at Williamsport, and it is natural to suppose they would make supernatural efforts to get safely back from their foray, with their stolen goods, which are of more value to them than gold. But, strange to relate, they are apparently pushing forward every man, and are threatening Pennsylvania and Baltimore. General Hooker's position is one which cannot but cause great uneasiness. Every one is anxiously awaiting the de-noument of this terribly exciting game. Company D, of the 18th Connecticut, are reported safe. This company was supposed to have been captured in toto, in a furious charge upon one of the orts at Winchester. The color-bearer of the regihis waist through all the trying scenes of that dayand has them now. A dozen or more of their stragglers report here every day, so that the rebels did not

capture near as many of Milroy's command as reported. THE REBELS IN MARYLAND, BALTIMORE, June 24 .- Information received at General Schenck's headquarters this morning, from Frederick, says the rebels, in considerable force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, are again threaten-ing Frederick, and are half way between Middletown and Boonsboro, crossing South Mountain. Our goonts are now out, and more definite news may be expected in a few hours. A HEAVY FORCE, WITH EXTENSIVE AR-TILLERY, MOVING NORTHWARD. BALTIMORE, June 24.-Later and reliable advices from Frederick report that there are no rebels near there, and that the force in the valley beyond South Mountain have made no movement in this direction tour miles west of South Mountain Information received at headquarters to night tend rebel force being in the valley west of Boonsboro. They were moving northward, but it was not as-certained whether they were taking the Chambersnirg road, or the road leading towards Gettysburg. The artillery accompanying this body of rebels is said to number sixty six pieces Some of the students of St. James College, near Hagerstown, arrived here this evening. They assed through the rebel lines yesterday. The ac-

ounts given by them agree as to the force being larce, and as to the number of cannon. One of the and strong. . FORTRESS MONROR, June 24—The U. S. gun-boat Sumpter was run into last night off Cape Henry, and sunk. Her crew arrived here this after-

Newspapers Seized. New York, June 24.—Several bundles of North-ern newspapers were seized and confiscated yester-day, but for what cause is not publicly known. The Chicago Tribune, referring to the recent Demo-cratic State Convention, in session while the rebels vere threatening Harrisburg, says: "Yet at that very hour stout negro arms were building, within sight of the place where the Convention met, fortifications for the defence of the capital, and a company of colored citizens from Philadelphia, emracing men of character and means, were asking at the hands of Gen. Couch, permission to fight for the preservation of the lives and property of these very Copperheads. Are we not a patient, long-suffering, and indulgent people?" In justice to Gen. Couch, it is necessary to explain that he was simply acting in obedience to orders. As a military man, ne could not have done otherwise. The orders of the Government are, that negroes may be accepte or three years or the war; but we do not learn that anv special provision has been made to muster them

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE .-Phirty articles, and more than twice thirty illustrations, constitute the July number of this periodical. The best of the contributions is the commencement of a new story by Louisa Chandler Moulton, entitled "The Patient Heart of Martha Payson." We also can speak favorably of a tale entitled "Ellen," and Mr. Lee Benedict's sketch of "Annie Linn." The fashion illustrations are good, and the descrip-

ELECTION OF SENATORIAL DELEGATE TO THE PITTSBURG CONVENTION .- The conferees of the day of June, instant, and appointed R. F. Clark, Esq., of Bloomsburg, Senatorial Delegate, with in-structions to vote for the renomination of Andrew G. Curtin for Governor, and Benjamin H. Brewster AUCTION NOTICE.-The attention of buyers i

called to the large sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., to be sold this (Thursday) morning, y catalogue, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 622 Commerce street.

THE BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY.—The Kendall Mercury (England) thus disposes of one of the most popular defendes of slaveholding: "For many years, this dissolution of the Union has been predicted, but no one ever dreams of ascribing it to any other cause but slavery. It mays muse Mr. Roebuck and a Sheffield audience to say that the slaves are worse off in the North than in the South. But if Mr. Roebuck could reason—which it is certain he either cannot or will not—we could fasten him to the fact that the old argument of the proslavery people was—Why, the slaves are better off in the West Indies than you workingmen are in England.' Did workingmen believe them? Did they envy the condition of men who could at any moment be separated from their wives and children forever, or stripped, in the presence of their wives and children, and flogged like beasts at the mere caprice of masters or drivers? Did workingmen envy the system that would select their finest daughters for prostitution, and sell them, noticely for that purpose, into districts far away? No, no, such foolery would not answer here. Workingmen, angry at times with bad masters or good ones, in anger or otherwise, they never believed it long."

