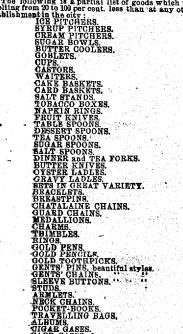
THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

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FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
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nich he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 614 CHESTNUT STREET, Four doors below the Continental

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INSOLUBLE CEMENT! Applicable to the neeful Arts.

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VOL. 6.-NO. 282.

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FRESH AND FULL STOCK, OF AUL SHADES AND GRADES, Adapted to every position in the NAVYANDARMY, The trade and citizens can have their wants faithfully supplied at my store, No. 84 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

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3,000 INFANTRY and CAVALRY PANTS.

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All Government Standard,
are offered low, and ready for immediate delivery,
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Army Clothing Dépôt,
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OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES. CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS, QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED. WINDOW BHADES. COMPRISING EVERY VARIETY OF NEW AND CEI-GINAL DESIGNS, PLAIN and CENAMENTAL.

These goods will be sold to Dealers and Manufacture t prices much below the present price of stock THOMAS POTTER, MANUFACTURER OF OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

\$29 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and 49 CEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York myl2-2m UMBRELLA CLOTHS. 5 cases 30-inch Blackstone Co. 5 cases 27-inch Social Co. 8 cases 27-inch Plain Print Cloth.

For sale by MATTHEW BINNEY'S SONS, BOSTON, MASS my29-1m O25. GOLDTHORP & O.S. Manufacturers of Tassels, Cords, Fringes, Curtains, and Furniture Gimps, Curtain Loops, Centre Tassels, Picture and Photograph Tassels, Blind Trimmings, Picture and Photograph Tassels, Blind Trimmings, Military and Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Neck Ties, No. 6:25 MARKET Street, No. 6:25 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1863.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1863. THE INVASION.

Affairs in the Middle Department. GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

A Rebel Cavalry Raid, THE WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA

THE SITUATION OF HARRISBURG. The Manœuvres of the Rebels

From the Baltimore Sun of Monday. 1 From Western Maryland the latest news received last night related only to military movements, pre-paratory to a battle, which, we are authorized to say, is now expected at any moment, between Gen. Hooker's and Gen. Lee's armies. Exactly where this battle will be fought is, of course, mere conjecture. Suffice it to say, that military men in this city are of opinion that it will be the bloodiest battle of the war, and its results far more important than any engagement that has yet taken place.

From General Kelly's command we have no inlligence of importance. The most important information from the military authorities last night was that at an early hour last evening a large body of Confederate cavalry crossed the Potomac river at the various fords above Washington and Georgetown. They subsequently destroyed an army wagon train on its way to join the Federal forces in this State. This same body of cavalry, it was thought, would attempt to interfere with the railroad between here and Washington.

Up to the hour of going to press nothing later was Yesterday Gen. Schenck, accompanied by Gen. Tyler and various staff officers, visited the fortications and entrenchments in and around this city, and complimented the officers who have their rection in charge for the manner in which they had pushed their completion. Gen. Daniel Tyler and Gen. E. D. Tyler have both been assigned to commands in this department under General Schenck. They will each command a brigade. The facts in regard to the Maryland Club House are that Col. Cheeseborough, with a detachment of the 7th New York Regiment, now acting as provost guard, took possession of that building yesterday forning. Subsequently Col. Donn Platt appeared nd read an order from Major Gen. Schenck in relation to the case. There were six members of the

club present at the time, and they were allowed to depart. The building is now occupied by a detachment of the 7th New York. The following is a copy of the order read to the members of the club by Col. Donn Platt, chief of Gen. Schenck's staff: HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, STH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, June 27, 1863. SPECIAL ORDER.—There is an association exist ins in the city of Baltimore known as the "Mary" land Club." The meetings of this body, and of those place at a building on the corner of Franklin and Charles streets. Departing from the original character and purpose of its institution, this club has, for a long time past, degenerated into overnment, hostile to its legally constituted autherities, and who give countenance, encourage-

ment, and aid to the unnatural and causeless rebellion by which our institutions and national integrity are sought to be overthrown. To dangerous and mischievous an association cannot be permitted longer to maintain this attitude in a loyal commu-nity. The "Maryland Club" is therefore suspended, and its house of meeting taken possession of and In the execution of the order the names of all persons found in the building, and of all who beong to the association, and of all who habitually frequent it, will be taken, and an inventory will be association, and the same held subject to future orders.

Ty command of Major General Schenck.

DONN PIATT, Lieutenant Colonel and Chief of Staff. DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA. HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

HARRISBURG, June 28, 1863. THE REBELS COMING. This is a bright and beautiful Sunday afternoon but many men are hurrying to and fro in every direction, and the proximity of the enemy causes an air of anxiety to pervade the people. We begin to feel as if the war-cloud might break over us at any

Captain Edward Schlemm, a well-known Phila etective police officer, now a member of Captain E. Spencer Miller's battery of light artilry, arrived here this afternoon, as bearer of despatches to Gen. Couch. He informs me that our about five miles over the river, and will make stand at the Point Tavern, where the Pittsburg urnpike branches off from the Harrisburg pike. Skirmishing with the enemy has been going on o-day, but without any definite results. The rebels are not advancing in any great force, and it is thought that we can repel an attack. The Philadelphia Battery has done a noble work in this retreat up the Cumberland Valley, and it is now ready for action at Oyster Point, where it is nder command of Gen. Knipe, supported by the 8th and 71st New York Regiments of militia. We are prepared for the enemy in every way, and

if all do their duty it will be impossible for him to capture this place. THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

It was confidently believed in town last night that the rebels had turned our position here, and advanced to Duncannon, Perry county, about sixteen miles above here, where they intended to destroy the bridges over the Susquehanna and Juniata, and

the Aqueduct bridge of the railroad. In consequence of this report the rolling stock of the company was being sent east all last night. To day, I learn that the report has been dissipated by the operator at Duncannon, and the trains are running as usual. THE MOVEMENTS OF THE DAY. I have not been able to get over the river to-day, at with the fine telescope which we have here in of our forces. Our troops have been very active can see the gallant Blue Reserves far in the advance working assiduously on their rifle-pits and redoubts.

NEW YORK VS. PENNSYLVANIA.

