THE INVASION. It is said that the rebels have evacuated York, and the statement seems to be reliable. The other rumor is, that they have massed together, and are retreating from Harrisburg. This does not substantially change the news we printed yesterday, and have not this spirit to animate our hearts, manauvring to concentrate his forces, and strike a blow, or receive the attack of the Army of the Potomac. We of course cannot say where the blow will be delivered. Our authorities are fortifying every point. Washington is secure from anything like a siege or a sudden assault, and the commander of Baltimore has proclaimed martial law. The communication between the Relay House and Frederick is said to have been severed, and guerilla bands are prowling about Washington, seizing negroes, and forage, and transportation. This shows that while LEE is very busy in Pennsylva-

nia, he has not neglected to leave men enough behind to annoy and excite our forces. These petty assaults do not interfere with the great business of the campaign, and must only be regarded as annoyances. It is fair to presume that LEE has the mass of his army fully in hand, and that he is now cautiously reconnoitring the Susquehanna, and preparing to make a dash on Philadelphia, while he watches MEADE, and endeavors to persuade him into a false position, or to postpone a battle until he has exhausted the rich region he now enjoys. We do not hear any confirmation of the stories that an attack is intended upon Mount Union, or any of the towns in the valley of the Juniata, and we therefore suppose that, with the exception of a small cavalry raid, no serious assault has been intended or at tempted.

The despatch in reference to General LEE's evacuation of Carlisle and retreat from Harrisburg seems to be reliable, and the explanation we give to it is this: The the South. When General Early took posrebels have probably found that to cross the Susquehanna would be to invite ultimate an- from the people to the amount of \$150,000. nihilation, and that the Army of General MEADE is pressing them so closely that they must submit to a battle or run the risk of being driven into the river, or cut to pieces in detail. We have a well-authenticated rumor that leads us to believe that a large part of the Army of the Potomac is in the State of Pennsylvania, and that the two | such attempt was made it would be resentarmies are gradually falling into line of battle. MEADE is probably pressing LEE very his gun and shot the rebel thief at his sta- and humanity a whole century. It would closely. It is certain that our cavalry are | ble door he would be suspended to the near- | make angels weep in heaven, and demons We should not be surprised to hear that a great battle had taken place near Carlisle. That seems to be the point to which the rebels repair.

General EARLY has left York and gone to Carlisle, which evidently means that MEADE has driven him from thence, with his large contributions uncollected. Indeed, this opinion seems to prevail among the people of the State, for we are told that LEE is concentrating between Chambersburg and Shippensburg, leaving EWELL in front of Harrisburg to attack at any time. In the meantime we have other stories about LEE menacing Havre-de-Grace, Port Deposit, and Peach Bottom, and other places on the lower Susquehanna; but they only serve to show the fears of the people. All such assaults and depredations are merely incidental to the great battle that must be fought. If MEADE triumphs, then there is an end of LEE and his guerillas and all dread; while if LEE triumphs, he may plunder and ad- to aid the State in this hour of peril, is unvance at his leisure.

As we write these lines, a despatch comes to us from Washington, announcing that the Army of the Potomac is on the offensive. This is what the news of the day had led us to anticipate, and we are glad to find it thus confirmed. A battle, therefore, must soon be fought, and we cannot but think that Pennsylvania will be the battle ground. Let Philadelphia do her part towards securing a victory, and let us trust that on the soil of Pennsylvania, where freedom was born, the sons of freedom will destroy her enemies.

