The Press.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1863.

TO ARMS!!!

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1863.

Citizens of Philadelphia:

One more appeal is made to you in the name of Duty and of Manhood.

You can close your eyes no longer to the startling danger and disgrace which hang over your State and City. The foot of the rebel is already at the gates of your Capitol, and unless you arouse to instant action, it may in a few days hence cross your own threshold.

There is yet time to prepare for defence. You number more than fifty thousand able-bodied men—the means to arm and equip yourselves are at hand.

Close your manufactories, workshops, and stores, before the stern necessity for common safety makes it obligatory. Assemble yourselves forthwith for organization and drill. Come ready to devote yourselves to the protection of your homes until your services shall be no longer needed. Spurn from you those who would delude you to inactivity or disaffection. Their tongues and hearts are more false and *hateful than even the invaders of your soil.* Let no one refuse to arm who will not be able to justify himself before man and God in sight of a desolated hearth or of a dishonored family.

ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of Philadelphia.

By order of the Mayor, the several district station-houses are designated as places of rendezvous, and all citizens are invited to assemble there at nine o'clock, this morning, for organization, either for State or city service:

1st and 2d wards, Fitzwater and Twentieth streets.
3d and 4th wards, Second, above Christian.
5th ward, Union, above Third.
6th ward, Cherry, above Fourth.
7th and 8th wards, Fifteenth, above Locust.
9th and 10th wards, Filbert, above Fifteenth.
11th and 12th wards, Third, below Green.
13th and 14th wards, Spring Garden and Thirteenth.
15th ward, Brown and Twenty-third.
16th and 17th wards, Master and Frankford road.
18th, 19th, and 25th wards, Dauphin and Trenton avenue.
20th ward, Thompson and Tenth.
21st ward, Manayunk station.
22d ward, Germantown Hall.
23d ward, Frankford station.
24th ward, Market and Thirty-seventh.
Central Station, Fifth and Chestnut.

THE INVASION.

During the forty-eight hours that have elapsed since we last addressed the readers of this newspaper, the rebel movement upon this State has assumed the proportions of a great invasion. There were those who thought that nothing was intended but an expedition into our southern counties for plunder and food, or a feint attack upon Harrisburg to divert the attention of HOOKER, and enable the rebel General to make a diversion upon Washington or Baltimore. *Our advices this morning show that the greater part of the rebel army is in this State, and that LEE in person is now marching upon the city of Philadelphia.* He has occupied Wrightsville, a town on the Susquehanna river, and is throwing his force along its banks, threatening our great Pennsylvania Railroad. He has torn up the Northern Central Railroad at Hanover, and thus snapped the communication between Harrisburg and Baltimore. Wrightsville is not more than two days' march from Philadelphia. It opens the rebel path into the magnificent country around Lancaster. From what we know of war we are afraid that if LEE is at Wrightsville in force, it will be impossible for us to prevent him from crossing. We know what our own army did at Fredericksburg, and we know what disciplined men are capable of doing. It is, therefore, folly for us now to reason and theorize and imagine. We must close our maps and books. The danger is before us. LEE, to all appearances, has abandoned his line of communications with Richmond, and has thrown his army by movable columns into the rich counties of the State. This is the most desperate chance of war, but it is now attempted by desperate men.

This is no time to speculate upon what the results of this campaign may be. It is no longer a question of strategy or war—it is a question of honor. The providence of God has brought the invader into the very heart of the State, to our homes and thresholds, and every Pennsylvanian must now say if he is willing to die a freeman rather than live a slave. The apathy everywhere seen, which is mentioned to our shame and scorn in other portions of the country, must be dissolved. We must arise now, or abandon all hope of saving the country. If it is our desire to surrender this State into the hands of the rebel, and make it the battle-ground of his wars, while we become the companion of his treason, then we are doing a proper thing; but if we are men, and desire to show our manhood, then we must take up arms, and rush to the defence of our homes. These are not words of alarm. The time for panic and alarm is past. It may even now be too late to save ourselves, but we can at least show that if vanquished, it will be as brave men, with homes and families and a country, and that we are not afraid to die for them. Let every man as he reads the shameful and humiliating tidings that come from Harrisburg, the earnest demand of the Governor for troops, and the eloquent appeal of the Mayor, ask his own conscience what his duty should be. He may have business, but let him remember that if the city falls his business falls with it. He may have a family, but there is no tie of affection that should make a man a coward, and he that will not defend his dear ones is unworthy their love. Every true man to-day should lay aside care and interest and give himself to his country.

Friends! after what has been said to you by the President, the Governor, and the Mayor—after the many warnings you have received, and with the terrible tidings of invasion before you, there is no word we can say to show the true danger, and urge you to a proper appreciation of your peril. We feel that our duty is done, and we trust that to-day we shall see such an uprising of the people as never has been seen before in our glorious old Commonwealth.

Defences of Philadelphia.

The official order of Major General NAPOLEON J. T. DANA, of the United States Volunteers, will be found in another column of this day's *Press*. It relates to a subject in which the people of Philadelphia have a deep interest. Major General DANA has been assigned by President LINCOLN to organize and take command of the militia and volunteer forces, and defences of Philadelphia, and has already entered upon his important duties.

Major General DANA is a graduate of West Point. He was in class in the year 1838, and stood high. He graduated as 2d lieutenant of the 7th Infantry, on the 1st of July, 1842. He served in the army until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he was promoted to the rank of 1st lieutenant. He was brevetted captain on April 18th, 1847, for meritorious conduct, and was very severely wounded at the battle of Cerro Gordo. In March, 1848, he was appointed assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, and relinquished this position in 1851 and retired into private life. When the red hand of rebellion was raised against the national ensign of America, he offered his services to the Government, which were accepted. He took command of the 2d Minnesota Regiment, we believe. On February 3d, 1862, he was appointed brigadier general, and subsequently major general, which rank he now holds. The General is a native of the State of Maine, a portion of New England that responded early to the call of the President for troops, and sent many a brave and gallant hero to defend the American flag against the assaults made upon it by the rebels in arms.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1863.

General Hooker Relieved at his own Request—Gen. Meade his Successor.

General HOOKER was last night relieved from the command of the army, at his own request, and General MEADE has been appointed his successor.

A Fight at Fairfax, Va.

On Friday afternoon, in pursuance of orders, Col. SWAIN, commanding the cavalry regiment known as "Scott's Nine Hundred," ordered Major REMINGTON to take Companies B and C, numbering about 100 men, and make a reconnoissance to Centreville, to see if any of the enemy were in that vicinity. Major REMINGTON started at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and after proceeding some distance, went into camp, intending to resume his march early in the morning.

The *Chronicle* says early yesterday morning they again started off, and by half-past 8 o'clock were in the vicinity of Fairfax. Here the pickets of the 6th Virginia rebel cavalry were discovered. Major REMINGTON immediately ordered his men to draw sabres and charge, which they did with so much impetuosity that half of the enemy were captured before recovering from their surprise. The main body of rebels came up at this time, and Major REMINGTON, at the head of his little band, venturing too far, they were surrounded, and he with the main body of his men turned around and charging cut their way through the rebel lines. Of this body only eighteen returned, the remainder being either killed, wounded, or prisoners. The Major was shot in the breast in two places. Lieut. DAGWELL, of Co. C, commanding the second platoon, composed mainly of his own company, was last seen charging at the head of about ten men, endeavoring to cut their way through. Captain CAMPBELL and Lieutenant HAZELTINE, of company B, were both leading detachments when last seen. The Captain had previously killed a rebel officer. An officer, while endeavoring to kill Major REMINGTON, was shot by Sergeant MORRIS. Sergeant BEERS is probably a prisoner. It is very likely that many of our men succeeded in getting through the rebel lines, and made their way to camp last evening. The bravery of our men was made manifest when surrounded, and their bearing under such difficulties was noble, and has elicited the warmest commendations from their officers.

Naval Captures.

Commander CLITZ, of the U. S. steamer Juniata, reports to the Navy Department, off the Island of Cuba, under date of 13th instant, that on the afternoon of that day he fell in with and captured the schooner Fashion, of Mobile, sailing under the rebel colors, and loaded with a quantity of salt, soda ash, and carbonate of soda.

Lieut. Commander McCAULY, of the U. S. steamer Fort Henry, reports having captured on the 14th of May, in Wacassassa Bay, a flat boat laden with corn. The boats of the Fort Henry also captured on the 22d of May, the sloop Isabella, from Tampa. No cargo.