A collision took place yesterday between some of

our Pennsylvania boys and their New York brethren. It was caused by the latter casting some opprobrious epithets, aimed against the energy and good name of our State. Of course Pennsylvania ould not support this, and a fight ensued, and New York got a pretty sound drubbing. The moral effect has been salutary. With all the parade and show of the Empire State, she has sent us but nine "regiments" of militia, numbering about five hundred men each. She will have to do better, or Pennsylvania will outstrip her yet by far, without any

militia organization. ARRIVAL OF TROOPS. Troops continue to arrive in considerable nu bers. Colonel Jennings' regiment arrived here in retreat from Gettysburg this morning. The regiment has had a number of skirmishes with the ALL GOING OUT TO FIGHT. Every man who is supplied with musket and

equipments has been sent across the river to-day, and we have at last quite a little army in front of us here to defend the capital. The men are all in the very best spirits, and I think will fight as well as any raw troops in the world, and perhaps with "FEELING OUR POSITION." this afternoon from the direction of Mechanicsburg. scouts gradually. The cannonade is from a rebel battery, advanced to shell the woods and feel our position. The firing has now ceased, and it is not

nought that any engagement will take place to-General Knipe reports that no rebel infantry had passed through Newville up to six o'clock this rning. Nothing but cavalry had entered Carlisle, and this force was now scouring the whole country in the neighborhood of Mechanicsburg. The operator of the Inland Telegraph Company informs me that up to daylight this morning no | She wanted to give every man a piece of bril and bels were anywhere in the vicinity of York, Pa. Col. Thomas' regiment, stationed there, has retreated to Columbia, it is said, and all of our troops

eem to be falling back to the line of the Susqueanna. FROM CHAMBERSBURG. Hon. Alexander McClure arrived here this morr ing from Chambersburg, and brings the latest intelnce of the movements of the enemy in the vicinity of that place. Gen. Johnson's division, in conection with that of General Rhodes, occupied the town from Wednesday until Thursday, when they eft, taking up the line of march for Shippensburg. Up to Friday last private property had been respected, and the rebels conducted themselves as good

oldiers should. Carlisle is believed to be occupied by the rebel inantry this afternoon. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. It is understood here that General Hooker's army is at the foot of the South Mountain ridge, but, as deneral Lee holds the gaps, it will be impossible for him to get through to help us out, for a day or

THE REBEL PLANS. Deserters from the rebel army say that General Lee will cut all of our railroads, destroy all public property in the State, and then concentrate his orces for an attack upon Baltimore and Washingten. They say the rebels are confident of victory everywhere. FROM THE FRONT. FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.—Spencer Miller's battery opened on the enemy a few minutes since, and fired

tine rounds when the enemy's advance fell back, s valuable life. Come with me, a few miles from was lost except a few tents, rations, and entrenching and commenced shelling the woods—no casualties. We will give battle without flinching at Oyster Hesper's Ferry, and see the tasteful little cemetery

Point. The rebels are very cautious, and do not eem prepared to open the ball yet. They have been tifully enclosed with pine saplings. Every grave helling the woods for nearly an hour, but the firing has its neat little headstone, and at a glance the helling the woods for nearly an hour, but the firing as now ceased, and all is quiet again. The excitement in the city is being greatly reduced by a faith our ability to hold out against a very large force. RARE RUSTICATION. A gentleman residing here geared up a span of the noises this afternoon, and, having obtained a pass; occeded over the river on a visit to some friends in Mechanicaburg. When he arrived at the town and had transacted his business he turned about, unmindful of his real situation, to return to the State capital, when the rebels arrested him, took possession of his team and vehicle, paroled him, and sent the asophisticated gentleman back to this city on Shanks' mare," or "on the hoof," as the soldiers

have it. THE SIGNAL CORPS. We have had a number of signal officers assigned to this station at last, and they have been signaling our forces on Hummell's Hill, opposite the city, on the other side of the river, all day. They will be of vast advantage to our division commanders here ANOTHER REGIMENT.

The 11th Regiment, N. Y., militis (artillery), equipped as infantry, arrived here this afternoon, and moved immediately across the river. It was a pretty full regiment and made a very creditable dis 9 o'clook P. M.-I have just returned from the front, and have to report everything in readiness for an attack to-morrow, which is now looked for ward to as probable. The very best dispositions of our forces have been made, and the work of im-provising defences is pushed forward vigorously. Our lines are being gradually contracted and atrengthened, and our troops are retiring slowly from Oyster Point. The rebels continue to advance slowly, driving our pickets in with great regularity, and are evidently preparing to give us battle to morrow. Time alone can tell what may be in store

prepared. THE TOWN SIGNAL. It has been determined to ring the Court Hous bell, as an alarm to the citizens of this place, as soo as their services may be required, when every man able to bear arms will come in to do his share in d fending his country and the capital of our State. Several thousand men have reported for duty under this emergency, from this city alone. YORK AND GETTYSBURG.

for us, but whether it is fight or rest we are fully

ome of Colonel Jennings' men arrived to night who had escaped from the rebels. They state that they were captured by the rebels in Gettysburg. General Gordon's Georgia brigade occupied the town on Friday night, when the General made a He told them that their march through the heart of the enemy's country had been marked by victory and plenty. On Saturday, these mensaw from their hiding places in the woods a large army, as they supposed it to be, moving on towards Gettysburg, cheering lustily as they went. They were led by Major General Early. This division was followed by a train of one hundred and fifty wagons. Afte this, General Gordon's brigade took up its line of march in the direction of York, and they now, no doubt, occupy that place. They have destroyed the bridges at Bridgeport and Yorkhaven, on the Northern Central Railroad. This seems to be well au-

thenticated. THE HENRY GUARDS. Mayor Roumfort is bitterly opposed to the splendid company of policemen sent here from Philadelphia. He is using every influence to have them removed, and is anxious to have the city placed under martial law. Gen. Couch told him the company could not tained by its | be spared from the city at Di peace of the town. They will only be ordered for ward when the rebels advance to an attack. The company is in good health, order, and spirits. Major Lamsback, of the Park police, is the drummer of the corps, and it is needless to say that when he "lays his hands on the sticks the town is awake to listen MISBEHAVIOR OF TROOPS

Some of the New York militia have behaved disgracefully upon several occasions. Yesterday a regiment broke and fled as soon as Captain Miller commenced to answer the enemy's guns. Gen. Knipe has been sorely tried with some of these men in his movements recently. I am not permit-ted to tell all about the disgraceful, unsoldierlike conduct of these men. To their honor be it said that all of these New York regiments do not act in this way.
THE BRIDGE AT COLUMBIA DESTROYED. During the evening the light of a great fire was cerven state the river, and a despatch was re-L. W. W. troops had set fire to it.

rick City since last Sunday; we can compare, in the light of safety, the true facts of to day with the fals on irritated nerves; the other proves to be a gentl narcotic. Last Saturday, when several of our signs corps rode hastily into town, and said they had be

driven down the Hagerstown road, the public feelin was one of consternation; but, as tares grow ami the finest wheat, there live in this place, which decidedly loyal, many Disunionists. When, after o'clock P. M., four of our cavalrymen were hoth pursued by a score of rebels, who kept up a running fire, several Secessionists waved their handker chiefs, and one large Confederate flag was throw from an open window.
WELL-DRESSED REBELS. I had the fortune (which came near being a mi-fortune) of seeing quite a number of these rebel They were all well-dressed, appeared well-fed, ar better in appearance than any of the rebels I have seen heretofore, and certainly in much superior co dition to those who made their unwelcome appoint tired, leaving the city in its former quietude.