Harmony in the Future. If we thought that any words of ours

would add to the importance of the great danger, and the necessity for harmony and union, they would be spoken to those whom we rarely address. There is a party in the country which has been opposed to the Government, and is now violent in opposition to what are called the measures of the Administration. Many members of that party have fiercely opposed the war, and | in 1863 Slavery was slain." Let this be the speculations upon peace are constant and familiar. They claim to be the firm friends of peace—to dread bloodshed and strife, and to be deeply attached to what are called the blessings of national repose. These men make the conditions of peace the humiliation of the North; forgetting that any ap- march upon the invader. Drive him from peal for a cessation of hostilities should be the State, and then we can discuss and demade by those who began the war, and not | cide the question. Recrimination is cowby those who accepted it as a sad but inevitable calamity. The Northern people have fought the contest as men who fight for a Constitution and a country, and those among the Northern people who endeavor to embarrass and overthrow the Administration make themselves enemies to the liberty and civilization of the age. We have often exposed the sophistry of these men, and their want of friendship for the country; but it was with the hope that if the time of general danger ever came it would be the occasion for consolidating and welding together every sentiment, and enabling those who have been unfriendly before to show that they have not lost the feeling of patriotic bravery which every man feels on his own hearthstone. In this we have been disappointed, and one of the most painful things we witness is the enmity of Americans to the cause of the Republic, and the ribaldry with which loyal men are treated when they make prominent their love for the Union. There is one appeal we would make to those men, and it is this: if they will not serve the country, they should not become the enemies of those in the country's

themselves take up arms, they certainly should not interfere with those who are already in the field, with the leaders of the loval masses. They can show no better appreciation of the Government whose protection and magnanimity they enjoy, than to refrain from animosity towards brave and loyal men.

service. They should, at least, do brave

and good men the justice of being silent.

It is a sad thing to see prominent citizens,

fices to the country, the objects of vitupera-

for them to go out among the people sowing

dissatisfaction and grief. If they will not

and calumny. It is worse than treason

The Union League. Since the gentlemen of the Union League have so thoughtfully determined to abandon their proposed celebration of the Fourth of July, they have given their energies to the formation of regiments and the organization | places, and a holiday-look in the places of troops for the defence of the city. This of public resort. The people are awake, change shows the true character of the active, vigilant. objects of the League, and we see it announced that a general meeting of its members will be held this afternoon, at the sand "minute men" under arms. Away League House, to take measures for more with all parades, speeches, and demonstraextended action. We are glad to see such | tions !—the silent majesty of an army of a spirit manifested by the members of this freemen, armed in defence of their homes, magnificent society, and we think that they | would possess an eloquence that no words are about to give us a grander celebration on | could parallel.

ever contemplated. This is proper. Our Commonwealth has been invaded—our capital is threatened—our homes and liberties are in danger. We have been humiliated, and if we rouse not from the fatal lethargy that binds our senses, and hearken to the trumpet blast of danger as a sacred call to duty, our humiliation will be followed by lasting disgrace. It is a time for the historic sort of patriotism that purchased us a national existence in 1776, and has shed its best blood upon every battle-field of the Union in the present fearful strife. If we

is merely an indication that General Lee is and inspire us with an indomitable resolve to save our proud old State from shame and spoliation, it would be useless for us to celebrate the coming national anniversary. Such a celebration would be a heartless mockery, and a guilty self-reproach. Such a celebration we do not anticipate witnessing on the next Fourth of July, and trust we may never live to see it. Our people have evinced such a noble spirit thus far in the prosecution of the war for the Union, that must be long, very long, ere they can be false to the promptings of duty and honor, or can so far cease to appreciate the value of the blessings and privileges they now enjoy, as to fail to rise up spontaneously in their defence in a time of peril like the present. We know that feelings like these animate the gentlemen of the Union League, and we trust that at the meeting to-day they will

> EVERY owner of property who possesses company of men, should tender its use to ome of our military organizations. We understand that there are citizens who persistently refuse even to lease their rooms for such a purpose. These men are no friends of the cause.

gloriously commenced.

WHERE can we defend Washington? Wherever there is an armed body of men in arms against the cause. Where can we Susquehanna.

WHEN our Union generals went into Virginia, they placed guards around the property of rebels, gave them permits to pass through our lines, and sent soldiers to return fugitive slaves to their owners. This was called conciliating our brethren of session of York he demanded contributions saving that if refused they would be taken. This is called supporting an army upon an enemy's country. The rebels do not make war a sentimentalism.