Commander McCAULY also reports, that on the 30th ult. the Fort Henry's boats captured, in Wacassassa Bay, a copper-fastened sloop. On the evening of the same date, captured a scow loaded with fifty-seven bales of fair cotton, averaging over five hundred pounds each. The scow was manned by four rebel soldiers, who were made prisoners. On the evening of the 2d instant, the launch of the Fort Henry captured, off the mouth of Crystal River, a cotton barge loaded with thirty bales of upland, and nine bales of Sea Island cotton, capturing three men who were in charge.

Dash of the Rebels into Annondale.

A large number of rebel cavalry, under the command of FITZHUGH LEE, yesterday made a dash into Annondale, capturing several sutlers who were in the vicinity, and burning a number of hospital stores, sutlers' wagons, &c. All the papers in the neighborhood were gathered up, and burned. The sutlers' goods were taken off. Some dozen parties connected with the commissary department, among them Mr. LEE, of Alexandria, who was out reconnoitring, were also made prisoners. Lieutenant DAGWELL, with about a dozen men, in charge of some rebel prisoners, was also captured, and Lieutenant DAGWELL was shot in the neck. Most of the rebels had on blue pants, and many of them were mounted on horses marked U. S. The whole number captured by them amounts to about forty. Mr. O. ZELSER, army purveyor, was captured and paroled by General LEE. Mr. BEACH, clerk to the former, escaped by secreting himself on their approach.

The Enlistment of Veteran Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDER, No. —.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1863.

FOR RECRUITING VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

First. In order to increase the armies now in the field, volunteer infantry, cavalry, and artillery may be enlisted at any time within ninety days from this date in the respective States, under the regulations hereinafter mentioned. The volunteers so enlisted, and such of the three-years troops now in the field as may re-enlist in accordance with the provisions of this order, will constitute a force to be designated "Veteran Volunteers." The regulations for enlisting this force are as follows:

Second. The period of service for the enlistment and re-enlistments above mentioned shall be for three years or during the war.

Third. All able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who have heretofore been enlisted, have served for not less than nine months, and can pass the examination required by the mustering regulations of the United States, may be enlisted under this order as veteran volunteers, in accordance with the provisions hereinafter set forth.

Fourth. Every volunteer enlisted and mustered into the service as a veteran under this order shall be entitled to receive from the United States one month's pay in advance and a bounty and premium of $402, to be paid as follows: First. Upon being mustered into the service, he shall be paid one month's pay in advance, $13, the first instalment of the bounty, $25, and a premium of $2; total payment on muster, $40. Second. At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster in, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid of $50. Third. At the first regular pay day, after six months' service, he shall be paid an additional instalment of bounty of $50. Fourth. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, $50. Fifth. At the first regular pay day, after eighteen months' service, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, $50. Sixth. At the first regular pay day, after two years' service, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, $50. Seventh. At the first regular pay day, after two years-and-a-half service, an additional instalment of bounty will be paid, $50. Eighth. At the expiration of the three years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid, $75.

Fifth. If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive upon being mustered out the whole amount of the bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of volunteers who die in the service shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

Sixth. Veteran volunteers enlisted under this order will be permitted, at their option, to enter old regiments now in the field, but their services will continue for the same term of their own enlistment, notwithstanding the expiration of the term for which the regiment was originally enlisted. New organizations will be officered only by persons who have been in service, and have shown themselves properly qualified for command. As a badge of honorable distinction, service *chevrons* will be furnished by the War Department, to be worn by the veteran volunteers.

Seventh. Officers of regiments whose terms have expired will be authorized, on proper application and approval of their respective Governors, to raise companies and regiments within the period of sixty days; and if the company or regiment authorized to be raised shall be filled up and mustered into service within the said period of sixty days, the officers may be recommissioned, of the date of their original commission; and for the time engaged in recruiting, they will be entitled to receive the pay belonging to their rank.

Eighth. Volunteers or militia now in the service, whose term of service will expire within ninety days, and who shall then have been in service at least nine months, shall be entitled to the aforesaid bounty and premium of $402, provided they re-enlist before the expiration of their present term for three years from the date of re-enlistment or for the war, and said bounty and premium shall be paid in the manner herein provided for other troops re-entering the service.

Ninth. After the expiration of ninety days from this date, volunteers serving in three-year organizations who may re-enlist for three years from the date of such re-enlistment or for the war, shall be entitled to the aforesaid bounty and premium of $402, to be paid in the manner herein provided for other troops re-entering the service.

Tenth. Officers in the service whose regiments or companies may re-enlist in accordance with the provisions of this order before the expiration of their present term, shall have their commissions continued so as to preserve their date of rank as fixed by their original muster into the United States service.

Eleventh. As soon after the expiration of their original term of enlistment as the exigencies of the service will permit, a furlough of thirty days will be granted to men who may re-enter in accordance with the provisions of this order.

Twelfth. Volunteers enlisted under this order will be credited as three-years volunteers in the quotas of their respective States.

Instructions for the appointment of recruiting officers for the enlistment of veteran volunteers will be immediately issued to the Governors of States.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Vallandigham Case.

Judge BIRCHARD is chairman of the Vallandigham Committee, and he, and Messrs. BARTLEY and BLISS, were the spokesmen, in their interview with the President. The written communication was read by Judge BARTLEY, and the President intimated that he would give a speedy answer.

The War in Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Shelbyville, Tennessee, has been occupied by the Union forces, Gen. Bragg having evacuated the town.

THE INVASION.

York Occupied and the Northern Central Railroad Broken.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Cut at Duncannon.

CAPTURE OF WRIGHTSVILLE.

COLUMBIA THREATENED.

BURNING OF THE BRIDGE THERE.

CARLISLE TAKEN.

A BATTLE NEAR HARRISBURG.

AN ADVANCE UPON THE CITY.

Our Troops Retire to the Entrenchments.

General Lee Reported to be Marching on Havre-de-Grace.

SURRENDER OF MECHANICSBURG.

A BATTLE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The Enemy's Pickets Out Towards Lancaster.

REBEL PONTOONIERS AT BAINBRIDGE.

HARRISBURG TO BE ATTACKED ABOVE AND BELOW.

Railroads Severed and Bridges Destroyed.

ARMING THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Destruction of Bridges.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

HARRISBURG, June 28.—Fighting has been going on at Wrightsville, and at the latest our forces were in retreat across the Long Bridge, between Wrightsville and Columbia, which it was found necessary to burn. A number of bridges on the Northern Central Railroad have been destroyed by the rebels.

THE NEW OCCUPANTS OF GETTYSBURG.

Gettysburg was occupied on Friday by General Gordon's Georgia brigade. The division of Major General Early, who commanded recently at Fredericksburg Heights, is in and about Gettysburg.

PREPARING AT HARRISBURG—PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The rebels are advancing slowly and cautiously upon this city, and are now undoubtedly very near. An engagement must occur soon. All the white and colored citizens are enrolling for immediate service. The Pennsylvania Railroad is still intact; all the rolling stock has been sent east. Generals Couch, Smith, and Knipe are extremely active. Captain Spencer Miller's battery company has been doing manful service. V.

THE ADVANCE ON HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, June 28—1 o'clock P. M.—A conflict is now going on in this vicinity, and the cannonading can be heard here. No particulars have yet been received.

A Kingston despatch dated Saturday, 6 P. M., says the enemy being on our flank, our forces evacuated the position, and the rebels are advancing.

At 9 o'clock the rebel advance halted.

Another despatch dated on the field, 4½ miles east of Carlisle, 2.30 P. M., says we are in line of battle, our forces in position on a hill supporting the artillery. Captain Boyd is on our front, with the enemy in sight. It was intended to blow up the earthworks on evacuating Carlisle, but the regulars would not allow it. Several thousand dollars' worth of quartermasters' stores fell into the hands of the rebels.

About six hundred rebel cavalry are in Carlisle.

A Mechanicsburg despatch dated 10 P. M., Saturday, says there is no prospect of the rebels being there before Sunday morning.

THE REBELS WITHIN FOUR MILES OF OUR WORKS—THE TROOPS IN POSITION AWAITING THE ASSAULT—A BATTLE IMPENDING—SKIRMISHING IN PROGRESS.