day they again appeared and lounged about the l tels when about 2 P. M., our cavalry charged the on South Market street and drove them from EXODUS AND QUIET. Since Tuesday the town has been perfectly quie When I returned Thursday evening, everything hassumed a Sunday aspect—many of the stor closed, dwellings vacant, no trains; pedestrians f in number, but wild in manner, and undecided gait. Not a warlike note to be heard, nor a mart coat to be seen, under the moist and dropping clo

which resembled a soaked board fence. Frid ame, but there was no dawn-only rain, rain, the sombre appearance of the town was unchange "All things were hushed, as Nature's self lay dead STAHL'S CAVALRY. Noon came, and Gen. Stahl's cavalry trotted through the city. The transition from torpio triumph was sudden. Those who were cresten before, are now hopeful and jubilant. I have a dy described the enthusiasm of their reception, bdid flung from certain windows, were politely requed to be handed to the provost guard, whereup the red, white, and red colors were presented to petitioners without the usual appropriate each.
Every little kindness that could be shown thwearied soldiers, every comfort that could befored
the jaded horses, was freely given by the go people of Frederick. When the first dozen of in appeared, a lady came from her door, and insist that all should receive from her hands some reframent

butter. One of the soldiers told her if shell, she would "spread more butter than woman fer did FREDERICK RELAPSED. All are gone, now. Frederick is itself agn, save its Sabbath-like appearance, which it instally assumed when the first rebel rode into the o infantry did not come through there, but douched round, taking the different turnpikes. Suts report no rebels near Middletown, where evry one had located a large force. Whether the misty host which terrified so many is fortified at Sout Mouatain, will probably be seen ere the morry's sun. In the meantime, I wait with expanded ear to catch the first boom of cannon, for if the enem be near South Mountain our pieces will soon be langed on every commanding eminence, raking hill and valleys and plains.
SACRED GROUND.

-a glass of milk, a piece of bread and utter.

Coming from Harper's Ferry to the math of the Monocacy river, I could see the field rich the golden grain. The road taken by Stonewall Jacon, after leaving the place, had recovered from th unwonted pressure of so much artillery, infantry, and oavalry. On either side were fields of illimitable size wheat and oats waiting for the reapers' sich corn pre-paring to tassellate. The fences were all new-many of the houses had been rebuilt and the vines trained anew. Vast numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep, were seen browsing on the hilsides. This prosperity is owing to the absence of armed rebels, and our soldiers, a human wall, have protected these fields, houses, and vineyards, at the post of many

belonging to the hospital of the 9th Army Corps. An arre of the ground, high above the road, is beaucurious Traveller can see represented, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, New York, Connecticut, Maryland. Here we can see what has saved Maryland from blood and rapine. Since this war began how many thousands have gone down to the grave, nameless beyond the rude inscription on the hastisyconstructed head board and the muster-rolls of their company. Some have fallen alone, by the wayside, and their comrader, after firing a volley over them, pass on. Others give their heart's blood to soak nome ensanguined battle field, and many, who were martyred at Ball's Bluff, with their limbs protruding from the earth, have pleaded in vain for a handful of earth. From the beautiful groves of our own Keystone State to the bayous of Louisiana, in the

swamps of the Chickshominy and prairies of the West, where "armies whole have sunk," on the sea and in the rivers, where the shattered hulk of the Cumberland lies, we have those patriots, who sacrificed home, comfort—aye, life itself, that their survivors might possess the whole land. History, their friends, their country, will not forget them. They gave their lives for the perpetuation of freedom, and the undying gratitude of their countrymen, of mankind, will enshrine them all in grafeful remembrance even until the latest generaions. Soft and reverential be our tread: tearful the gazetof our descendants upon the mounds neath which repose their toil worn frames. God will crown such fidelity and constancy to their country with success, and the blessings of a permanent peace. After generations, when they gaze on the relies of earth—the proof of "man's inhumanity to man"—will mourn the early and violent end of the brave men buried there, and see a grandeur, a su-blimity of devotion in their offering to their coun-

try, such as we cannot know: They fell devoted, but undying. The very gales their names are sighing: The silent piliar, lone and gray.
Claims kindred with their sacred clay.
Their spirits wrap the dusky mountain:
Their memory sparkles in the fountain.
The meanest rill, the mightlest river: Rolls mingling with their fame forever.

MARYLAND. This is the secret of Maryland's prosperity; this why grain grows, cattle feed, money is plenty. And the people here are not blind; they see what rebellion has done for their neighbors in Virginia, and are determined it shall find no steady footbold on their soil. The first coming of the rebels was looked on with a friendly eye. Since last September, change has "come over the spirit of their dreams! they see in the Union their only safety—their sole salvation. True, a few went off with the rebels, but they were shallow-pated knaves, deceived with the promise of being permitted to return home as soon as our Government had finished drafting. Ah! they little know how soon they will be as ragged as Falstaff's followers, and made "food for powder." GOOD INTENTIONS. The loyal men of Frederick became so enraged at the appearance of the rebels in their city, that 200 of them in Baltimore organized themselves into a band

of partisan rangers, and breathed nothing but ven-geance against the invaders. But, alas! as soon as the enemy left they forgot their duty to their country, in their anxiety to return home, and the organization was not effected. COLUMBIA. COLUMBIA, Pa., June 27, 34 P. M.—I arrived here an hour or two since and found the main street filled with anxious residents. At this hour all is excitement. Notice has just come that York has surrendered, and Colonel Frick, of Schuylkill county, (27th regiment.) has issued an order calling upon all males in Columbia, black and white, to immediately

males in Columbia, black and white, to immediately take up such arms as they can procure to aid in defence of the place. All boats and rafts on the other side of the Susquehanna will be brought to this side, and, if necessary, the long bridge connecting Columbia and Wrightsville will, of course, be destroyed. Colonel Frick is on the other side of the river superintending defensive movements, while his officers and men are prepared for the emergency. A company of the 57th Pennsylvania Regiment has just arrived from York; looomove at a moment's notice. The surgeon has his hospital stores at the end of the bridge, about to cross over. The quartermaster of the 27th, who has just arrived with six days' rations from Harrisburg, has kept his supplies in the train, so that they cannot be lost to the Government. As I may not again be able to give you the list of field officers of the 27th Regiment, I will do so now. They are as follows: ows: Colonel, J. G. Frick, formerly of the 129th Penn-Vivania, A. Frick, formerly of the 129th Penn Lieutenant Colonel, D. B. Green, formerly ad-utant of 129th.

Major, George L. Erick, formerly captain of 129th, Adjutant, William L. Whitney. Quartermaster, W. F. Patterson, formerly of 129th. Surgeon, Dr. Shisler, of Philadelphia, formerly of 129th. cerver best suguehanns at Coulumers

Toops had set fire to it.

June 29—2 A. M.

All is yet perfectly quiet over the river. Our troops have been called in from the outer works. It is feared that they may be shelled by the enemy in the morning, at daybreak. I fear that this city will be surrendered to the enemy, or destroyed. It we do not make a vigorous defence the enemy will make the range of the city, and shell it. I do not wish to increase the alarm which now maturally pervades the community, but I must say that the enemy should not be allowed to cross the Susquehanna, without an effort to destroy him or drive him back. The loss of Harrisburg is a small matter, in tiself, compared to any extensive incursion of the rebels into our country north and east of the Siquehanna river.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

A RETROSPEOT.