WHEN GENERAL EWELL occupied Chambersburg he told the people that there must be no interference with his army. If any ed with the rigors of war. In other words, When the Union generals went into the ers of their homes.

IF York, a little borough in the county of rebel general, as the first contribution for the support of his army, how much would Philadelphia be compelled to pay?

FRIEND, why have you not closed your store and gone to drill? "I am busy; I have a large stock of goods; the season is advancing; I must sell." How busy would you be if Gen. LEE took possession of Phiadelphia? IF we save the city, everything is saved.

may save the city by promptitude and energy. Can any man hesitate? THE man who hesitates to leave all care and responsibility behind him, and go forth

If we lose the city, everything is lost. We

worthy the love or friendship of woman; he should not look his mother, sister, or wife in the face. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is the author of a very pert and sarcastic poem on the "Sweet Little Man" and the "Stayat-Home Rangers." We are afraid if his

would have a personal application to many thousands of our delicate fellow-citizens. "In 1776 Philadelphia saw the birth of Liberty; in 1863 she saw its death." Shall this sentence be permitted to enter into his-

IF Philadelphia falls, who will save Washington? The capture of Philadelphia would isolate the capital from the loyal States, sever all communication, and make Washington a besieged city. The Potomac could be easily blockaded—and what then?

LET us celebrate the Fourth of July by deeds as great as those that gave that anniversary its glory. We may give it a new immortality. "In 1776 Liberty was born; record in our history, and our children will

read it with tears of joy. A CORRESPONDENT writes to ask who is to blame for the present invasion. Friend. prime your musket; join your neighbor, and

ardice, and cowardice is a crime. "I AM a Democrat; this war is not my seeking; I am opposed to the Adminislet those who sustain the war tration ; fight the battles." Very well. This may serve to demoralize, and dishearten, and discourage; but do you suppose that your Democracy would prevent General LEE from taking your house, or bacon, or flour,

"I AM for peace; let us stop fighting." This is what LEE wishes, of all things on the earth. If every citizen in this State echoed such a treasonable sentiment, how long would it take LEE to reach Philadel.

or clothing?

WE must make up our minds to one of two contingencies. If we desire to have JEFFERSON DAVIS the President of a Confederacy of which Pennsylvania would be a conquered and reluctant member, then we might as well advance towards LEE with offers of concession. He would gladly accept them and make Pennsylvania the battle-ground of the South. If we desire to preserve our honor and our dignity we must fight. There can be no middle course. We must submit as slaves, or fight as freemen.

who come forward and make many sacri-We cannot be cowards. THE New York Herald says that Mr. Bu-CHANAN, late President of the United States, "is particularly severe on arbitrary arrests." Why not? The genial old gentleman is no doubt severe on everybody but the rebels.

> Mr. VALLANDIGHAM made a speech recently, in which he said that unless the war ceased the rebels "ought to be induced to make this invasion." It is probable that this martyr has taken advantage of his sojourn in the South to make the inducement.

> PHILADELPHIA still preserves a Sabbathlook in the market-places and business-

> THE Fourth of July should see fifty thou-

this coming Fourth of July than its members | Anglo-French Anti-Slavery Demonstra-

The English journals continue to communicate reports of public meetings held and strong resolutions entered into with the one stern, settled purpose of denouncing the blight and inhumanity of Slavery. The great meeting at Leeds, the capital of the woollen-cloth manufacture, was followed by an important anti-slavery Congress in London, and this has been succeeded by a public meeting in Manchester, held in Free Trade Hall, and consisting of about 6,000 persons. This last demonstration was so peculiar and memorable that we may be permitted to give some details respecting its origin, object, and result. Last February, the Protestant clergymen