HARRISBURG, June 28—P. M.—The capital of the State is in danger. The enemy is within four miles of our works and advancing. The cannonading has been distinctly heard for two or three hours. Our troops are all in position awaiting the attack. The authorities feel confident of their ability to repulse the assailants. A battle will probably take place before night.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is, so far, safe.

LEE MOVING ON HAVRE-DE-GRACE—HOOKER TO ENGAGE HIM.

HARRISBURG, June 27, 10 P. M.—[Special to the New York *Herald*.]—Our pickets at Sterritt's Gap were driven in, and a number captured.

It is reported that the Northern Central railway has been destroyed at York Haven. There have been no trains to-day to Baltimore.

It is rumored that the rebels are moving on Havre-de-Grace, and also that General Hooker has opened the ball.

All the citizens of Harrisburg are armed, and will cross the river to-morrow.

In a skirmish at Walnut Bottom this morning, eleven men were wounded.

The rebel cavalry scouts are seven miles this side of Carlisle, and a battle is expected here on Sunday.

STUART'S EVACUATION OF McCONNELLSBURG.

McCONNELLSBURG, June 27.—The rebels evacuated this place at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. On Thursday evening their pickets were driven in by a detachment of the First New York Cavalry, under Major Adams, causing quite an alarm among them, and the cause of their retreat is supposed to be the fear of a flank movement on the part of Milroy, an operation for which the country offers great facilities.

The rebels were about five thousand strong, under the command of General Stuart. They retreated in the direction of Chambersburg, and will to-day reinforce their forces that are menacing Harrisburg.

A destructive raid was made through the lower part of this county yesterday by a body of Imboden's men. They paid no respect to any kind of property whatever, and what they could not carry away they destroyed.

These bands of plunderers are more to be feared along the borders than the regular rebel army.

CARLISLE OCCUPIED.

HARRISBURG, June 27, 1 P. M.—Carlisle was occupied, about 10 o'clock this morning, by the rebels.

At 12 o'clock M. they were three miles this side, and still advancing.

Our cavalry force is gradually retiring.

The enemy have a line of pickets extending from Carlisle to Gettysburg.

They are moving in this direction, in three columns.

The authorities were in telegraphic communication with Hanover Junction at noon, but the appearance of the enemy's column is hourly looked for.

What remained of the Government archives are now being packed up for shipment.

The Susquehanna is rapidly rising, and all the fords will be destroyed.

General Smith, commanding the troops on the opposite side of the river, considers his position impregnable.

There is not as much excitement here now as there was when the rebels first entered Hagerstown.

The greatest fear is that the railroad and other bridges across the river will be destroyed.

YORK CAPTURED—SKIRMISH AT STERRITT'S GAP.

HARRISBURG, June 27, 11 o'clock P. M.—The rebels occupied York at 5 o'clock this evening.

No resistance was made by our troops.

The regiments of Colonels Thomas and Frick are known to be safe.

York is ten miles from Columbia.

At 3 o'clock, this afternoon, a skirmish took place at Sterritt's Gap, eleven miles from where the Pennsylvania Railroad crosses the Susquehanna river. We had four men killed in the skirmish. Sterritt's Gap is eighteen miles from Harrisburg.

The people from all parts of the State are promptly responding to the Governor's proclamation of yesterday.

The excitement in this city is most intense. The streets are crowded with citizens and strangers, who are turning out by thousands to defend the city.

The greatest harmony and good feeling prevails; each one endeavoring to do all he can to assist in redeeming the State and the country. Adjutant General Russell issued an order this afternoon that arms should be given to all citizens on application to the arsenal.

When it became known, the result was that at least three thousand persons made application, most of whom, on leaving, carried away a gun.

Most of the men who had arms were formed into companies and marched across the river.

THE REBELS REACH DUNCANNON.

HARRISBURG, June 27—Midnight.—Information has been received here that the rebel force which was at Sterritt's Gap at 3 o'clock this afternoon has arrived in front of Duncannon, the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna river. In that event the Pennsylvania Central Railroad will be cut.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON WRIGHTSVILLE AND COLUMBIA.

BALTIMORE, June 27, 11½ P. M.—The city is wild with rumors to-night. It is surmised that the rebels will send a force over from York to capture Wrightsville and Columbia. The object will no doubt be to destroy the Pennsylvania Railroad at that point, and burn the long bridge over the Susquehanna.

THE BRIDGE AT COLUMBIA FIRED.

8 O'CLOCK P. M.—The bridge at Columbia was fired as soon as our troops had all safely crossed, and it is now in flames.

THE OCCUPATION OF GETTYSBURG.

HANOVER JUNCTION, June 27, 9 A. M.—The telegraph operator is still at Hanover. Col. Jennings' regiment left Harrisburg on Thursday for Gettysburg. The engine ran over a cow seven miles from Gettysburg, and the locomotive and several cars were injured, but no one was hurt. On Friday morning the regiment went to Gettysburg. The Philadelphia City Troop and another cavalry company preceded them.

The cavalry were three miles beyond Marsh creek, and the enemy were then in the mountains, at Cashtown, eight miles west, but they advanced, and our troops, after some skirmishing, fell back towards York, and are reported to have had some skirmishing on the road.

At 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon our cavalry left Gettysburg as the rebels entered.

The operator, postmaster, and revenue assessor also escaped. Before leaving, a train of thirteen freight cars, some with Col. Jennings' supplies, were run to this side of the bridge at the end of the town. The bridge and the train were afterwards destroyed by the rebels.

Three members of the City Troop and the same number of our infantry are reported to have been captured.

On Friday night the rebels encamped on Wolf Farm, half a mile on this side of the town. Their force was represented to be eight thousand strong, with artillery; General Robinson was in command.

Last night at midnight their pickets were near Oxford.

All the rolling stock of the Gettysburg and Hanover road has been saved, the cars destroyed belonging to the Northern and Pennsylvania Central Railroads.

On Thursday night the rebel encampments extended from Cashtown to Fayetteville. The editor of the Gettysburg *Star* was captured, and it is reported that one scout was shot.

YORK, June 27—1 P. M.—Nothing has been heard yet of Jenning's regiment. The attack on them commenced about three yesterday by a large cavalry force, and continued to the last advices. The loss is not known, but it is reported that a number were taken prisoners.

THE REBELS OCCUPY WRIGHTSVILLE—OUR TROOPS RETIRE TO THE EASTERN BANK OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

HARRISBURG, June 28.—The rebels now occupy Wrightsville, on the Susquehanna, immediately opposite Columbia. Our troops have retired to the eastern bank of the river. The bridge across the river at this point is a mile and a quarter long, and will probably be destroyed.

THE EXCITEMENT AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, June 28.—The city to-day has been comparatively quiet considering the near approach of the enemy. The banks of the river have been lined with men, women, and children hourly expecting the arrival of the enemy.

The trains departing from here to-day have been crowded with persons fleeing from the city.

York has been occupied, and a portion of the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad this side of that place have been burned.

VALUABLE STORES ABANDONED AT CARLISLE.

When our troops fell back from Carlisle they left in the barracks equipments for one company of cavalry, one regiment of infantry, and 20,000 rations, which have fallen into the hands of the enemy. There is a report that the barracks have been burned but this needs confirmation.

THE SURRENDER OF YORK.

The report of the capture of York last night was rather premature. In the afternoon, the chief burgess of the city, in company with some prominent citizens, fearing the rebels were coming, started out to meet them to surrender the city. They had to go seven miles before they met the advance. In the meantime, the operator, believing that the chief burgess had been captured, telegraphed that the rebels were coming into the town, and then left.

A FIGHT AT WRIGHTSVILLE—BURNING OF THE BRIDGE.

A fight took place at Wrightsville late this afternoon, opposite Columbia.

The troops which were guarding the Northern Central Railroad retreated to the Columbia bridge on the approach of the enemy, and all crossed the river except Col. Frick's regiment, who remained at Wrightsville to guard the bridge. The rebels attacked him in heavy force, and, in order to save his men, he was forced to cross to Columbia. This magnificent bridge was then burned to prevent the rebels from reaching this side of the river.

A REBEL PONTOON TRAIN.

The Governor has information that the rebels are at Bainbridge, twelve miles above Columbia, with a pontoon train sufficiently large to construct a bridge.

The rebels that drove our men from Sterritt's Gap yesterday, and then moved towards Duncannon, have returned to the Gap. No demonstration has been made on the Pennsylvania Railroad in that direction to-day, so far as known.

THE TROOPS IN HARRISBURG.