THE TRUE AND FALSE DEMOGRACY.—
We read the speeches of peace factionists and the resolutions of their meetings, and while they have no word of commendation or encouragement for those who are engaged in fighting the battles of this war for the preservation of the Union, we find that they are equally and most significantly silent in condemnation and executation of the rebellion and of sally necessary to secure a peace by putting down the rebellion, and the more steadily and resolutely it adheres to this policy, the more extended will be the rope of its usefulness, and the more brillian the ruccesses which it must-achieve before the people. A-NOVEL STATUE.—One of the largest pieces

of Pennsylvania anthracite that ever reached Bos-ton is now shown there in the form of a life sized American Indian. It was taken from a coal yel nine feet thick, and cut into its present shape by common miner. It is said to show real talent on the part of the rough sculptor, presenting the appearance of solid cast iron. SALES OF THE NATIONAL LOAN.—Down to last Saturday, the aggregate sales of six per cent. national loan, known as the "five twenties," 

\$162,670,000

THE CITY. The Thermometer.

OUR DEFENCES.—Recruiting progresses slowly yesterday, although the six-months regiments now forming are nearly full. Many men have been deterred from going from the fear that during their absence their families may want. If a fund was raised among the more wealthy classes, and so much per week paid to those who go, there would be no difficulty whatever in raising quite a large army in this city alone for State defence. But there seems to be a lack of interest in the matter, and although one or two have endeavored to bring this subject to the notice of the public, yet it meets with no endo not seem disposed to give, when they at the same time should be aware that if they do not take the proper means to defend their homes, they may lose all. A reverse to the arms of our brave soldiers on the Potomac might precipitate the whole rebel horde among us, and then those who before refused to give their hundreds would be compelled to contribute thousands for the benefit of a cruel invader. The military spirit has never received that fostering care in this city which it should. True, we had a Home Guard at one time, but the members composing this organization being of the poorer classes, could not afford to bear all the expenses necessarily incurred in keeping up such associations, and each regiment and company slowly disappeared. It is estimated that six hundred thousand dollars per year would provide all the necessaries, and nav all the expenses ling the organization of a body of ten thou sand. Although such a large organization could be kept up for this trifling sum, yet when the call of he President and Governor was issued for men to efend their own homes, Philadelphia could no muster one thousand fully equipped, armed, and

is a burning shame to the fair name of our city.

Our citizens should at once take hold of this matter, and see that this important subject receives imme-INAUGURATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT AT GHRARD COLLEGE.—The installation of Major Richard S. Smith, president elect of Girard College, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. A large assemblage, consisting of the board of directors of the College, members of City Councils, and a hold of ladies, werein attendance. A stand for the accommodation of the speakers was erected in frant of the main building, while the audience were accommodated with chairs and settees placed behind the columns of the building. The pupils of the institution were ranged along the steps. A find band was in attendance, and discoursed some choice music.

The proceedings were opened shortly after 4 o'clock by Dr. G. W. Nebinger, chairman of the committee of arrangements, who stated the object of the gathering. He said the chair of the president of Girard College had been declared vacant by the resignation of its last occupant, and Major Smith had been elected to fill the same.

An impressive prayer was then made by Mr. INAUGURATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT had been elected to hit fire same.

An impressive prayer was then made by Mr.
Luther Martin, and a chapter of the Scriptures

Luther Martin, and a chapter of the Scriptures selected from the 13th Romans was read.

Hon. Richard Vaux, president of the board of directors, then introduced, in a few remarkseMajor Smith, the president elect.

Mr. Smith said he felt proud in being called to preside over the Executive Department of this one of our most interesting institutions. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to Stephen Girard, the founder of the Institution, and said may we not be crowned by the placing of some bright stars in the firmament of science and art, commerce and trades. towned by the placing of some bright stars in the firmament of science and art, commerce and trades. His charge to the pupils of the college was plain and impressive, and was received with loud applause. Henry W. Arey, Esq., acting president of the college, also addressed the assemblage. He said his term would expire on the 30th of the present month, when he would transfer the institution over, to the hands of the newly-elected president. During the past six months the institution had been visited by many cases of serious sickness and death, and this had greatly added to the labors and cares of those in charges. The labor, while arduous, was, at the same time, one of love. There are here so many hearts worthy of being loved; so many characters to be formed; so many to be nurtured for the great future. If, during his term of service, it had been his good fortune to have accomplished one beneficial reform, let it take the shape of love and obedience to the gentleman who will hereafter rule this great institution. In concluding he acknowledged his obligation to the board and to the ladies and gentlemen who tution. In concluding he acknowledged his obliga-tion to the board and to the ladies and gentlemen who had been associated with him in his account.

tition. In concluding he acknowledged his obligation to the board and to the ladies and gentlemen who had been associated with him in his care and management of the college. In parting with this trust he hoped to transfer it unimpaired in efficiency and discipline. [Applause.]