of France assembled at Paris with the in-

tention of addressing their brethren in England on the Slavery prospects of the War in America. An address, signed by 750 French Protestant pastors, among whom are the most eminent divines, was adopted and forwarded to England, and, on its receipt, an Anti-Slavery Conference was held in London, when a reply, signed by 3,860 clergymen, was adopted, with a view to its being transmitted to France. The great meeting at Manchester, about three weeks ago, was held to receive the report of the committee appointed to draft the reply to France and express condemnation of the revolting spectacle of a Confederacy forming itself with a professed design of maintake the most efficient and immediate means taining and propagating Slavery. The public meeting "fully endorsed the French adfor perfecting the good work they have so dress and the English reply, copies of both of which were ordered to be transmitted to Paris, and also to ministers of all denominaa room large enough to drill a squad or a tions of Christians in America. The speakers at Manchester were eminent divines of various persuasions, including the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, one of the most eloquent of English public men, whose sentences are aphorisms. For example, how much truth and force is there in the following fine definition: "Free labor is dignified; free labor forms great characters, nerves the mind, strengthens the muscles, and increases the virtues; and is that which God intended, and defend Philadelphia? On the banks of the | of which man may be proud. But when a man has been forced to toil under the lash,

The language of the French Address i plain and firm, taking purely religious grounds for its denunciation of "a Confederacy consisting mainly of Protestants, forming itself, and demanding independence in the nineteenth century of the Christian era, with a professed design of maintaining and propagating slavery; a Confederacy which lays down, as the corner-stone of its constitution, the system of slavery as it exists at present in the Southern States-a system which may be defined briefly as the right to treat men like cattle, and to commit adultery and murder with impunity." It adds: "The triumph of such a cause would put if any farmer of York or Adams took down | back the progress of Christian civilization harassing some of the rebel columns, and est tree in his orchard. This is called com- rejoice in hell. It would enable the friends he may find it necessary to turn and fight. | pelling obedience to military authority. | of the slave trade and of slavery in all lands

degraded to the very earth, by that circum-

stance, I do not wonder that those who have

thus degraded him should be afraid to see

him rise to the level of themselves." The

ring of the true metal is in this.

to hold up their heads, ever ready as they South they were assailed and harassed by | are to reappear at the first signal, in Asia, guerillas, who were protected by the law of | in Africa, and even in the great cities of retaliation, and who were called the defend- . Europe. It would give a fatal blow to the work of evangelical missions. And what a frightful responsibility would rest on the church which should remain a silent spec-York, is compelled to pay \$150,000 to a | tator of such a triumph." The French pastors add, that the hand of Christian fellowship ought never be given to those who fight for the right of oppressing the slaves, and call on all clergymen to discourage the partisans of slavery. The Manchester paper that publishes the

proceedings referred to and the names of

the French and English clergymen signing both addresses, (occupying nearly four folio pages,) speaks of them as of unusual importance, superior even to what took place when the women of Great Britain addressed their American sisters against slavery, shortly after the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." On that occasion there ssued from the firesides of England a withering denunciation of "a system which violates every tender relationship, which breaks every family tie, which trades upon the beauty, the innocence, and the virtue of woman, which sells children from their parents and parents from their children, and, for the crime of having been made by the ALMIGHTY of a different color, dooms millions of the human race to a soulmbruting, soul destroying bondage." But now, when nearly four thousand English verses were printed in Philadelphia, they and nearly eight hundred French clergymen denounce slavery not only as a crime against humanity but also against religion, the appeal is not from the hearth but from the altar, and these reverend and pious men may be taken as representative men, who speak the sentiments of the congregations whom they teach. The Manchester paper

says: "The system they denounce is equally denounced by public opinion and public law. To hold slaves is a statutable offence in any of the Queen's subjects, punishable by penal servitude, and by international law a slaver is a pirate all the world over. Hence the protest which is raised to-day by so large a section of the Christian ministers of this country may be regarded as an echo of the national conscience, a formal condemnation, through those who are best entitled to pronounce it, of a system which may be described as an abstract of all wrong, a compendium of all wickedness." The Address of the French and English pastors to their brethren in this country does not enter into any interference witl s to urge them, in the name of humanity,

the war. It puts the subject of Slavery on a purely religious point of view, and the English sentiment is accurately expressed in the concluding words of the article already quoted from: "All we have a right to do not to make the contest bootless to their fair fame by purchasing empire at the cost of fresh guarantees to slavery; and, so far as their power extends, to borrow the words of the address, 'by all just and humane methods,' to take a straight course towards the establishment of civil equality among all men, whether black or white, in all the States of the Union."