Major Wyncoop has been appointed by General Couch chief of cavalry in this department, Captain Brisbin having been ordered to his regiment.

Troops under the new call are rapidly arriving.

Two companies of colored troops, composed of citizens of this city, were armed to-day and sent across the river.

Col. Jennings' regiment, which had the skirmish at Gettysburg, arrived here to-day. He lost about 300 men in prisoners and stragglers. The officers were sent to Richmond, and the men paroled. Some of the men have arrived here.

HARRISBURG TO BE ATTACKED ABOVE AND BELOW.

The enemy's cavalry was abreast of Shiremanstown by noon.

The rebels are said to be on several roads, and threaten to attack Harrisburg above and below.

The rebel General Johnston's division entered Chambersburg on Wednesday, and on Friday moved towards Shippensburg. His forces numbered eight to ten thousand.

LANCASTER.

The *Herald's* Lancaster despatch says that the rebels have possession of York, and have thrown out pickets towards Lancaster.

There will be a battle at Harrisburg to-morrow.

Milroy's train, from Harrisburg, is passing through.

Placards are posted, calling on the people to rally for defence.

A mass meeting was held, and six companies organized on the spot.

The rebels are supposed to be advancing.

Many storekeepers are forwarding their goods to Philadelphia, and some of the citizens are leaving.

The rolling stock of the Pennsylvania Central is passing East for security. One of the daily papers has suspended until the crisis is over, all the employees having entered the ranks.

Four hundred cavalry attempted to ford the Susquehanna, but were baffled by the current.

The enemy has burned all the bridges on the Northern Central, between Harrisburg and York.

The rebel column moving towards Columbia is reported at five thousand.

The enemy have shelled the village of Wrightsville, opposite Columbia.

HARRISBURG, June 28.—The Gray Reserves, of Philadelphia, have been sworn in.

SURRENDER OF MECHANICSBURG.

HARRISBURG, June 28.—[Special to the New York *Herald*.]—At nine o'clock this morning, the rebels demanded the surrender of Mechanicsburg, which was complied with, and our cavalry retreated in good order. The enemy pulled down the United States flag and raised the rebel colors. The town was very quiet, most of the people having left. The enemy captured several thousand dollars' worth of property contracted for by the Government, salt, flour, &c., at Kingston.

THE LATEST.

An Attack Expected To-Day.

HARRISBURG, June 28—Midnight.—The artillery firing heard to-day was a skirmish between the enemy's advance and our outposts. No damage is known to have been done on either side. It occurred about five miles out. Our troops then fell back, and up to the present time the rebel advance is four miles from here. The authorities expect an attack to-morrow.

The Governor has received notice of 25,000 men who have enrolled under the last call.

Further from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, June 28.—[Special to New York *Herald*.]—General Cameron has information that the rebels, twenty thousand strong, are at Carlisle, with forty-eight pieces of artillery.

LANCASTER, June 28.—Great excitement here. The tap of the drum mingles with the chime of bells. Refugees from Harrisburg are flocking here, and horses are coming in droves.

Two spies came over the river at Marietta. They tried to escape, but one was killed and the other captured.

Our forces guard the river from Marietta to Columbia.

Bounties of $20 are offered at Columbia and other places to encourage volunteering.

A gentleman, who left York this morning says that Longstreet's pickets were within a mile. Everything of value, that could be, had been removed.

Two rebel companies of cavalry attacked four companies of the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry last night, below York, and were driven off badly whipped.

There has been no fighting at Harrisburg yet.

The rolling stock of the Northern Central and Hanover Branch Roads have all passed down.

A skirmish occurred at Wrightsville to-day. Col. Fricks' command fought the enemy in rifle-pits gallantly, till surrounded and overpowered. Over one hundred were captured, and the rest retreated over the bridge which was then fired.

HARRISBURG, June 28—[Special to the New York *Times*.]—Our troops slowly retired, and are now in and around the fortifications of Harrisburg.

The enemy is advancing slowly, and in all probability will soon commence an attack.

General Smith has made the proper disposition of his troops. Throughout the day, men have been coming to the defence of the city, in response to the Governor's proclamation. Among the number are a great many contrabands. They have all been furnished with guns and ammunition, and sent across the river.

Capt. Brisbane, chief of cavalry, who was on a reconnoissance across the river this afternoon, reports the rebel scouts within three miles of our pickets.

LATER.

The enemy fired several shots from a position west of Oyster Point this morning.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—It is reported that a rebel force of 3,000 cavalry, with seven pieces of artillery, crossed the Potomac at Seneca, Montgomery county, yesterday, and this morning took the Darnstown road, as if for the purpose of attempting to reach either the Washington road or the Baltimore and Ohio.

The rebels have burned two bridges this side of York, and two beyond, so far as known.

A train went up the Northern Central to-day as far as Parkton. No rebels had been seen at Glen Rock, and the force at Hanover Junction had left, going, it is supposed, towards York.

Military Preparations in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Governor Tod, in response to an urgent letter from General Burnside, has made a strong appeal to the people of Ohio to organize for the defence of the State. He recommends that all the places of business be closed at 3 o'clock, so that the rest of the day be devoted to raising volunteers.

The various independent military companies are rapidly completing their organization under the new law.

Port Royal.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamer Fulton has arrived from Port Royal, but brings no news. Gen. Terry is among the passengers.

DEFENCE OF THE STATE.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, June 2?.

GENERAL ORDER No. 44.

In organizing the troops responding to the proclamation of the Governor, this day issued, calling for sixty thousand men for the defence of the State, to be mustered into the service of the State for the period of ninety days, unless sooner discharged:

It is ordered, First. Camps of rendezvous will be established by the United States Government for districts comprising the adjacent counties, at such points as may be indicated by the commandant of the Department of the Susquehanna and the Department of the Monongahela, in charge of which camps commanders and skilful surgeons will be appointed.

Second. Squads to companies will be received at the camps, and, as rapidly as possible, organized into companies of not less than sixty-four (64) men, and into regiments of ten (10) companies each, and mustered into the service of the State by officers appointed by the Adjutant General for this purpose.

Third. Officers will be elected—company officers by the men, and field officers by the company or line officers.

Fourth. Transportation to the camp of rendezvous nearest their location will be furnished by the United States Government, on application of any one actually having charge of a squad or company to the agent at the nearest railroad station.

Fifth. Troops responding to this call of the Governor will be clothed, subsisted, equipped, and supplied by the General Government after arriving at the rendezvous.

Sixth. Annexed is the quota required from each county in the present call, after crediting those counties which had already responded under the recent order with the number of troops furnished and actually mustered into service:

COUNTY.	QUOTA.	COUNTY.	QUOTA.
Adams	469	Juniata	297
Allegheny	3,600	Lancaster	2,151
Armstrong	720	Lawrence	460
Beaver	600	Lebanon	614
Bedford	540	Lehigh	907
Berks	1,736	Luzerne	1,447
Blair	640	Lycoming	633
Bradford	886	Mercer	740
Bucks	1,147	McKean	189
Butler	640	Mifflin	330
Cambria	588	Monroe	340
Cameron	70	Montgomery	1,261
Carbon	425	Montour	175
Chester	881	Northampton	911
Centre	540	Northumberland	472
Clarion	520	Perry	460
Clinton	286	Philadelphia	7,718
Clearfield	385	Pike	150
Columbia	521	Potter	240
Crawford	980	Schuylkill	1,312
Cumberland	687	Snyder	232
Dauphin	744	Somerset	540
Delaware	255	Sullivan	80
Erie	1,000	Susquehanna	655
Elk	115	Tioga	551
Fayette	800	Union	90
Franklin	840	Venango	500
Fulton	180	Warren	381
Forest	120	Washington	954
Greene	484	Wayne	640
Huntingdon	502	Westmoreland	1,084
Indiana	675	Wyoming	187
Jefferson	360	York	1,133

By order. A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

[NOTE.—The Governor desires the Associated *Press* to request all the country newspapers to issue an extra for free distribution in the country, on their receiving a copy of the above order of the Adjutant General.]

ORDERS OF GEN. DANA.

I. HARRISBURG, June 26, 1863.—*To Major General N. J. T. Dana, Philadelphia, Pa:* By direction of the President of the United States, you are assigned to the organization and command of the militia and volunteer forces and defences of Philadelphia, and will receive instructions from these headquarters. By command of Major General COUCH.