Gustavus Remak, Esq., chairman of the Committee of Instruction, was the last speaker. He said, as had been stated, the policy of the institution had been somewhat changed, in order to afford pupils a better education than usually received. They are to be made practical men, and devoted to such pursuits as they are best adapted for. The mental instruction in this institution is of somewhat an incongruous character; but that perfection has not yet been attained which he thought Mr. Girard desired. Its course of studies for the lower classes is nearly the same as in the public schools, while the higher classes sky scientific subjects, but to a very limited extent. A polytechnic school sbould be engrafted upon the Girard system. He argued at length to show the vast benefits accruing from such establishments, and was glad to say that Philadelphia had a Polytechnic College. This is the only school of the kind in this country, and in it are incorporated all the improvements of the polytechnic colleges of France and Germany, all in them of no use having been rejected.

He did not think it desirable that the College should be changed entirely into a polytechnic school. The progress of this College is such that it will gradually attain that end which is desired. It is a fact that should be known, that at present 500 pupils are educated here, at a time when prices are enhanced, and at a less cost than when the institution contained only 300. This was progress, and Why should not this institution send forth those who would go forth an honor to the nation, and Why should not this institution send forth those who would go forth an honor to the nation, and who would go core the conduction of Mr. Remarks the audience slowly retired, as the band struck u Upon the conclusion of Mr. Remak's remarks the audience slowly retired, as the band struck up a favorite air. The pupils of the institution also went through series of military manchives, which elicited gressingly.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,-The

The Pennsylvania Hospital.—The annual report of this institution has just been issued, from which we learn that during the past year, ending May, 1863, no epidemic or contagious disease has prevailed within the hospital, and the general health of its immates has been good. In regard to the soldiers, the expense incurred for their treatment was \$2,600. The whole number treated was 124, and the deaths occurring among them amounted to 23.

Of the sick and surgical cases treated in the city establishment there were, at the last report, 173; admitted, since that time, including the soldiers already referred to, 1,610. Of this number there were surgical cases, 1,102, and 681 medical cases, making a total of 1,783 treated in the wards of the hospital during the year. Of these, 652 were pay, and 1,131 were free or poor patients. The whole number of patients treated at the city establishment since its organization is 71,830.

The whole cost of erecting and furnishing the new insane department amounts to the large sum of \$355,907.57, which has been provided for by actual receipts and reliable obligations.

There have been under care in the department for the insane during the past year 455 patients, of whom 234 were males and 221 females. Of these, 371 were pay, and 84 were received and treated without charge of any kind. The total number admitted since the department was removed to its present location (in 1841) is 4,000.

The report contains the following statistics:

Pay. Poor. Total. Number of patients remaining in the Hospital, Fourth 

126 Average number of patients maintained, 183.

Average time each patient remained in the House, Average time each patient remained in the mouse, 37.3 days.

Of the patients discharged the proportion cured was 53.13 per cent.; removed without material improvement, 5.98 per cent., discharged for misconduct, or cloped, 1,37 per cent., died, 9.59 per cent.; total, 100 per cent.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF COLORED

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF COLORED MEN.—Last evening Franklin Hall was filled to overflowing with colored and white folks. Among both races were men of wealth, cheering and assisting in stimulating the enlistments of colored men. Mr. David E. Gipson, a colored man, was called to the chair. The front seats were reserved for Company A, Captain Babe, the first to respond to the call of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Enthusiastic addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Walker Jackson, Hon, Wm. D. Kelley, Mr. Wm. S. Pierce, Major Stearns, of the U. S. army, and Captain Babe, and others. The remarks of the crowded state of our columns preclude the possibility of even a synopsis of their patriotic remarks.