WE ARE instructed to deny the statement that Governor Curtin has urged upon the National Administration the recall of Gen. McClellan. The name of Governor Cur-FIN. coupled with that of Gen. CAMERON. has been used to this effect in a number of papers. The Governor does not consider it proper to interfere with the General Govern-

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

The Army of the Potomac. A letter from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, says General MEADE's appointment is well received everywhere, and that he is employed in ar

anging his plans for the future, ably assisted by the niefs of the various departments who served under the former commander of the army. Our troops are now in a position to repel attack, or at once to assume the offensive. Instructions of the Treasury Department. The following additional instructions have been saued by the Treasury Department : Collectors and others are informed that this Department concurs in the decisions of the courts, tha charges for the transportation of goods from the in-

erior of the country by railroad or water carriage, ncurred prior to the time of exportation, cannot be establishing their dutiable value. All costs and charges incidental to the shipment, such as port charges, dravage, commissions, export luty, &c., except marine insurance, should be added to the value of any goods, wares, or merchandise, in The usual and legal rate of commissions on mer U. S. Circuit Court at New York, Credt et al. vs. Schell, collector, to be 12 per centum, and that of commissions, on merchandise from Continental

Europe, except Paris (see the same case), to be

per centum. In this decision the Department has also concurred. Arrest of a Spy. A man dressed in United States uniform was arrested to-day, at Annapolis Junction, under such es as to justify his incarceration in the Old Capitol Prison, on suspicion of being a spy. The capture of commissary stores by the rebels, on Sunday morning, took place six miles this side o Edward's Ferry, and not at the latter place, as was

THE INVASION.

Gen. Lee at Carlisle on Monday Strength of the Advancing Army. LEE PREPARING FOR ATTACK IN THE VALLEY.

THE REBEL IMBODEN DEFEATED. NIGHT ALARM IN BALTIMORE.

THE CITY UNDER ARMS. A Cavalry Fight at Westminster. General Meade in Possession of Hanover

Junction. The Lancaster Express, of Tuesday evening, pub lishes the following important intelligence: We have just learned from a reliable source that Gen. Meade has taken Hanover Junction, thus cutting into the rebellines, and turning their right. Gen. Early has retreated from York, and Ewell from in front of Harrisburg. The position of our army is such now that Lee

must either beat a hasty retreat at great disadvantage, or give battle to Gen. Meade on his chosen ground. In either event it is of the utmost importance that the organization of the new levies be pushed on as rapidly as possible. Now is the hour in which to strike the decisive blow. GENERAL COUCH TO GENERAL DANA.

HAURISBURG, June 30, 1863.
To Major General Dana: Please to have it distinct y understood in Philadelphia that general officers will be assigned by the War Department to command all the troops in this State, whether Stat militia or United States volunteers. Regimental officers, both of militia and United States six months men, will be commissioned by the Governor of the State. It is very important that the militia quota o Philadelphia be filled without delay. Of course State officers or agents must muster in State militia

GENERAL LEE IN CARLISLE. Intelligence was received here to-day that Gen Lee and his staff were at Carlisle last night. The rebel infantry force was this morning about fourteen miles from Harrisburg. They are marching towards that city and may come up to our forces on. An engagement is expected then, though it may be postponed till the The telegraph, we learn, is uninterrupted along

D. N. COUCH, Major General,

the whole line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The trains are running also, but slowly and cautiously, so as to avoid a surprise. IMBODEN DEFEATED AT MCCONNELS-VILLE. HARRISBURG, June 30, Noon.—The city is a quiet as though it was Sunday. There is no ex citement in the streets, and all the soldiers are at

their posts.