The beautiful little mountain city of Fredrick has had excitement enough for one week. (Saturday, the 20th instant, just as the twilight hashows lengthened in the west, a band of twenty-five-bell cavalry galloped through the main street it the town. Though their coming had been looked for with fearful forebodings on the part of those citizens who are here denominated "unconditional triver." Now that we have thousands of our brave sodier around and about us, we can take a retroapetity view of the events which have transpired in Fredrick in the wear of them, thinking this hairui of men in gray clothes to be the forerunners of large army, field hastily to Baltimere, where they were the object of wonder to all who had opportunity if lied the country of the events which have transpired in Fredrick in the wear of the events which have transpired in Fredrick City since last Studay; we can compare in the light of safety, the true facts of to day with the false arms and a about us, we can take a retroapetity view of the events which have transpired in Fredrick City since last Studay; we can compare, in the light of safety, the true facts of to day wi Many of the men are old hille-montas men, and

COLUMBIA, Pa., June 29 — The night has passed and no attack has yet been made at this point by the rebels.

rebels.

This morning strong parties of soldiers were sent to guard the fords and prevent the rebels crossing the Susquehama on boats and rafts. The rebels are plainly visible on the other side of the river, riding about. No flag is seen flying at Wrightsville. The bridge across the Susquehama river here was completely destroyed by midnight, without any damage to property in Columbia.

A full report of the casualties in yesterday's battle is not yet to be obtained. Only one man was killed, a negro, who had his head 7 aken off by a shell in one of the streets of Wrightsville. A number of Company I, of Colonel Ayrick's regiment, are missing. ng. The bridges on the Northern Central Railroad are The bridges on the Northern Central Railroad are now being destroyed.

Other bridges were destroyed yesterday. A foundry and some houses at Wrightsville took fire from the burning bridge and were destroyed. The shells yesterday injured several houses and barns in Wrightsville. The residents were much alarmed, but the majority remained on the ground. An attempt was made by the rebels last night to cross the river below Bainbridge, seven miles distant, but it failed. The engagement yesterday at Wrightsville lasted about an hour and a quarter. Our men fought valuation, the negro company distinguished itself. self.
All the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad, between Hanover Junction and Conowingo, are known to be destroyed. Private Weich is among those of our soldiers whom the rebels yesterday paroled. COLUMBIA, June 29.—The City Troop fought yeserday at Wrightsville. It is safe. The bridge is THE FIGHT AT WES

OCLUMBIA, June 29, 113, A. M.—The neat bridge over the Susquehanna, which was dest \$157,000-ast was 6,620 feet long, fourteen feet above high water, was 6,620 feet long, fourteen feet above high water, built all of wood, and about forty feet wide; had two tracks, also, used for vehicles and foot passengers, and tow paths, the latter for the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal.

The conflagration was a sublime sight, the entire length being on fire at once, with the buildings at length being on fire at once, with the buildings at wrightsville and floating, blazing timbers in the stream. The rebels were on the other bank and the stream. The rebels were on the other bank and the adjacent hills; and crowds of males and females on this side gazing at the sight. The fire department here was: in-service constantly to save the eastern end of the bridge, but it was useless. Soldiers, citizens, and firemen labored together, also the Philadelphia City Troop. The Troop acted splendidly in the fight. The only Columbia volunteers in the fight were fifty-three negroes, who, after making enterchments with the soldiers, took muskets and fought bravely.

The retreat of the troops, the firing of the bridge, the fight. The only Columbia volunteers in the fight were fifty-three negroes, who, after making entrenchments with the soldiers, took muskets and fought bravely.

The retreat of the troops, the firing of the bridge, and shell and shot falling into the river, created a panic here, and the skedaddle continued during the night as the shelling of the town was anticipated. Colonel Frick and Major Haller had artillery mosted at different points on the bank, under Lieutenant Ridgway, to use if necessary. Major Haldeman, of Columbia, as a volunteer aid, acted nobly. We had no artillery in the entrenchments. Before the fight piles of lumber and empty freight cars were placed in Wrightsville to check the enemy, and were successful. The rebel force was about eight thousand, consisting of infantry, artillery, and a regiment of cavalry. They played upon us with six pieces of artillery. Companies A, G, E, O, and L, of Colonel Thomas' Regiment, are missing, and believed to be captured. Companies B, F, and H, were in the fight, but safe. D. I, K, and M, are with the Colonel at Bainbridge. Ethe quartermaster, with about two hundred men, is at Lancaster; among them Sergeant Evans and seven of Company C. Captain March was wounded in the leg and arm slightly. Lieutenant Colonel Sickles and one lieutenant are reported captured.

The engagement commenced by skirmishing on the left, on the railroad, between a small squad and fifty rebel dismounted cavalry. Major Knox was there and narrowly escaped being hit. Our squad fell back to the entrenchments fighting. Half and hour afterwards the pickets on the tumpike, a mile from the entrenchments, were attacked and retired, followed by the enemy.

In a few moments three pieces of artillery were planted on the pike, shoul five hundred yards from the entrenchments, and three in a field to the right, and there are company, detachments of convalescents, Captain Walker's company of the 25th, and a negro company. The rebel artillery the order for retreat was given, and, in good order, we retired

was lost except a few tents, rations, and entrenching tools.

The order from Harrisburg to prevent the rebels from crossing was imperative, and the destruction of the bridge was abstitutely necessary. The first toll-house on the York turnpike was within the centre of the entrenchments. Captain Smith, Company A, 27th Regiment, razrowly escaped a shell, and Company E covered the retreat magnificently. Sergeant Steadman was surrounded, but escaped; Aaron Tice, of the 27th, was wounded. The rebel loss is unknown, but several were seen to fall.

At noon, on Saturday, Colonel-Jennings' regiment was at York Springs, fourteen miles north of Hanover, retreating towards Harrisburg. The rebels were close on, eight ableast, with a large wagon train. General Ewcil knows the seunitry, having formerly visited here.

On Saturday four companies of Thomas' regiment were attacked by two Nundred mounted riflemen at a bridge eight miles below York, but they drove the enemy-back. Subsequently, however, they were reported captured. An escaped picket squad, in crossing on a ratt, at Bainswidge, yeaterday, was fired upon. upon.
The rebell crossing to Collimbia may be accomplished, but Colonel Frick is prepared.
READING.

Here is a specimen of numerous calls upon the population of Reading. They have not been unanswered. Reading has sent inndreds to the reat of war: Young men of Reading, our country calls us; duty, patriotism, every manly feeling appeat to us in this hour of danger. Stall we prove receants; cowards? No! I am going. Will you go with me? Who will remain behind? What will you think of yourselves in future years, if you skulk at this hour? What will others think of you? Will you not be ashamed to walk the streets while your comrades are fighting for you? Oan you bear to look a woman in the face when you have not the manliness to raise an arm in her defence? The very children will hoot you as you walk the streets. Shame to him who remains behind. I do not say go, but come.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Change in Chief Commander—General Hooker's Farewell—General Meade's In-troductory Order—Matters in the Army. Correspondence of the Herald.] HEADQUARTERS, June 28. This morning Cotonel Hardie arrived here by special train from Washington, as a bearer of despatches, relieving General Hooker from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and appointing Major General Meade, commanding the Fifth corps, his successor. Soon after the reception of the orders, at headquarters, Gen. Hooker issued the following address: FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GEN. HOOKER. GENERAL ORDER, No. 65.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 65.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
FREDERICK, Md., June 28, 1863.