The colored men say, "give us the arms, and we'll show what we can do." The following preamble and resolutions were adopted amid the greatest enthusiasm:

Whereas. By reason of a cirantic and wicked rabel.

thu resonances were with the support of the institutions, by reason of a gigantic and wicked rebelion now raging in our beloved country, all its citizens, irrespective of color, class, or condition, are called upon to raily as one man for the maintenance of the Government and the support of free institutions; be it, therafora. upon to rally as one man for the maintenance of the Government and the support of free institutions; be it, therefore,

\*\*Recolved\*\*, That we, the colored people of Philadelphia, throwing aside the unpleasant memories of the past, looking only at the future, and asking mere y the same guarantees, the same open field, and fair play that are given our white fellow-countrymen, desire here and now to express our willingness and readiness to come forward to the defence of our imperilled country.

\*\*Recolved\*\*, That while we feel thus ready to sacrifice our all on the altar of our country, we call upon colored men everywhere in the free States, as they prize the most sacred rights guarantied by the Coustitution of these tates and the Declaration of American Independence, to welcome this opportunity to strike not less for the freedom of thomselves and their race than for the liberty of the human race, and the rescuing of the country from the strong hands of violence and traitors; and we may shem, by every consideration known to honorable men, to rally for the preservation of 'Liberty and Union, now and forsver, one and insoparable."

\*\*Recolved\*\*, That, wicked, terrible, abominable as is this rebellion, we yet recognize in it the hand of a Divine Providence, by which we, though despised, hated, scourged. calumniated by the people of these States, may show them and the world how unjust has been the estimate of our character, and that we are not wanting in any element of a vigorous manhood, least of all in a pure and lofty partiotism.

\*\*Recolved\*\*, That, as an earcest of our good faith in these professions, we point the country to the twenty-sons of Louisians at Port Hudson; to the fact that, in the second it vasion of Pennsylvania, the colored company of ninety men, raised in six hours, was the first to move from the city for the defence of our State capital; and that three full companies, of eighty nen, each, volunteered for the Secretary of War a camp will be established at Chelton Hill near Philadelphia, for

EXAMINATION OF NAVAL ENGINEERS .-The following additional named persons have been recommended by the Board of Examiners, at the navy ward, for promotion and admission into the The following additional named persons have been recommended by the Board of Examiners, at the navy yard, for promotion and admission into the Naval Engineer Corps:

Scond Assistant Engineer J. C. Hull to be a first assistant engineer; Third Assistant Engineers Frank H. Fletcher, James Butterworth, Thomas W. Rae, Thomas Lynch, and Harvey H. Burritt, to be second assistant engineers. Also, the following for admission as third assistant engineers: Frederick Schober, Pennsylvania; Jesper H. Diamond, Pennsylvania; Gates McAllister, Minnesota; Richard F. Edwards, Pennsylvania; Robert Crawford, Pennsylvania; Conrad J. Habighorst, Maryland; James McGregor. New York; Jacob M. Murray, Pennsylvania; Benjamin R. Stevens, Pennsylvania; Thos. W. Fitch; New York; William Bond, Maryland.

LAYING CORNER STONE. This afternoon. LAYING CORNER-STONE — I HIS ARCEHOOR, at 4 o'clock, the corner-stone of the new Methodist Exiscopal Church. Twentieth and Spring Garden streets, is to be laid, with appropriate coremonies, by Bishop Scott. A number of other clargymen, of several denominations, are also to take part. For particulars see notice in another column. We learn that the new church is to be one of the finest in the city.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Mahlin Hatcher, aged 12 years, while attempting to get on a onal train while the cars were in motion, at Broad and Market streets, on Tuesday afternoon, fell under the wheels which passed over one of his legs, taking it off just below the knee. The sufferer resided at No. 1215 Ellsworth street.

PLEASANT EXCURSION .- The Hedding M. E. Church made its annual Sunday-school ex cursion yesterday, to Everett Grove, on the suburb of Media. A tent is pitched on the edge of the grove calculated to shelter five or six hundred persons JUNE 24, 1862.