Yesterday 500 cavalry, belonging to Col. Pierce's command (late Milroy's), had a fight with Imbo den's cavalry, at McConnelsville, defeating them and driving them through the town. The rebels had three killed, while on our side two en were wounded. We took thirty-three prise LEE CONCENTRATING IN THE VALLEY General Early's division left York this morning taking the road to Carlisle.

Lee is now concentrating his army in the valley, between Shippensburg and Chambersburg, evidentianticipating an attack from the Army of the Poto Ewell's corps is still in front of Harrisburg, and may attack at any time. GEN, COUCH TO GOV. CURTIN.

His Excellency Governor Curtin:
Sin: I beg leave to present to you the following s my views of the composition of the Volunteer Illitta force called out by your latest proclamation:
There shall be, 3,000 men rendezvoused at Huntingdon. 17,000 " at Harrisburg. 20,000 " at Reading. hanna.
Out of this number, there should be 3,000 mounted riflemen, who would furnish their own horses—to

people.

Twenty companies of artillery, each having a battery of four pieces of one hundred men.

Deducting these from the total force, it would leave thirty three thousand infantry Very respectfully, yours, COUCH, Major General Commanding.

Major General Commanding.

PRISONERS.

A large number of rebel prisoners and deserters were brought to this city, and the provost marshals are constantly engaged in their examination. Forty-one were sent east yesterday, and among those sent away was John D. Cruise, who had been hovering around here for some time.

Two men were arrested, after dark this evening, below the Half-way House, sounding the river. They were discovered by our pickets, and when below the Half-way House, sounding the river. They were discovered by our pickets, and when halled paid no attention to them until eleven shots were fired, when they surrendered. They gave their names as Shaefer and Wilson (aon of Stephen Wilson). They had a long, thin pole, together with a heavy lead, by which they were measuring the river. They had also a small signal whistle. They were committed to iail for examination to-morrow. A Battle Expected near the Susquehanna It would be unwise to point specifically to what is doing along the line of the Susquehanna, or even to designate the troops which have gone to the front from this county. Besides, all details of any movements by the press are strictly forbidden by th

If the people continue responding for a few day longer as they did yesterday and are doing to-day Lancaster county will be saved from invasion, and the honor of the State vindicated. A great battle is imminent—perhaps the decisive battle of the war—and the sound of the guns may echo through the hills of Lancaster county. On the eve of such a contestall business interests should be neld in abeyance, and each man resolved to do all h regiment to our strength.
The fact that martial law was proclaimed in Baltimore to-day, indicates the nearness of the approaching struggle between the forces of Meade and Lee. The fact that the agent for the Express at York has just telegraphed for five hundred copies of the Express to be sent there to-night, also points to the fact that the rebels are as anxious to get away from the Sugguebanes as they were to to the table. from the Susquehanna as they were to invade the

HANOVER. A gentleman of this city has received a letter from a gentleman of Hanover, the facts of which are communicated to The Press. The rebels reached there at about 10 o'clock on Saturday, and remained about three hours. They did not, to the knowledge of the writer, enter a single private residence However, they entered the stores, paid sometimes in green-backs, part in Confederate scrip, and at times not at all. A number of horses were confiscated. They left for Hanover Junction, having staid about three hours. The instrument of the telegraph office was destroyed. At the Junction they burned several cars loaded with hay, and a number of other vehicles, and destroyed the bridge ENCOURAGEMENT OF ENLISTMENTS. MAUCH CHUNK, June 30.—The Lehigh Coal and Mauch Chunk, and on their lines of works, as will enlist in the military service of the State, and reinstate them in their situations when they return. The Board of Managers have also placed \$5,000 at heir Superintendent and Engineer's disposal, to be used in encouraging enlisting of men not in the company's employ.