In conformity with the orders of the War Department, dated June 27, 1863, I relinquish the command of the Army of the Potomac. It is transferred to Major General George G. Meade, a brave and accomplished officer, who has nobly earned the confidence and esteem of the army on many a well-fought field. Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as the commander of the Army of the Potomac is impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion. The sorrow of parting with the comrades of so many battlessis relieved by the conviction that the courage and devotion of this army will never cease nor fail; that it will yield to my successor, as it has to me, a willing and hearty support. With the earnest prayer that the triumph of its arms may bring successes worthy of it and the nation, I bid it farewell. JOSEPH HOOKER, Major General.

S. F. BARSTOW, Acting Adjutant General.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL MEADE ON TAKING COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

This order was followed by the subjoined address. This order was followed by the subjoined address rom General Meade:

from General Meade:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 68,

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAO,
June 28, 1863.

By direction of the President of the United States
I hereby assume command of the Army of the
Potomac. As a soldier, in obeying this order—an
order totally unexpected and unsolicited—I have
no promises or pledges to make. The country looks
to this army to relieve it from the devastation and
disgrace of a hostile invasion. Whatever fatigues
and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo,
let us have in view constantly the magnitude of disgrace of a hostile invasion. Whatever fatigues and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, Reaving to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest. It is with just diffidence that I relieve in the command of this army an eminent and accomplished soldier, whose name must ever appear conspicuous in the history of its achievements, but I rely upon the hearty support of my companions-in-arms to assist me in the discharge of the duties of the important trust which has been confided to me.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major General Commanding.
S. F. Barstow, Assistant Adjutant General.
Nothing could have exceeded the surprise occa-

Nothing could have exceeded the surprise occasioned by this announcement. The first rumors of the change were scarcely caedited, and it was not until the appearance of the farewell address of General Hooker that the report was generally believed. General Hooker that the report was generally believed.

The reasons for the change of commanders are yet unknown; it is believed, and, indeed, indicated in the brief remarks of General Hooker to his staff, that he had applied to General Halleck to be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac. We are yet in the dark, however, so far as the knowledge of General Hooker's reasons for making such an application are concerned, and can only await the development of events from headquarters.

The riport of the change soon extended to the seminal gorgs, and their commanders hastened to bid Gen. Hooker appears assembled, and soon fixtuent. Some time was spent in social intercourse, and to the last all formalities were dispensed with. The parting was painful to every one, particularly to those who had become endeared to the General by old associations; and not a few felt their eyes moisten as they took the parting hand.

General Hooker was deeply grieved. He had been identified with the Army of the Potomac, he said, since its organization, and had hoped to continue with it to the end. It was the best army of the country, worthy of the confidence of the nation, and could not fail of auccess in the approaching struggle. He spoke of his successor as a glorious soldier, and urged all to give him their earnest support.

At the conclusion of the leave taking the more prominent officers lingered at the General's tent, and spent the evening in reviewing the pleasant reminiscences of the past, and the plans for the future campaign.

General Hocker leaves to-morrow for Baltimore, to which place he has been ordered to report. His personal staff, including General Butterfield, will accompany him. The officers of the several departments at headquarters, will doubtless remain.

General Meade was totally surprised by the order appointing him commander of the Army of the Potomac, and deeply felt the weight of responsibility resting upon him. His appointment gives universal satisfaction, and all express a determination to extend their heartiest co-operation.

Affairs on the Upper Potomac are reported quiet. The enemy has but a small force south of Hagerstown, and our forces remain in the undisturbed possession of South Mountain.

A rebel cavalry force is reported to have crossed the Potomac below Edward's Ferry and captured a train of one hundred and fifty wagons. Oapt. Harry Page, assistant quartermaster at headquarters, had charge of the train, and is probably a prisoner. The mail-wagon, with mails from headquarters, had left for Washington, but received timely information of the raid and returned.

This morning one of the wagons in the ammunition train blew up, but, fortunately, without doing any damage to the rest of the train.

General Pleasanton has been appointed major general, and placed in command of the cavalry forces. ampaign. General Hooker leaves to-morrow for Baltin

general, and placed in command of the cavalry torces. lorces.

General Stahl is ordered to report for duty with snother command in Pennsylvania. All quiet. THE NEW COMMANDER.

General Stahl is ordered to report for duty with another command in Pennsylvania.

All quiet.

THE NEW COMMANDER.

Major General George G. Meade, the new commander of the Army of the Potomac, was born in Spain, about the year, 1815, of American parents. His father was at the time of his birth a very wealthy man, and was residing in Barcelona, Spain, where Captain Meade, now commanding the North Carolina, and the subject of our sketch, were born. It they have been brought to this country; one was educated for the narwy. Which he entered in 1825, and the other for the army.

George G. Meade entered West Point Military Academy as an appointee from the State of Pennsylvania during September, 1831, and graduated on the 30th of June, 1835, standing number alleges in his class, which has produced men and graduated on the 30th of June, 1835, standing number alleges in his class, which has produced men and graduated on the 30th of June, 1835, standing number alleges in his class, which has produced men and graduated on the 30th of June, 1835, standing number alleges in his class, which has produced men and graduated on the 30th of June, 1835, standing number alleges in his class, which has produced men and general Montgomery Blair, &c.

He was appointed to the army from the District of Columbia, and entered the service as brevet second lieutenant of the 3d Artillery on the first of July, 1835. On the 28th of October, 1836, he resigned his connection with the United States service as brevet second lieutenant of Topogrophical Engineers. In this capacity he joined to the troops engaged in Montgomery and was engaged in private pursuits until 1842, he was reappointed to the United States service as a second lieutenant of Topogrophical Engineers. In this capacity he joined the troops engaged in Molecular, in the following the present was the Molecular and the private pursuits until 1840, he appointed to the first of the first of the following the present was the first of the following the present was the first of the first of

nolds, and others were taken prisoners. His note conduct and bravery on this occasion were particularly noticed.

The next day he was engaged under General Fitz John Porter in the battle of Gaines' Mill, and was so distinguished that he was nominated for a brevet of lieutenant colonel for distinguished services during that battle. He also took part in some of the subsequent engagements of the seven days' fight. Fat the battle of New Market Cross Roads he was severely wounded, but, under skifful treatment, he recovered, and almost immediately returned to the aimy, where he took command of the division until the return of Generals McCall and Reynolds from captivity in Richmond.

When the rebels invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, after the defeats of General Pope's army, General Reynolds, who had commanded the division, was then detached to organize the Pennsylvania militia, and General Meade was placed in command of the division of Pennsylvania Reserves. He led these troops during the eventful battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and when, at the latter battle, General Hooker was wounded and had to leave the field, General Meade for a short time had chaige of the Ninth army corps, formerly under General Reno.

After General Burnside had been placed in charge of the Army of the Potomac, General Reynolds, who formerly commanded the Pennsylvania Reserves, after the retirement of General McCall, was ordered to command the whole of the 1st larmyOorps, and General-Meade was formally placed in command of the division of Pennsylvania Reserves.