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JUNE 24, 1863. ENE...ENE....ENE. NNW. NNW. S by W.

of media. A tent is putched on the edge of the grove, calculated to shelter five or six hundred persons, and a fountain of pure water supplies all the visitors. Over seven hundred children and schulfs attended. On arriving on the ground the company assembled in the tent, and a hymn was sung, and a prayer offered by the pastor, Rev. A. Manstip; after which, the excursionists enjoyed themselves in various plessing exercises. There was an ample supply at the fleing hour, and all seemed to relish their repast. At five O'clock, the company marched through the town of Media singing the chorus, "We're marching along." At the depot, while waiting for the cars, the "Slar-Spangled Banner" was sung with a zest and enthusiasm, and at seven o'clock the long train safely landed all at Eighteenth and Market. Every one seemed well pleased with the day's enjoyment. The great excursion connected with this church takes place on the 16th of July to Atlantic City, of which due notice is given in another column. THE LATE DR. JOHN J. CRUICE.—Yes-THE LATE DR. JOHN J. CRUICE.—Yesterday the funeral ceremonies of the late Dr. John J. Cruice, of the St. Joseph's Hospital, took place from his residence, Richmond street, above Emory street. The funeral solemnities took place at St. Anne's Catholic Church, where a solemn mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. Father. McKenna, who is on a visit here from Londonderry, Ireland. He was assisted by Rev. Messrs. Hagh Garvey and James J. Russell, of St. Anne's; as deazon and subdeacon, and Mr. Elock, of the Seminary, as master of ceremonies. In the sanctuary there was also present Rev. Messrs. Thomas Kierans and Francis A. Sharkey, of St. Milchael's; John. McGovern, of St. Joachim's; and Thomas O'Neill, of St. Malachy's. The Gregorian Requiem was solemnly chauted by the choir, Professor Bauman presiding althe organ. Two appropriate solos were also aung. "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" and "Siecut Postor Gregom Suum Pascel" (The Good Shepherd Feeds His Flock), by Mr. Harkins, of St. John's Church. After the absolution of the body, the multitude were addressed by Rev. Hugh McLaughlin, rector of St. Anne's Church. THE SECOND REGIMENT OF BLUE RE SERVES.—The balance of this regiment, which let the city under the call of the Governor for troops

the city under the call of the Governor for troops, irrespective of terms or manner of service, arrived at Camp Curtin early on Saturday morning. Soon after their arrival, a meeting of the officers was held to consider the matter of being mustered into the service of the United States, for the Department of the Susquehanna, during the present emergency. The roster was called, and each officer responded in favor of so doing: when the men being called in the service of so doing: when the men being called in the service of so doing: roster was called, and each officer responded in favor of so doing; when, the men being called into line by the different company commanders, and the question being stated to them, an enthusiastic confirmation of the action of the officers was given, the result being that more than seven-eighths of the regiment agreed to the proposition. The work of mustering was commenced on Theodory and yesterday completed. As soon as mustered the men are rully clothed, equipped and armed. The Governor has visited the regiment several times, and has stated his intention of placing the men in a more comfortable camp, on the west bank of the Susquehanna, immediately. The regiment now numbers nearly seven hundred men, under the command of Col. W. W. Taylor, and it is to be hoped that it will be filled up to one thousand or twelve hundred. Capt. E. B. Davis, of Company A, advertises in another column, for young men wishing to enter the ranks of the defenders of their own homes.

NEW CLUB HOUSE.—The National Union Club, of this city, has secured one of the fine buildings in Girard Row, a few doors above Eleventh, as a club house. The establishment was formally opened to the members of the club yesterday mornopened to the members of the club yesterday morning. The house is furnished with excellent taste throughout—all the furniture and appointments being elegant and substantial without any display of gaudiness. The parlors are adorned with portraits of Washington and Scott, and with a fine bust of Henry Clay. The Stars and Stripes form a prominent feature in the drapery of the apartments. The dining-room on the first floor is neatly fitted up, and members can obtain their meals there with the comfort and privacy of home. The second floor is anort and privacy of home. The second floor is appropriated to reading and sitting rooms, &c. SALE OF THE OLD PENNSYLVANIA BANK

Bullding.—By order of the Post Office Department the property known as the old Pennsylvania Bank, on Second street, is to be sold at public auction, by Mr. James A. Freeman, on Thursday, July 9th. The property will be put up at \$110,000, as required by the law authorizing the sale, and no bid for a less amount will be received. The terms will be cash on delivery of the deed. FLAG FOR THE HENRY GUARDS.-The "Henry Guards," composed of members of our police force, and commanded by Captain John Spear, are still on duty at Harrisburg. A beautiful silk flag, regulation style, and appropriately inscribed, has been procured through contributions of the force here, and will be presented to the company to day, by a committee appointed for that purpose. NAVAL.-Bark Azelia, Captain Kerlin, from Pernambuco 27th ultimo, arrived here on Tuesday night. She reports the pirate Florida hav-ing sailed south from Pernambuco 12th ult. (not latter brig-rigged and without armament, were at Bahia 10th ult., and on 18th instant, in latitude 34° full collegiate course would secure—a course em