JOHN S. SHULTZ, Major, and A. A. General.

II. By virtue of the above, the undersigned assumes command at this station. All military organizations, of whatsoever kind, including civilians, will make their reports accordingly.

III. All existing orders and regulations for the government of this command will remain in force until rescinded.

IV. The following named officers are announced as composing the personal staff of the major general commanding, or as assigned to staff duty at these headquarters. The administrative department of the staff will remain as heretofore.

Lieut. Col. Wm. D. Whipple, additional aid-de-camp and assistant adjutant general, chief of staff.

Captain Cyrus S. Haldeman, assistant adjutant general.

First Lieut. W. F. Milton, 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, aid-de-camp.

Second Lieut. Edward J. Parker, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant general.

Second Lieut. L. Harwood, Co. C, 154th Penna. Vols., acting assistant adjutant general.

N. J. T. DANA, Major General U. S. Vols., Commanding.

THE DEFENCE OF PHILADELPHIA.

HEADQUARTERS PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 27th, 1863.

Citizens of Philadelphia:

Prepare to defend your homes! The traitors who have spread desolation in the southern counties of your State, and carried into captivity free men and women because they were black and under your protection, approach your city. Their strategy is sufficiently well understood to make it certain that *their object is Philadelphia!*

Do the citizens of the Quaker City expect more favorable treatment at their hands than others?

Arise now in your might!

Shake off apathy, and show, by rallying rapidly and arming yourselves to meet and drive back the foe, that you deserve the blessing of a home.

To stand idly waiting, now, would invite suspicion either of treachery or cowardice.

I urge upon the citizens of Philadelphia that they close all places of manufacture at noon, and all other places of business at 3 o'clock P. M., of each day, devoting the remainder of the day to military organization and instruction.

Let companies, of from 60 to 100 men each, be rapidly organized, and having chosen their officers, let them report their organization at headquarters, and stand ready for service at a moment's notice.

There is not a moment to be lost, and, therefore, let us not squander valuable time.

N. J. T. DANA, Major General Commanding.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Rebels Capture Plaquemine—Four Steamers Burned—No News from Port Hudson.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamer George Cromwell, from New Orleans, with dates to the 21st, has arrived.

The steamer Columbia, from New York, arrived out on the 20th.

The New Orleans *Era*, of the 21st, states that two cavalry and one infantry rebel regiments, and a battery of six pieces, are stationed at Indian Village, 9 miles to the rear of Plaquemine. On the 18th, 300 rebel cavalry from there made a dash into Plaquemine, which place was not guarded by a military force. They burned the steamers Anglo American, Southern Merchant, L. A. Sykes, and Legur; also a barge, and 75 bales of cotton. 30 convalescent soldiers of the 28th Maine Regiment, including a lieutenant and Quartermaster C. H. Withers, were taken prisoners to Indian Village. Captain Albert Stearns, the provost marshal, escaped.

The *Era* says the Louisiana State Bank will again resume business as heretofore.

The above is all the news to be found in the New Orleans papers, and not a word relative to affairs at Port Hudson.

GEN. BANKS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

NEW YORK, June 28.—We are indebted to the New York *Herald* for advices from Port Hudson to the 20th. General Banks, on the 15th, issued a congratulatory address to the troops on their steady advance upon the enemy's works, stating that he was confident of an immediate and triumphant issue of the conflict. We are at all points upon the threshold of his fortifications. One more advance and they are ours. He then summons the organization of a storming column of 1,000 men to vindicate the flag of the Union and the memory of its defenders who have fallen, promising promotion to the officers and medals to the officers and privates.

A letter of the 20th reports no material change in the position of affairs. The camp rumors about assaults by volunteers, and general attacks, have proved unfounded. We are steadily advancing our first parallel, which completely encircles the outer line of rebel breastworks, and our skirmishers behind the rifle-pits are within twenty yards of the rebel entrenchments. There are nightly skirmishes without any definite result.

Rebel deserters report a consultation of the officers, who unanimously requested General Gardner to surrender. He replied that large reinforcements would arrive within a week, and if they would only hold out a few days longer, the siege would result favorably to them. The disaffected officers returned to their camps, and told the men if the general did not surrender in a week, they would compel him to do so.

Another deserter reports that the rebels have only forty head of cattle left to feed on.

It is reported that quite a number of women in Port Hudson were accidentally killed in the fight of the 14th.

Battery No. 7, to be mounted with twelve 32-pounders, had been erected, commanding the entire line of the enemy's river works. One heavy shot from the enemy had pierced the heavy plating of the Essex. The gun which effected this had been dismounted by battery No. 7. The rebel citadel on which the gun was mounted, it was expected, would soon be reduced.

It was rumored and generally believed that an assault was to take place on the night of the 20th, to be led by Gen. Grierson and Col. Von Patten, of the 116th New York, the assaulting party to be supported by General Weitzel's old brigade and that of Col. Dudley.

A rebel bearer of despatches had been captured, with, it is said, despatches from Johnston, who promises to reinforce Port Hudson and capture General Banks' entire army, if the place holds out till the following Tuesday. This may be a ruse, however, to induce General Banks to make an immediate assault, that he may be repulsed, or determine his ability to carry the place, and not await the slow process of starvation staring the rebels in the face.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Important Despatches from General Dix—General W. F. Lee, Ten Officers, One Hundred Men, Stores, and Horses Captured—South Anna Bridge Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—General Dix telegraphs as follows:

FORTRESS MONROE, June 28.—Colonel Spear, of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, whom I sent out two days ago, completely destroyed the bridge of the Virginia Central Railroad, over the South Anna, captured General W. F. Lee, Lieutenant Colonel Hearsable, four captains, five lieutenants, and one hundred privates, and brought them in. He has also brought in thirty-five wagons with six mules each, and one hundred and fifty mules in addition, and from seventy-five to one hundred horses. He took $15,000 Confederate bonds, just issued, from an agent of the authorities at Richmond. This is all public property; no private property has been touched.

Colonel Spear's loss is three killed and eight wounded.

Firing at Sea Heard at Sag Harbor, N. Y.

SAG HARBOR, N. Y., June 27.—Heavy firing has been heard here this afternoon. It was also heard at Bridgehampton, a village ten miles from the ocean. The sound came from a southeasterly direction, apparently from some miles out to sea. It is inferred that this firing is the work of some rebel privateers.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 27.—The Army of the Potomac is in motion, and will soon be to the front and north of Baltimore.

The heavy rains have made the roads so bad that the movements are necessarily very slow.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Three Thousand Rebels Captured.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—To-day's Nashville *Union* reports that one division of the Federal army captured three thousand rebels on Saturday, when going through Hoover's Gap. No further particulars are known.

It also states that the 17th Indiana (mounted infantry) being surrounded by four regiments of rebel infantry, cut their way through, taking a number of prisoners. Colonel Miller, of General Negley's division, is repoted wounded in the eye.

A special despatch to the Louisville *Journal*, from Manchester, Tennessee, says Wilder's Mounted Infantry dashed into Manchester capturing a large party of rebels, including Captain Anderson, of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry.

Wilder's scouts captured yesterday a courier from Morgan and Wheeler's command, with important despatches.

General Bragg reviewed the rebel troops at Hoover's Gap the morning of the battle.

Wilder's forces burned the trestlework, yesterday on the Manchester and Tullahoma Railroad.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 25th, says that the firing at Vicksburg was continued with unceasing rapidity.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—The Cumberland river is rising at the rate of an inch and a half an hour, with ten feet of water already on the shoals. It is reported that a considerable force of rebels had crossed the Cumberland at Burksville.

Rumors prevail of an engagement at Shelbyville, Tennessee, but nothing in regard to it can be traced to an authentic source.

Rosecrans Moving—Shelbyville Occupied—Rumored Engagement at Shelbyville.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—General Rosecrans' army, with the exception of one division, moved on Wednesday night.

Shelbyville, Tennessee, has been occupied by the Federal forces, General Bragg having evacuated the town.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—The Cumberland river is rising at the rate of an inch and a half an hour, with ten feet of water already on the shoals. It is reported that a considerable force of rebels have crossed the Cumberland at Burksville.

Rumors prevail of an engagement at Selbyville, Tennessee, but nothing in regard to it can be traced to an authentic source.

Price Preparing to Cross the Mississippi.