THREE CENTS. C. S. corvette Florida No. 2. Lieut. Reed was fransferred to the brig Clarence. She was then off Cape St. Roque. He ran up north the battle of Frederickeburg, December 13, 1862, he greatly distinguished himself, and his division lost very heavily, the brigade commanders and several field officers being placed hors de cornad during the attack on the rebel right. The whole loss of the division was 1,624, being the greatest division loss during the whole of that disastrous fights.

On the 16th of December, 1862, two days after this eventful battle, he was ordered to command the 6th Army Corps, formerly under General Flez John Porter, and more recently under General Butterfield. To enable him properly to Irold that position he was appointed by the President and was regularly nominated to the United States Senate during January, 1863. The Senate making certain objections to the lists of appointees, it was revised, and General Meade's name again sent in by the President. During March, 2863, the Senate, in executive seezion, confirmed the appointment, and General Meade took his rank and commission as major general of United States velunteers, from November 29, 1802, and assumed the command of the 6th Army Corps.

29, 1802, and assumed the command of the 5th Army Corps.

Wher General Hooker arouned command of the Army of the Potomac, and reorganized the same, he still continued to retain@eneral Meadess the commands of the 5th Army Corps, GeneralButterfield having obtained a position on the staff of the commanding officer. In general orders, dated February 5,1883, General Meades name and command is specified accordingly. During the advance upon Chancellorville, General Meade's corps formed part of the right wing of Hooker's army. The corps started on its march on the 26th day of April, 1863, and arrived at Kelly's Ford on the 28th. The next day it crossed the Rappalannock by that ford, and the Rapidan by Ely's Ford. It then pushed on to Chancellorville, where it arrived on the 38th, and engaged the skirmishers of the rebels, taking their rife pits and temporary works.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Advance of Gen. Rosecrans. 37763pondence New York Times. 1 MURFRESEORO, June 24. Eright and early thir morning, the camps were-broken, and the army began its onward march, with twelve days? provisions—three in the haversacks of the men, and nine in wagons.

MicCook's corps (the 20th) has the right, Thomas' (the 14th) has the centre, and Grittenden's (the 21st) has the left. These columns move by different but converging roads—the objective point being the ene-my's position along the Duck river. Our fisniks are well covered by our excellent cavalry force, one di-vision (Mitchel's) being on the right, the other (Tür-chin's) on the left. chin's) on the left.

The distance from Murfreesboro to Bragg's head-quarters at Shelbyville, by the direct road, running due south from here, is twenty-eight miles, and our right will have this road; but our centre and left, which have to make detours by were of Braderill. right will have this road; but our centre and left, which have to make detours by way of Bradyville and Manchester, will have the distance of double that extent to traverse.

It will of course entirely depend on the enemy how much fighting we have to do before reaching his front on Duck river, but the probability is that we shall have skirmishing almost all the way, with the advanced force and corps of observation on front and flank. This is the customary policy of the enemy, as it gives them the time to find out our intentions, and make dispositions to meet them. A trifling force can make a whole column halt and form a line of battle two or three times a day. It is probable, therefore, that although even with the circuit we shall make, we are only two good days' march from the rebel position, yet it will be Saturday, Sunday, or Monday before we get into a general langagement.

The rebels will be able to take up a good degenerate.

Sunday, or Monday before we get into a generaljngagement.

The rebels will be able to take up a good defensive
position on the line of the Duck. They have rife
pits covering the front of Shelbyville for four or five
miles, across east and west, and another line it is
said from Shelbyville to the Normandy Hills; but it
is not believed that their artificial defences are of a
very formidable nature. The Duck river is at the
present moment quite low and fordable at most
places. olaces.

Our strategic manœuvre, I take it, will be on the enemy's right flank, and will endeavor, if possible, to grasp its communications.

Many here are of the opinion that Bragg will not make a stand at Shelbyville, Tullahoma, or indeed anywhere along the line of the Duck; but that he will, after embarrassing our progress as much as possible, fall back to the line of the Tennessee river in the vicinity of Chattanoogs. in the vicinity of Chattanooga.

It is, of course, possible that he may do so; and this would certainly be a course that would avol jump with our wishes, as we should have made our march for nothing, and added thirty miles to a line of communications already too deep. A movement against Chattanooga at this time, and with our present force, is, I fear, out of the question.

There are, however, several considerations that will, prompt him to hold on to his-present position; and if he abandons it it will be because his force has lately been so much reduced, that he fears a battle. His retreat will give us the whole of this region of Middle Tennessee, in which a crop of cereals is at the present moment ripening, unprecedented in, its yield. They are so anxious to have command of it, that they have for some days had a detail of ten men

the present moment meaning, many careful and of it, yield. They are so anxious to have command of it, that they have for some days had a detail of ten men from each company of the ninety-six regiments of Bragg's army out gathering it in. We shall be very apt to disturb their harvesting operations. It also brings us into a dense slave population, hitherto untapped, where the emancipation proclamation will have a fine field of operation, under an army which marches on, With reference to the all-important question touching the strength of Bragg's force, that is a matter difficult to settle. In a former letter, I told you that several brigades had gone to reinforce Johnston, but gave it as the opinion of the best authorities, that no great material reduction of the rebel force had taken place. There seems now to be good evidence the unitarities and two or three days a consideration of Cheatham's division of the rebel force and taken place. There seems now to be good evidence the unitarities and two or three days a consideration of Cheatham's division or three days a consideration of the tendence of whipping the rebel army, but it also does to the chance that Bragg will fall back without giving us an opportunity for battle. If he adopts this latter policy, you must not indulge in expectations of much in the way of pursuit. Bragg is a master at retreat; he moves with an excessive lightness, and he has his line of retreat entirely open. "Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom."

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. The Latest Assault on Port Hudson—Order of General Banks. Of Ceneral Banks.

PORT HUDSON, June 15.—But the grand questions which the North will be greedily asking are: "What have we gained?" "Where do we stand now?" My only reply is: If not exactly where we want to be, infinitely nearer and better off than we were—just as certain of success and determined to achieve it as we ever were—and our soldiers all in the very best of spirits and health.

As a proof of what our men are made of, I have only to refer to the following order of General Banks, and to tell you of the success it has met with. Taking it for granted that the affair will be matter for his tory long before this is in print, I presume I run norisk in sending it to you.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

BEFORE PORT HUDSON, June 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 49.—The commanding general congratulates the troops before Port Hudson upon the steady advance made upon the enemy's works, and is confident of an immediate and triumphant issue of the contest. We are at all points upon the threshold of his fortifications. One more advance and they are ours!

For the last duty that victory imposes, the commanding general summons the bold men of the corps to the organization of a storming column of a thousand men, to vindicate the Flag of the Union, and the memory of its defenders who have fallen! Let them come forward?

Officers who lead the column of victory in this last second.

the memory of its defenders who have fallen! Let them come forward!

Officers who lead the column of victory in this last assault may be assured of the just recognition of their services by promotion, and every officer and soldier who shares its perils and its glory shall receive a medal fit to commemorate the first grand success of the campaign of 1835 for the freedom of the Mississippl. His name will be placed in general orders upon the roll of honor.