THE LOAN AGENT reports the sale of fivetwenties yesterday as approaching the old figures amounting to \$1,655,000. The local subscriptions from Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are improving amounting to \$1,655,000. The local subscriptions from Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are improving, and the great West comes thundering along each day with nearly half a million. Deliveries of bonds are being made to the 31st of May, and though not yet gaining upon the heavy orders of the early part of June, the Treasury Department is making every exertion to relieve the agents of the trouble of giving receipts in advance of bonds.

DEFENCE OF THE DELAWARE.-The United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, twenty guns, at the suggestion of Commedore Stribling, of the Philadelphia navy yard, will hereafter cruise off the Delaware capes, and defend the mouth of the river. United States Gunboat Shenandoah. This vessel sailed from the navy yard yesterday afternoon on her trial trip. She will be gone about THE YACHT JULIA.—This boat, which

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863.

Less than one week now remains for subscribing the national five-twenty loan. We desire to keep thi atter before the public until the first of July. The an thus far has been very successful, and the agency stem of distributing it found to be the most popular well as useful that could be devised. If every principal city has its agency where the citizens or neighboring farmers can go and talk the matter over, it will be seen at once that the national loan comes home to them when, if New York or Philadelphia had been the only office, they would never have troubled themselves about it. The interest commences either from the date of subscription or from the first of May, at the option of he party taking it. To-day the subscription took a pward turn, and a million and a quarter was converted, a large portion coming from the Border States. Gold was quiet to day, and without any change, ruling steady at 143%. Government sixes 1881 are strong a 100@109%, the highest point they have reached since th New certificates 981/4; the old at 1011/4. Money in plentiful supply at 4, 5@6 per cent. Operations at the Stock Exchange were of a limits nature to-day, with very little change in prices. I public are very backward about speculating just no when such momentous war movements are afect, as the result of them will materially affect prices. Should we fail in this campaign, of course the war will be prolonged, and, unless new loans are placed before the public, furand, unless new loans are placed selecte the public, tru-ther issues of currency must ensue. However, as the wants of the country can absorb more paper than is now affoat, priess may not be stimulated very greatly. 1831 sixes sold at 1094. New Gity sixes were in demand at 1084; 105 was bid for the old—1024 for State fives; the coupon sixes sold at 110. Pennsylvania Railroad Ist mortgage sold up to 115; 108% was bid for 2d do. Long Island Bailroad sixes sold at 106. Reading sixes 1886 at 110; North Pennsylvania at 95%, an advance of X; the tens sold at 115, an advance of 2. 111 was bid for Elmira sevens. Schuylkill Navigation sixes 1872 sold at 100%; 85% was bid for 1882s, an advance of %. Reading shares were stronger, and rose 1; Pennsylvania rose %. Long Island sold at 38%, a decline of %; Catawissa sold at 7%, the preferred at 22%; North Pennsylvania at 14; Elmira at 31, 52 bid for the preferred; 46% for Little Schuylkill; 164 for Camden and Amboy; 65 for Harrisburg; 64 for Minehill. Passengers remain inactive; Spruce and Pine selling at 16½; Arch-street at 26; 34 bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth. Canal shares were dull. Schuvlkill Navigation only ahowing any life; it was steady at 26; 11% bid for the common. Delaware Division sold at 44%; 58 for Lehigh; 48% for the serip; 71% for Morris. Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank sold at 26%; City Bank at 49. The

iand Notes..... The following statement shows the business of the Le high Canal for the week ending June 20, 1863 199,123 10 For week ending June 20, 1863. revious in 1883...... -84,960 94 -44,203 52 reviously in 1862.

market was firm, but inactive at the close, \$33,000 in

week ending Saturday, June 20, 1863, compared with Total..... 28,254 01 For the corresponding time last year Shipped North...... 7.061 09 Shipped South...... 10,871 05 466,392 01 the market compares with sterday, evening: Wed.

D. S. Ss. 1881, reg. 104

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U. S. Seven thirties 106

U. S. 1 year Certif gold 10

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\*\*Missouri Ss. 683/

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Gold has been quiet to-day change is selling at 150@156%.