CAIRO, June 28.—A member of General Asboth's staff, from Columbus, reports that General Price, with 6,000 rebels, is in the vicinity of Island No. 37, preparing rafts to cross the Mississippi to co-operate with the rebel force in the vicinity of Memphis. Another report says he will occupy Island No. 35, and intercept navigation. Capt. Pennock, of the navy, is on the alert, and will entrap Price.

The latest dates from Vicksburg confirm the cannonading of the 20th and 21st.

The steamer Lebanon, from Cincinnati to Yazoo Landing, was sunk near Hurricane Island, Ohio river, on Thursday. The Government stores were mostly lost. The ammunition barge in tow was saved.

The Log of the Pirate Tacony.

PORTLAND, June 28.—The log-book of the pirate Tacony shows the different courses she took after being in the possession of the pirates until she was burned and the pirate crew transferred to the schooner Archer. The captured officers admit that they obtained great information from the Northern papers.

The schooner Archer was brought to the wharf last night. In removing the arms from below a gun was thrown upon the deck, which was discharged by the fall, wounding two men. Edward A. Gould, of the tug-boat, was shot in the hip, necessitating amputation, and he died this morning. The other was shot in the leg, between the knee and the thigh, and he is suffering severely.

It is reported that some of the Archer's crew came ashore on Friday night, and fell in with some of the cutter crew, treating them and getting information about her. Also, that they went on board the cutter as visitors. The officers are also said to have visited the News Room.

A moonlight excursion to the islands on Friday, which returned at 1 or 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, somewhat interfered with the pirates' plans.

The Destruction of the Northern Central Track.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—Information was received this afternoon, about 5 o'clock, from Glen Rock, that the rebels were then at Hanover Station tearing up the railroad track. The operator there left as the enemy approached and came down to Glen Rock, from which point he communicated these facts.

The following information relating to the rebel movements may be considered reliable. The last of Longstreet's army corps passed through Hagerstown Friday morning, going towards Pennsylvania. It was preceded by A. P. Hill's corps. Gen. Lee also passed through Hagerstown on Friday.

Refugees who have reached the Army of the Potomac from Richmond, represent that there was quite a panic there, only a very small guard being left there, and many citizens were leaving and going to Staunton. This would seem to indicate that the Richmond people were uneasy at the almost total abandonment of that city by the rebel forces.

News from Rebel Sources.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 23d says it is thought in that city that Vicksburg must fall, without the interposition of a miracle.

The *Dispatch* has a report of a battle at Big Creek Gap, East Tennessee, on Tuesday last, between General BUCKNER and the United States troops under General BURNSIDE, in which the latter were repulsed twice, with heavy loss. BURNSIDE then commenced a flank movement, and BUCKNER fell back to Clinton, to cover Knoxville.

It is asserted here that Richmond is held by not more than four thousand troops.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 23d says "It was stated, yesterday morning, that information had been received of the landing of a heavy column of Unionists at some point on the York river. Passengers from the White House say there were some Yankees at West Point yesterday."

Arming in Lehigh Valley.

EASTON, June 28.—Meetings were held to-day at Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c. A regiment from the valley will be in Harrisburg to-morrow.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 28.—A full company composed of our best and largest business men and other citizens is now organized. Another company is full, and the third will be filled to-night. The two latter are to receive $80 per man, the funds being subscribed by the Delaware and Lackawana Railroad, the Delaware and Lackawana Coal Company, and the citizens. Guns were fired, and stirring speeches made by the clergy, Hon. John Brisbin, and others. Everybody has wakened up. The troops are expected to go to Harrisburg in the morning.

A Good Example from Norristown.

NORRISTOWN, June 28.—At a meeting of the leading manufacturers of this place, and at its vicinity, it was resolved that all the works stop, and remain closed as long as any of the rebel forces remain in the State; and at a town meeting held this afternoon, a committee was appointed to raise money to pay wages to all who leave their employment, as long as they remain away.

Over $10,000 was raised on the ground.

Five hundred men will leave for Harrisburg in the morning.

The Northern Central Road.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—The telegraph is working to Glen Rock, on the Northern Central—six miles this side of Hanover Junction.

General Rosecrans' Army in Motion.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—General Rosecrans' army, with the exception of one division, moved on Wednesday night.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—Arrived, ship Shooting Star, from New York.

The Gould & Carey silver mine, to-day, declared a monthly dividend of $150 per foot. These continued large dividends are increasing the mining fever, and encouraging emigration to develop the future mineral districts of Nevada. The rush of population in that direction is tremendous.

The advance of the immigration overland from the Western States is entering California. Very few families have arrived yet. Those who come are mostly young men, who anxiously inquire if the conscription act is to be enforced in this State.

Seventy Missourians, who talked secession, were captured by a file of soldiers, and required to take the oath of allegiance, as they passed Fort Reily towards California, yesterday.

The Search for Pirates.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamer Blackstone returned to-day from a cruise in search of pirates. Reports that on the 22d he spoke the British ship Corsair, which was subsequently spoken by the pilot boat Famine, when it was ascertained by the pilots that the Corsair was boarded at 3.30 the same day by the pirate Tacony. The captain of this English ship Corsair, being a neutral Englishman, undoubtedly informed the pirate that the Blackstone was close at hand, thus enabling the pirate to escape. The Blackstone traversed and retraversed the locality soon after, but a fog enabled the pirate to get clear.

THE SHIP SHATEMUC.

GLOUCESTER, June 28.—The pilot boat Wanderer, of Newburyport, has arrived with the crews of the schooners Ada, Wanderer, and Archer, captured by the bark Tacony, and put on board the ship Shatemuc, which vessel is now in sight, bound to Boston.

The Draft Resistance.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Matters in Monroe county, Indiana, are becoming serious.

Colonel Biddle, who has four companies there, has asked for reinforcements and a section of artillery. The number of persons resisting the enrolment is said to be 1500.

Gold.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The receipts of gold coin at the Custom House, in payment of duties, now average about one hundred thousand dollars per day.

The Enrolment of New York City.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The enrolment of this city is nearly complete. Nearly 300,000 names were obtained.

Rumored Capture of the U. S. Schooner Kittating.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The *Herald* mentions a rumor that the United States schooner Kittating has been captured by the pirates.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About four o'clock on Wednesday evening last, three little boys were playing on a loaded coal car which was standing on the side track of the Central Ohio Railroad at Norwich. One of the boys removed the brake, and the car started down the grade at a rapid speed. The two largest boys jumped off and escaped, but the smallest one (a little fellow about five years old) was afraid to attempt it, and remained on board. After riding several miles he became frightened and sprang off, the wheels passing over him, cutting off both arms, and horribly mangling his head and body.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

The Rebel Strategy.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The sympathizers with Secession are not without expectation that Washington city will be assailed from its northern boundaries, and the Government not without expectation that it may be done, and hence there is and has been, I am glad to say, a readiness to meet the danger, if it comes. The enemy would like to cut off the railroad between the Relay House, nine miles from Baltimore, and Washington, getting in between Annapolis Junction and Washington, and so get in the rear of the city.

They have many plans, and this is one of them, but the Government is upon the watch, and nobody here is idle. The war, just now, has become more a thing of strategy than of men or arms.

The enemy are not at Frederick nor very near there; certainly not this side. The fortifications continue at Baltimore, though the immediate danger has subsided.

The rebels made their appearance at Fairfax on Friday morning in considerable force, our pickets retiring as they came.

Reconnoissances in front have failed to find any even of the enemy's cavalry in the Loudoun Valley. Defeated in his recent engagements there, he has doubtless departed for operations elsewhere.

General Hooker is determined to prevent contraband information from reaching the enemy, and yesterday destroyed all the papers sent into the lines for distribution.

The Vallandigham Committee from Ohio will get no satisfaction from their mission here.

Among the stories afloat to-day is one that Beauregard has arrived at Acquia Creek with ten thousand men, and commenced erecting forts for blockading the river. Of course it is untrue. No batteries can be built while gunboats are there to prevent it.

Important advices are expected from the front in a very few days.

The question of rank, it is said, will be decided against General Butler by the special board.

A Large Capture.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—On the 24th a portion of Colonel Baker's detective force captured on the Potomac, near Blackstone's Island, contraband goods in transit to Virginia, to the amount of $15,000—eighteen full army wagon loads. Two blockade runners (out of eleven in the gang) were also seized. One of these taken proves to be a man named Alder, who was before confined in the Old Capitol.

Admiral Foote.