Division commanders will at once report the names of the officers and men who may volunteer for this service, in order that the organization of the column may be completed without delay.

By command of Major General BANKS.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Asst. Adj't General.

To the glory of our army be it said, that this order To the glory of our army be it said, that this order was not many hours circulated among them, before the entire list was filled, and would have been, doubtthe entire list was filled, and would have been, doubtless, had the call been for more. I will try and get
you the earliest possible copy of the names of those
brave men who are thus ready to come forward,
with their lives in their hands, in defence of, our
cause. Certainly, to them the country will lowe no
ordinary debt of gratitude. At any time such devotion would be splendid, but, coming so immediately
upon what many would have considered discouragements, it unquestionably does honor to the whole
nation.—Cor. Times.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

PORTLAND, Me., June 29-3 o'clock A. M. neral alarm has just aroused the whole city a the wild rumor that a gunboat is landing men below the fort.

PORTLAND, June 29—4 o clock A. M.—The alarm was entirely sales. There is no vessel in sight.

PORTLAND, Me., June 29—1 o clock as in sight.

PORTLAND, Me., June 29—The alarm was occasioned this morning by a party of soldiers seeing two schooners below Fort Preble, acting as if they intended to make an attack. The garrison were beat to quarters, the alarm was sounded, the people in the surrounding village were called out, and notice was sent over to the city that two more rebel privateers were in sight. The vessels, however, proved to be only two fishermen, totally incapable of doing any harm. It is evident that the report of the depredations of vessels in the Bay of Fundy springs from the capture of the Archer by the Tacony, and the burning of the latter vessel.

The rebels probably, in their character of Cape Cod fishermen, made reports to the fishing fleet men of the terrible doings of the privateers, in order to draw off attention from the intended raid at Portland.

**Lis also evident that there are no rebel privateers. draw off attention from the intended raid at Portland.

**tis also evident that there are no rebel privateers when a cony, indext, unless, perhaps, the Florida or Alais no truth ling about, which is rather doubtful, morning, of a loft in custody who joined the TaThe rebel officers state the Hyzantium. So there Kate Stewart, which had off a congress on Saturday made out of a ppar. They run through the Archer, intending to are on the Kate Steward the ship captain cried out, "For God's sake, door uncountered." The rebel officers also say that severy vessels might have escaped if they had not been frightened at their "little howitzer."

RECOVERY OF BONDS. RECOVERY OF BONDS. PORTLAND, June 29.—All the bonds given by the captains of the captured vessels to the commander of the pirate Tacony have been found on board the

The Pirate Lieutenant Reed. PORTLAND, June 28.—I have been at Fort Preble this afternoon; saw the pirate prisoners, and obtained an account from Captain Reed, of which the foled an account from Captain Reed, of which the following is an abstract:

Lieutenant Reed reported on board the Florida in Mobile, at the close of 1862. He describes her as a small sloop-of-war, with eight rified guns, and 120 men. On the 18th of January we left Mobile bay, with steam and every sail set, to topmast studding sail, making fourteen and a half knots. On the 17th, at daylight, saw a big sloop-of-war, supposed the Brooklyn, which passed within half a posed the Brooklyn, which passed within half a mile. He showed three lights, and moved to the northward. On the 18th burned the brig Estelle. Early in the morning of the 22d left Havana and steamed to the eastward, burned the brig Windsteamed to the eastward, burned the brig Windsteamed by a Federal cruiser, but had the heels of her. Feb. 12th, captured the clipper-ship Jacob Bell and burned her. March 6th, captured the schooner Aldebaron. March 28th, captured the bark Lapwing, christened her the C.S. corvette Meto, and she captured the ship Commonwealth. The Lapwing was afterwards burned. March 29th, captured the bark M. J. Colcord, and burned her the 16th of April. April 22d, burned the bark Henrietta. April 24th, burned the ship Oneida. May 6th, captured the bark W. J. Colcord, and burned her the 15th of April. April 28d, burned the bark Henrietta. April 24th, burned the Ship Oneida. May 6th, captured the bark W. J. Colcord, and burned her the 18th of April. April 28d, burned the bark Henrietta. April 24th, burned the Ship Oneida. May 6th, captured the bark W. J. Colcord, and burned her the 18th of April. Ship Calrence, and ohristened her thill June 6th, when off Cape Hatteras, he burned the bark Whisting Wind, with coal log the United States BAYY. Qu the Tth, cap lowing is an abstract :

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order; and n no instances can these terms be deviated from, as his offord very little more than the cost of the paper.

The War Press.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

tured the schooner Alfred H. Partridge and burned her. 9th, burned the brig Mary Alvins, loaded with commissury store. On the 12th, captured the bark Tacony, and finding her faster than the Clarence Christened tile Tacony the bark Florids, which accounts for the steamer Florids being off our coast. On the saske day, captured the schooner M. A. Shindler and Kate Stuart, bonded the latter for \$7,000, and sent all 'He, prisoners on board. Burned the M. A. Shindler. The same day captured and bonded the brig Arabelle with a neutral cargo on beard. Passed a gunboat without being noticed, June 18th, burned the Brig Arabelle with a neutral cargo on beard. Passed a gunboat without being noticed, June 18th, burned the brig Arabelle with a neutral cargo on beard. Passed a gunboat without being noticed, June 18th, burned it he grow with 18th out on 18th, burned it he grow with 18th out on 18th, burned it he grow with 18th out of three men from her belonging to New Orleans. The same day burned the Sak Goodspeed. June 22d, burned the Sahing schooner Marengo. The same day captured the schooner Florence, and put all the prisoners on board, shahuling the crews of the zelonents Elizabeth Amers, Rufus Choarde, and Ripple, captured the same day and burned. On the 23d burned the schooner Ada and Wanderer. On the 23d burned the schooner to put her passengers was auxious to burn her, she being loaded with iron plates; tried to each a schooner to put her passengers was auxious to burn her, she being loaded with iron plates; tried to each a schooner to put her passengers aboard but failed, and had to let her go, bonding her in \$160,000. The same day captured the schooner for plots, but her passengers aboard but failed, and had to let her go, bonding her in \$160,000. The same day captured the schooner had her in the failed, and had to let her go, bonding her in \$160,000. The same day captured the schooner had her in the failed, and had to let her go, bonding her in \$160,000. The same grow her provided the schooner had her in the same gr

furing her cruise.

The redel prisoners are strongly guarded, confined:
in Fort Preble, with double irons. STATES IN REBELLION.

The Virginia Election. The recent election in the State of Virginia, for State, county, and representative officers, is reported to have resulted as follows: General "Extra Billy" Smith is supposed to be elected by 5,000 majority. The notorious Fayette McMullen has been elected to Congress over Walter Preston, brother of William C. Preston, by full 2,000 majority.
Colonel Holliday, who lost an arm at the battle of
Winchester, has beaten Alexander R. Boteler, by 500 majority.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Montague beats Garnett, nephew of ex-Senator Hunter, in every county in the district. David Funsten, of Alexandria (Uol. of the Seventeenth Virginia), is elected to Congress.