Particle of the second of the

Do 68 58 Schuyl Nay. 117 Do prid 25 Do 68 82 85 Elmira R. 36 Do prid 52 Do 78 73 111 Do 108 73

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June

Do prfd.... 52 Do 7s '73....111 Do 10s.... 75 Island Rex-dv 38 Philadelphia Markets. June 24-Evening.

The demand for Flour is limited, both for export and home use, and the market continues dull; sales comprise 1,200 bbls fancy Ohio on private terms, and 500 bbls fair to good extra family do at \$6.25@6 50 50 1 5.75 for superfine, \$6@6.50 for extras, \$5.50% for extra family, and \$7.50@5.50% bbl for fancy brands, accordfamily, and \$7.50@8.50 \( \text{P} \) bil for fancy brands, according to quality. Bye Flour continues dull at \$6 \text{P} \) bil for meal is in demand at \$4 \text{P} \) by the demand of \$12\text{M} \) for Brandywine, and \$4 \text{P} \) bil for Pennsylvania meal.

GRAIN.—There is very little demand, for Wheat, and prices are without change. About 5 UND bushels sold at 1500 for prime—Pennsylvania reds, afloat, and white at mon 155@1650 per bushel, as to quality. Rye sells freely, on arrival, at 1050 \( \text{P} \) bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn continues scarce; prime yellow is in demand at \$70 \( \text{P} \) bushel.

Out of the continue of the continues of the co vanced, about to bates mindnings som at one of the cash.

GROCERIES.—There is very little doing in either Sugar or Goffee. We quote the former at 10% (212c \$\mathbf{P}\text{b}\), and kio Coffee at from 128, (231c \$\mathbf{P}\text{b}\).

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing; we quote Mess Perk at \$14(214 50 \$\mathbf{P}\text{b}\text{b}\). There is more doing in Ham; can vassed are selling at 11(212, and Pickled ditto at \$(30) 2c \$\mathbf{P}\text{b}\text{b}\text{ to to bis and tierces Butter is selling at 15(20) 2c \$\mathbf{P}\text{b}\text{ to bis and tierces Butter is selling at 15(20) 2c \$\mathbf{P}\text{b}\text{ to the latter for prime New York.} Tok WHISEY continues firm; bbls are selling at 45% 450. and dradge at 450 # gallon. 300 bbls decolorized Aicohol sold at 1010 # gallon. "The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at

Markets by Telegraph. CINCINNATI, June 24.—Flour oull and quotations nominal. Wheat dull and tending downwards. Whisky advanced ½c—sales at 40½c. Provisions very dull, with nothing doing.

wing are the receipts of Flour and Grain at

CITY ITEMS. ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE PHI-LADELPHIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1530 Arch street, Philadelphia.—Rev. Charles A. Smith, D. D., principal.—The character of this seminary is now quite well known throughout the city and the State. It was the purpose of the reverend gentleman, in founding it, some nine years ago, to establish an institute for the education of young ladies, which should rank, in all raspects, with the first seminaries of the country, but particularly in regard to the thoroughness and comprehensiveness of its graduating course. Such an institution seemed to be especially needed in Philadelphia; for, whilst our admirable free schools, as well as many of the select schools of the city, provide a range of study sufficiently thorough and extensive for the ordinary purposes of education, there seemed to be few, if any, which offered advantages to those desiring for their daughters the more thorough discipline and advanced culture which longitude 68°, saw a United States steamer steering bracing, besides the modern languages and the common English and ornamental branches, Latin, the higher mathematics, and a full course of metaphysical and philosophical study. This seminary fully tinctive feature of this institution, that, although pupils are received, as in other schools, who may, if they please, confine their attention to the ordi-

music, painting, modern languages, etc., vet the completion of the full collegiate course of study prescribed is made the indispensable condition of gradustion. None may receive diplomas unless this full course is pursued. Last Thursday evening, the anniversary soirée of the institute was held. The class in vocal music, under the direction of Signor Perelli, contributed greatly to the pleasure of the entertainment, re-flecting great credit upon themselves and their well-known instructor. Whilst all the pieces were well executed, some were rendered with