The remains of Admiral Foote were taken from the Astor House, on Saturday afternoon, and conveyed to New Haven, where they will be received by Mrs. Foote, and consigned to the family burial ground. Resolutions of lament were passed by the Councils of New York, and a naval procession escorted the honored remains to the New Haven boat. Admirals Storer and Stringham, Captains Sands, Drayton, Meade, Leslie, and Engle, and Dr. Truslow, were pall-bearers.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued the following orders:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 16.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1863.—A gallant and distinguished naval officer is lost to the country. The hero of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson—the daring and indomitable spirit that created and led to successive victories the Mississippi flotilla—the heroic Christian sailor who, in the China seas and on the coast of Africa, as well as the great interior rivers of our country, sustained with unfaltering fidelity and devotion the honor of our flag and the cause of the Union—Real Admiral Andrew Hull Foote—is no more.

On his way to take command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, a position to which he had been recently assigned, and the duties of which were commanding the earnest energies and vigorous resources of a mind of no ordinary character, he was suddenly prostrated by disease, and, after a brief illness, breathed his last at the Astor House, at New York, on the evening of the 26th instant.

Among the noble and honored dead whose names have added lustre to our naval renown, and must ever adorn our national annals, few will stand more pre-eminent than that of the gallant and self-sacrificing Christian, sailor, and gentleman whose loss we now deplore.

Appreciating his virtues and his services, a grateful country had rendered him while living its willing honors, and will mourn his death.

As a mark of respect, it is hereby ordered that the flags at the several navy yards, naval stations, and on the flag-ships of squadrons, be hoisted at half-mast, and that thirteen guns be fired at meridian, on the day after the receipt of this order.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

JUNE 27, 1862.			JUNE 27, 1863.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
71	85	89	65	75	75
WIND.					
WbyN.	W. by N.	SW.	E.	E. by S.	SSE.
JUNE 28, 1862.			JUNE 28, 1863.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
71½	87	90	65	76½	82½
WIND.					
SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	E. by S.	E. by S.	SE.

The Invasion—Preparations for the Defence of Philadelphia.

The stirring news received during yesterday and last evening of the operations of the rebel invaders, threw the city into a considerable excitement, and the newspaper offices and principal hotels were besieged until a late hour by an anxious crowd eager for the "latest." The people are slowly beginning to realize the danger with which our city is threatened, and to-day will no doubt witness stirring events in our midst. General Dana, who has been ordered to take charge of the defences of Philadelphia, was actively engaged during the whole of yesterday at his headquarters, in laying out a military programme, and making all the necessary preliminary arrangements.

DOINGS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The Mayor's office was open at an early hour yesterday morning, and his Honor the Mayor was in attendance. The lieutenants of the several Police districts had been notified to be present, and were duly on hand at the appointed hour. Gen. Dana was also present and in conference with the Mayor as to the best course to be pursued. The Mayor addressed the lieutenants and explained the object for which they had been called. Each lieutenant was then provided with a number of circulars to be distributed to each officer under his charge, and which reads as follows:

The undersigned do hereby enroll themselves as volunteers under the Governor's call for three months' service in defence of the State, and do hereby pledge themselves to assemble on Monday morning, the 29th inst., at the —— District Station for organization.

A similar circular was also prepared for those who wished to enroll themselves for city defence only. Every member of the police force received one of these circulars, and were started out on their respective beats to obtain the required signatures. They were engaged in this work the whole of yesterday afternoon, and the number so enrolled will be reported this morning.

PUBLIC PLACES OF BUSINESS MUST BE CLOSED.

The Mayor also instructed his officers to inform all storekeepers and proprietors of other places of business to close their establishments, as if the same is not done voluntarily, *all will be forced* to suspend operations during the present exciting emergency.

This request of the Mayor, we are happy to state, met with a most liberal response from the manufacturing classes of our community, and little if anything in the shape of business will be performed to-day, except such as is absolutely indispensable to the public interests.

The proprietor of one of our large machine shops called his workmen together on Saturday morning, and made a brief address. He referred to the call of the Governor for troops to repel the invasion of the State, and told the men that if any of them desired to enlist he would keep their places open for them, and also give them the same pay as the Government did. The remarks were well received, and it is probable that a full company will be raised in the establishment. This example is worthy of emulation by other manufacturers, all of whom have the liveliest interest in the defence of the city and State, and who should remember that every blow struck at rebellion is a blow struck in defence of themselves their families, and their homes.

THE DEFENCES OF THE CITY.

It is the desire of the Mayor that a large body of men should at once be thoroughly organized, armed, and equipped for the defence of the city, and to be paid by the city, and kept together in encampments so long as the necessity may require. This idea will undoubtedly be carried out, while, at the same time, recruits will be received for the defence of the State, and shifted to such quarters where their services may be most needed. Those who organize for city defence will pitch tents and encamp in our public squares, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as troops regularly mustered. Everything towards defending the city will be done on the grandest scale by General Dana, who asks no more than the co-operation of our citizens.

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE MILITARY.

During yesterday, arrangements were made for convening the citizens in the various wards for the purpose of forming military organizations. All of these will meet during the day, notices of which appear in our advertising columns. The camp at Chelton Hill, on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, for the reception of colored recruits, has already been established. Two companies are already on the ground. These men are for three years or the war, but can also be used for city defence, if the emergency requires.

MILITARY MATTERS.—The Keystone Artillery Company will meet at their armory this morning, at nine o'clock. They expect to be put into active service immediately under competent officers. A fine opportunity is here offered for those who desire to join a good company, and defend their city and State from the rebel invaders. The company is, at present, under command of Captain Samuel G. Thompson.

Captain Frederick Zarracher, late captain of 29th P. V., has opened a recruiting rendezvous at Odd Fellows' Hall, Tenth and South, for raising a company, for three or six months, to aid our distracted country in this hour of peril.

The 2d Regiment of National Guards has opened stations at their armory, at 605 Arch street, where all desirous of joining a regiment whose officers have seen service in the field can be accommodated.

Captain P. O'Kane invites the citizens of the different wards to meet at Sixth and Jayne streets, at 9 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of forming a regiment for State defence.

The members of the 2d Brigade will also meet at Sixth and Jayne streets, at 9 o'clock, this morning. Let there be a good attendance, and let all loyal men aid their city and State in this time of danger.

As will be seen, by referring to another column, the Washington Grays have been detailed on special service, and will meet to-day at 12 o'clock to be mustered into the service of the United States. All persons desirous of attaching themselves to a fine company, under skilful officers, are requested to meet at the armory, this morning, and go into immediate service.

Company C, 1st Regiment, Gray Reserves. The associate members and friends meet at the armory, 808 Market street, this morning, to prepare for the emergency.

Company E, 1st Regiment Gray Reserves, will assemble at their armory at 3 o'clock. Recruits wanted for three months.

A meeting will be held at Commissioners' Hall, corner of Market and Thirty-eighth streets, Twenty-fourth ward, this morning, at eight o'clock.

Company A, 1st Regiment Artillery, Home Guard, meet at 1733 Market street, this morning, at 11 o'clock.

The Gray Reserves, we are informed, were sworn in on Saturday, and were sent into the trenches opposite Harrisburg. Only a few of the members refused to be sworn in and left. *Recruits for this regiment* will be received to-day at Eighth and Callowhill streets.

The 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry (Anderson) will meet at the Diligent Hall, at 3 P. M. to-day, to organize a company for the defence of the city and State. A full attendance is requested.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Germantown, yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, (on the spur of the moment.) The citizens freely enrolled themselves, and they expect to send a full regiment. Gentlemen went from house to house to solicit subscriptions and had liberal success, and expected to raise fully ten thousand dollars by to-night.

By referring to a notice in another column, it will be seen that a meeting will be held this afternoon at three o'clock, at the Baptist church Broad and Arch streets, for the purpose of effecting an immediate military organization for the defence of the city—a praiseworthy movement, that we sincerely hope will prove successful.

The associate, contributing, and remaining active members of Company D, Gray Reserves, will meet at their armory, this morning, for organization in conformity with General Dana's order.

A call has been issued to the graduates and undergraduates of the Polytechnic College to meet this morning, at 9 o'clock, to organize for work on the entrenchments round the city.

The members of the Union League held a meeting on Saturday evening, at their rooms on Chestnut street, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a regiment be formed, under the auspices of the Union League, for the common defence.