Ex-Speaker Bocock is elected without any opposition.

Martin, from Henry, beats Goode, late member.

Judge Cohlston, of Petersburg, beats Collier, late member. Whitehead, of Norfolk, is elected.

Colonel Wickham, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, beats Lyons, late member, by 2.000 votes.

Staples, late member, beats Henry Edmonson, of John Hickman notoriety, by six hundred votes.

Russell, of Wheeling, Johnson, of Harrison, and Miller, of Kanawha, are elected by small majorities. The army votes in all elections; hence the delay attending the publication of successful candidates. Miller, of Kanawha, are elected by small majorities. The army votes in all elections; hence the delay attending the publication of successful candidates. The leading article of the Chattanooga Rebel, of the 18th, relates to a visit to General Bragg's army by the editor. The following is the peroration:

We are happy to chronicle the army in excellent health, physically and morally, and to note the fact that Braxton Bragg has done nothing of late which entitles him to anything but the respect of the country and the regard of his soldiers.

The hullabaloo of ten days ago turned out a veritable "much ado about nothing." It hardly brushed the cobwebs off the inertia of camp life; and if that poor dog they call. Rosecrans can do no better, he had as well cease his impotent snarls at the front of our lines, and betake himself to Vieksburg, where Grant needs him bad enough. If he fail to do so, he may wake up some morning and find Forrest and Breckinridge, via Spring Hill and Frankin, suddenly occupying his rear, and perhaps the fortifications on St. Cloud. We give him the benefit of this hint because he is welcome to make what he can out of three little manœuves recently enacted upon one of his flanks, to which he seems to have been singularly obtuse. Indeed, Rosecrans is a most stupid ass, and aside from considerable energy, some adrotiness, and immense "put-on" and clap-trap, is as intolerable a fool as knave.

But at the present moment all is quiet in front. It is a dead calm. The troops are enjoying a Mayday pienic. They loll upon the grass of the green woods, stroll along summer brooks, engage now and then in a review for the sake of the tender sex, attendinner parties and hops.

And go home with the girls in the morning.

The officers are also some very serious matrimonial speculations in progress, and a famous amount of fiirting. In a word, all parties, male and female, are "making hay while the sun shines." And God hostile cannon break upon the murmur of streams, the voices of fair women and the everlasting h

And damn'd he be Who first cries "Hold, enough!" EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Hecla–Steamer City of Baltimore off Cape Race—The-American Question in England. City of Baltimore off Cape Race—The-American Question in England.

Sandy Hook, June 29, 10; A. M.—The steamer Hecla, from Liverpool on the 16th, via Queenstown on the 17th inst., has just passed this point.

The steamer Eina arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst., and the Hansa arrived at Southampton on the 17th.

Mr. John Bright has addressed Parliament on American affairs, arguing that the freedom of the slaves in the South would increase the produce of cotton.

The House of Commons has rejected the annual motion for a ballot by thirty majority.

WEDMESDAY, June 17.—The steamship Pera has arrived from Alexandria, Egypt. She brings \$12.087 in specie, and Captains Speke and Grant, of the Nile expedition, as passengers.

The Oldenburg brig Cero, which arrived at Gibraltar on the 11th inst., makes the following report: "On the 20th of April we fell in with the Confederate steamer Florida. She ordered us to heave to and take on board five men from her. The Florida had two hundred prisoners on board."

The Times' city article says: The English funds were not so strong yesterday, but there was no other cause for it than the removal of the fishness on the Paris Bourse. In the Foreign Stock Market an average rise of ½ per cent. took place. Mexican bonds are quoted at 38@35½.

The Confederate loan was also strong, in consequence of the reiterated assertions of the relief of Vicksburg by the Confederates, and the rates were finally quoted at 1 per cent. discount.

The Times, referring to Mr. Bright's speech, says that he shows his inconsistencies as a professor of peace at a time when every Northern man admits that the Confederates will fight to the last.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The steamer Hecla arrived up at 11 o'clock this morning.

In the House of Lords, Marquis Chanicarde moved for papers relative to the protection afforded by British vessels in the West Indies against capture by Americanc cruisers, and denanded the the were sufficient grounds to justify the seizures, and these errounds would be proved in the prize cou States Government had answered that there were sufficient grounds to justify the seizures, and these grounds would be proved in the prize courts. He thought the blockade was efficient, and entitled to recognition, and every allowance ought to be made for hasty acts. He believed there was every desire on the part of the American Government to prevent injustice being done.

on the part of the American Government to prevent injustice being done.

Mr. Layard, in the House of Commons, said an International Conference had been held at Paris in regard to the construction of a telegraph to America via Brazil and the West Indies, in which England had taken no part.

Later news from Vicksburg was anxiously awaited. It is rumored in England that Vicksburg had been relieved, and General Grant's army surrounded.

Napoleon has written a congratulatory letter to General Forcy, regarding the capture of Puebla. He disclaims any idea of forcing a Government in Mexico against the will of the people, and reasserts the principles which animate France.

Affairs in Poland are unchanged.

Sr. JOHNS, N. F., June 27, via Portland June 29.—The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 17th, via Queenstown on the 18th, was boarded off Cape Race on Friday evening.

The Kangaroo arrived at Liverpool on the 15th. The Great Eastern and Hibernian arrived out on the 18th. colling of the Collin man, who was introduced on Tavern on last Tuesday, or proposes that if the rebels eman the North will stop the war. Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, Jane 16—The sales of cotton on Tueday amounted to 7,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to
speculators and for export. The market closed firm and speculators and for export. The market closed firm and unchanged.

Breadstuffs are quiet but steady. The circulars report flour quiet but firm. Wheat firm and quiet. Corn quiet: mixed Western 28s.

Provisions dull. Beefand Pork inactive. Lard has a downward tendency. Tallow inactive, and declined 6d (6)s, closing firmer.

Becon is still declining. Butter is heavy. Liverproot. June If, via Queenstown.—Cotton—Sales to-day of 6,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and for exporters. The market is quiet but unchanged.

Breadstuffs are quiet, but steady. Wheat firmer, and tors and for exporters. The marker is queen of changed.

Breadstuffs are quiet, but steady. Wheat firmer, and sovanced id. Provisions dull. Produce steady. Ashes quiet but steady. Sugar easier. Coffee quiet: Rice steady. Rosin. no sales.

108: Petroleum; no sales.

LONDOX, June 17. Consols close at 92@52% for money. American stocks quiet, but steady. Illinois Central Reilroad 31% 30% discount. Eric 50@61.

LONDON BREADSTUFFS MARKET. Breadstuffs firm. Sugar and Coffee firm, Tea steady. Rice quiet but steady. Tallow quiet at 26 dd. CONVINCED AGAINST THEIR WILL—
The London Speciator notices as "a curious fact, that out of the eight essays sent in at Oxford for the Chancellor's prize for the best Latin essay on the present American struggle—the subject proposed by Lord Denby—all of them of more than average excellence—seven are on the Northern side. Moreover, several of the writers had begun their labors as true Southerners, but had been converted by the pure force of the considerations which a thorough and of the subject brought before them." CONVINCED AGAINST THEIR WILL-