unusual propriety and effect. The scholars in instrumental music also showed a very high degree of programmy. Perhaps, nowever, the degree of processory. Pernaps, nowever, the most striking part of the entertainment was the reading, by pupils of the school, of poetical selec-tions. These recitations evidenced an accurate appreciation of the characters and sentiments of the several pieces, and were marked by singular protion, and by peculiar naturalness of tone and emphasis. Certain portions were rendered with un-usual power. The remarkable proficiency of the readers in this important but difficult and very greatly neglected art, was very gratifying to the patrons of the institution, and bore striking testithis department. At the close of the exercises, a beautifully-printed sheet was distributed, entitled "School Voices." and containing original essays and translations by pupils of the seminary. These essays, quite varied

in their style and range of topics, are highly credita-ble to their authors. Many of them, besides ex-hibiting unusual beauty of diction and force of expression, discover a maturity of mind, and a logical grasn and comprehensiveness of thought. an only proceed from a very thorough training and HOW AND WHERE TO DINE WITH COM-ORT.—As to the how of this proposition, eat and

drink the best, in their season, that the best market but one honest answer, and that is at I. W. Price's popular dining establishment, southwest corner of Chestnut and Fourth streets. Notwithstanding the plendid large additions that he has recently made to his dining facilities, he is thronged daily by the very first gentlemen of our city, who understand the philosophy of dining with real gustatory com-fort. All the choicest meats that the market affords, and the finest vegetables and fruits, served up in the best style, added to the best attention, constitute some of the secrets of Price's popularity. The choicest beverages can also always be obtained by those who wish them. RURAL PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. Wende

roth & Taylor, late Broadbent & Co., Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, are now prepared to take photographs of country residences, cattle, and rural views of every description, at the shortest notice, and are receiving numerous orders of this class. We ave also been requested to state, for the benefit of their numerous patrons, that after the first of July next, all the negatives taken by this firm prior to July 1st, last year, will be liable to be detaced. All persons, therefore, who wish to secure duplicates of pictures, or the negatives for future use, should ap-

- FINE QUALITY CLARET FOR THE TABLE. -The proprietors of the popular old grosery stand, Arch and Tenth streets, (formerly C. H. Mattson's,) have now in store a superior article of Claret Wine admirably adapted for table purposes, to which we nvite the attention of our readers. "SAVE THE UNION."-Sons of Columbia, your country now calls you :

Arise in your manhood, prepare for the fight; Repel the bold traitors, their false pride and treaso And teach them that freemen will dare to do right. Go back to the days of the dark Revolution, When son and when sire to battle did go

With garments all tattered and feet bare and bleed-Their footprints were left in the cold winter snow. Like true sons of freedom now rush to the rescue; Like sons of one sire be ve firm to your trust: Stand up for the Union, be true to your country, Nor let her proud banners be trailed in the dust. Officers' uniforms, ready made, at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental. WE WERE among those who believed that Sewing Machines had attained their highest degree class of machines making the Shuttle, or so-called "Lock-Stitch." It appears that the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., not content with having brought to a point of perfection not yet approached by any other, their celebrated machines, making the well-known Grover & Baker stitch, have entered the domain of their competitors with a series of machines making the shuttle stitch, or stitch alike on both sides, which for simplicity, beauty of design and perfect mechanism must take the palm over every other machine of this class. One other great advantage is gained, for ladies can now examine and test, side 133.388 19 by side, the best-machine making the rival stitches.
332,993 21 The prices of these new machines are the same as those making the celebrated Grover & Baker stitch. THE REBELS INVADING THE WEST.—The rebs appear to be turning their attention towards Western Pennsylvania. They are reported to be marching on Pittsburg, and the people of the City of Smoke are becoming alarmed. Let'em come. Permaylvania has true sons enough to see that they do not get back again with whole bones, and Secesh will find it an up-hill business to invade the old Keyatone. The people will see to it that the Government is sustained by patriotic men; while in Philadelphia we have an establishment that can inrnish the Union army with elegant, durable and comfortable uniforms. We refer, of course, to the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. MAXIMS.—Their value depends on four things—their intrinsic excellence, or the compara-tive correctness of the principle they embody; the subject to which they relate; the extent of their application; and the comparative case with which

they may be applied in practice. We have made it a maxim to advise all men to buy their clothing of Granville Stokes, the fashionable clothier, No. 609 Chestnut street, and thus save at least 25 per cent.

in their purchase. A MAGNIFICENT seven-octave Rosewood Piano-forte for sale at a great sacrifice; richly carved, with all modern improvements; made by one of the best New York makers; six months ago cost \$600— will be sold for \$275, as the owner is obliged to leave the city in a few days. To be seen at No. 241 North Tenth street.