Resolved, That each member of the League is most earnestly requested to secure at least one recruit for the regiment to be mustered in under the auspices of the League, for three months, for immediate service, under the late proclamation of Governor Curtin.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDERS.

The following important orders were issued from headquarters last evening:

HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 28, 1863.

CIRCULAR.—The following information is published for the instruction and guidance of those persons who are about organizing new troops:

A company of infantry will consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, five sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner, and sixty-four privates for a minimum, and eighty-two privates for a maximum.

The men will be mustered in by squads, as large a number as practicable being presented for muster at the same time.

When forty men have been mustered in, the first lieutenant may be mustered; when eighty men are mustered, the captain and second lieutenant may be mustered in.

In presenting men for muster, the person presenting them will hand in a list of their names and ages, distinctly written, and correctly spelled. If there be a middle name, the initial letter of that name only need be given. This is necessary, in order to make out correct rolls; it will also be necessary to state, opposite the name of each man, the Congressional district to which he belongs, in order that a fair allowance may be made to each district in assigning quotas for the draft.

By command of Major General Dana.

CYRUS S. HALDEMAN, Asst. Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS PHILADELPHIA, PA., No. 1125 GIRARD STREET, June 28, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—Hon. John W. Forney is announced as volunteer aid-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, on the staff of the Major General Commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Major General Dana.

CYRUS S. HALDEMAN, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

WAR MEETING AT NORRISTOWN.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Court House to-day, at 2 o'clock. The house was crammed full, and a number of patriotic speeches were made. Large numbers of citizens enrolled their names to defend the State. A resolution was passed by the iron and other manufacturers, as follows:

"We, the undersigned employers, hereby agree to stop at once all our mills, foundries and machine shops, and all other work, of all kinds, that it is possible to suspend, immediately, and not to start while our State is invaded, and to give every encouragement to our men to go at once for the defence of the State. And we engage to see that their families do not suffer while they are absent on this emergency."

James Hooven, S. Fulton & Co., D. O. & H. S. Hitner, J. Wood & Brothers, Wm. Schall & Sons, Alan Wood & Co., Bowman, Harlan, & Co., Richard S. Newbold, J. B. Morehead & Co., Samuel De Haven.

SUNDAY, June 28, 1863.

MALICIOUS ASSAULT.—Horace Rawlings, the well-known reserve officer, whose station has been at Fourth and Walnut streets, came near losing his life on Friday night last, at Camp Curtin. It seems that a warrant was issued in Harrisburg for the arrest of a soldier charged with having stabbed a man. Officer Rawlings, in company with Officer James Benchert, proceeded to the camp to make the arrest. The soldiers cried, "Come on, boys, police officers are going to arrest one of us." The greatest excitement prevailed for a short time. One soldier made a cut at Officer Rawlings with a large cheese knife that had been recently sharpened, and as the blade was about to enter his neck, Officer Benchert struck the fellow's arm, and thus saved the life of his fellow-officer. The Colonel Commanding ordered out a battalion, and order was soon restored. The warrant was properly executed, and the officers marched away with their prisoner.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENTS.—A boiler shop, 80 by 55 feet, is being constructed at Kaighn's Point, for the National Armor and Ship Building Company. Machinery necessary for the construction of monitors and iron-clad vessels is being erected.

An extensive foundry and machine shop is being erected at Sixteenth and Hamilton streets. The building has a front of 53 feet, and a depth of 110 feet, and three stories high. The first story is of Trenton brown stone, and the others of brick, with ornamental window-heads of stone.

An extensive factory is also under way at the corner of York and Palethrop streets, Nineteenth ward. Its dimensions are 27 by 72 feet, and will be four stories high.

AN EXCELLENT PROPOSITION.—We learn that it is intended to submit the following proposition at an adjourned meeting of merchants, to be held at 11 o'clock this morning:

That a militia fund of *one million of dollars* be raised forthwith by subscription.

That a bounty of seventy-five dollars be paid out of said sum to every volunteer, or to his family.

The above is decidedly praiseworthy and patriotic, and we have no doubt but that the gentlemen will soon find a whole regiment ready for State or city defence, under such an arrangement.

THE SUB-CONTRACTOR CASE.—The females who instituted charges against Mr. Davis, sub-contractor for A. Oppenheimer, No. 231 Church alley, upon the charge of not receiving money due them, had their demands settled on Saturday by the latter gentleman, who paid the funds out of his own pocket. Mr. Oppenheimer does not owe Mr. Davis or Mr. Worden, another sub-contractor, having always paid them in advance. The first-named party was in no way connected with the transaction, the work having been given to sub-contractors, who alone were responsible for the payment of the women they hired.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—Jay Cooke, the subscription agent, reports the sale of $1,232,850 five-twenties on Saturday. For the week ending the same day the sales were $6,744,050, and for the month of June thus far, $74,387,000. Deliveries of bonds are being made to June 4th. Further large sales are anticipated up to the first of July inclusive, which closes the popular option of converting legal-tenders into five-twenties by the special act of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, continue the sales, or reopen them at such time as he may think proper.

THE KEYSTONE LITERARY UNION.—This association will celebrate the Fourth of July by a public anniversary at the Assembly Buildings. The exercises will begin by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by R. Grant Barnwell, Esq., and a patriotic recitation by James F. Boyle. Joel Cook, Esq., will deliver an oration on the "Soldiers of Pennsylvania."

THE JAMES PAGE LIBRARY.—The James Page Library Company will celebrate the Fourth of July at their hall, Girard avenue and Shackamaxon street. The exercises will commence at a quarter of eight o'clock A. M. The Declaration of Independence will be read by Mr. Thomas E. Harkins, and an oration will be delivered by Richard Ludlow, Esq.

THE LATE CAPTAIN GULAGER.—To-day the flags of the shipping in port will be placed at half mast as a token of respect for the memory of Captain Christian Gulager, one of the oldest ship-masters of Philadelphia, lately deceased. Captain G. was one of the surveyors connected with the Board of Underwriters for some time before his death.

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY IN THE SERVICE OF THE STATE.—Every day last week recruits were pushed forward for the forces now in service in and about Harrisburg for the defence of the State. The recruits go singly, in squads, and in companies.

THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—The National Union League Committee have determined, in view of present circumstances, to give up the contemplated banquet at the Academy of Music on the night of the Fourth.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy, about ten years of age, was thrown from a flour wagon on Jones street, above Eighteenth, on Saturday morning, and killed. The deceased resided in Gerker street, Eighteenth ward.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—Last evening, between nine and ten o'clock, Anthony Schnitzell, a brewer of lager beer, was shot by his son at the brewery near Thirty-first and Master streets. He was thought to be mortally wounded.

WATER PENALTY.—On and after Wednesday next a penalty of fifteen per cent. will be added to water tenants who have not paid their bills for the present year.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The courts were unusually dull on Saturday. A Nisi Prius Court was held by Justice Thompson, but no business of public interest transacted. The District Court in Banc, Judges Sharswood, Stroud, and Hare, was in session, and engaged with the current and deferred motion lists. A number of cases on the argument list were disposed of. Opinions by Judge Sharswood.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, a number of habeas corpus cases were disposed of, possessing no feature of special interest.

The Court of Common Pleas, Judge Thompson, was engaged with the motion list.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Probable Homicide.

On Saturday afternoon an ill-looking man, giving the name of James Clark, was arraigned before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, on the charge of committing an assault and battery on a woman named Mary Jane Gardner. She was present, with her face bound up, her under lip being lacerated, and several teeth removed. It seems that on Friday night three men, named John Trainer, and his brother, and Joseph Debender, were walking along the sidewalk, near Ninth and Filbert streets. The woman was standing there, and as the men were passing, she said, "Halloo, John, is that you?"

This was addressed to Mr. Trainer, and he replied, "Yes; is that you, Mary Jane?"

The parties thus recognizing each other, had some conversation. Presently a man, said to be named Downer, came up and took the woman away. Some words ensued, but more amicable relations were restored by the whole crowd entering a neighboring tavern, where they indulged in drinking. Some time after this, Downer referred to the previous conversation, and said there was a misunderstanding about it. Presently Mr. Trainer was struck on the head from some one behind. He fell insensible to the pavement. At the same moment Mr. Debender was struck, and received a frightful fracture of his skull, from which it is expected he will die. How, or at what particular moment the woman was struck, is not clearly stated. The alderman thought it prudent to commit the woman to await further developments. Clark was committed to answer the charge of assault on Mr. Gardner.