COLONEL THOMAS' REGIMENT. We learn that the report that several companies of Colonel William B. Thomas' regiment had been captured is incorrect. They have turned up safe, with but small losses. THE REBELS IN HARFORD, MD. Oxford, Chester county, Pa., June 30.—All is increasing excitement at this point this morning. The merchants are moving their goods. The rebel scouts quehanna, on the Harford side. They have been

ported as far down as Peach Bottom. BERKS COUNTY. READING. June 30 .- The Reading Adler, the orga of the Democrats, and generally known as the

"Berks county Bible." has come out with a stirring appeal to the farmers to quit their fields and rally for the defence of the State. A camp is formed, and it is expected that there will be 20,000 men assembled

there immediately.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS IN MARY-LAND.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—The following definite information relative to the rebel cavalry force which crossed the Potomac at the Point of Rocks on Saturday night, has been received by the American, in a letter from a Methodist clergyman residing at Brockville, Maryland. Very much to the astonishment of the citizens, the rebels came in here on Sunday evening, about six o'clock. Gen. Stewart was with the force, and took possession of the reverend gentleman's house, stopping all night. The rebels had with them captured wagons, prisoners, contrabands, and mules, besides other plunder.

On Monday-morning they left, going northward, as is learned from another source. The reverend gentleman says he entertained five of the Union prisoners (officers) at breakfast, among them Major Doane and Capt. Mickling, of the United States engineers. This was doubtless the same force which struck the Baltimore and Ohioroad yeaterday morning. It is equally certain that it is the same force which passed northwest of this city, last evening, in the direction of Westminster, doubtless aiming to reach their forces at York or Gettysburg, which gave rise to the alarm here last night.

MARTIAL LAW. BALTIMORE, June 30.—Martial law has been pro WRIGHTSVILLE AND COLUMBIA. THE COLUMBIA BRIDGE.—Yesterday we received the following note from Col. S. Shoch, cashier of the following note from Col. S. Shoch, cashier of the Columbia Bank:

"Columbia, June 29, 1863.

"Dear Sir: The bridge at this place, owned by the Columbia Bank, was burned by the United States military authorities, to prevent the rebels from crossing the Susquehanna. The loss will not affect the credit of the bank.

"SAMUEL SHOCH, Cashier."

"SAMUEL SHOCH, Cashier."
The first bridge erected at Columbia was destroyed by a freshet in 1832. It cost upwards of \$200,600. Yet another was erected by the bank, which fully sustained its credit then, as it ever has done since. The bridge just destroyed cost \$169,000, but in the estimates of the assets of the bank, its value was put down the last year at \$100,000. On this there was an insurance of \$50,000, and the Government will be responsible for whatever loss may ensue. Excitement at Bellefonte. EXCITEMENT PRESS 1

BELLEFONTE, June 26.

lege, with the professor of mathematics, Mr. Boker, ioined a company at Bellefonte to-day. They re ceived orders to go to Johnstown. At Altoon they joined a company which left Bellefonte the day before. The next day all received ammunition and were marched to the front. On the morning of their departure a farmer in Penn's Valley had been arrested and thrown into jail for resisting the enrolment. Two hundred of his political friends organized to secure him as soon as Capt. Boot's company should leave the town.
Four hundred loyal citizens, however, armed with rifles, shot guns, &c., compelled them to surrend their hopes. The enrolment goes on undisturbed.

Thirty-five students from the Agricultural Col

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Special Correspondence of The Press

JUNE 30, 1863, The Army of the Potomac still moves, and he had no engagement yet with the fee werthy of men tion. The stringent rules of the provost marshal o the army forbid the publication of the whereabout of headquarters, or that of the various corps. The uestion arises whether this is effectual in keeping the enemy in blissful ignorance of our position. copy of the Richmond Sentinel of June 25, which ha fallen into my hands, reveals the relative position o our forces with much more accuracy than I could, vere I disposed. The rebels are known to enter our lines so frequently that the recurrence occasions little remark. An officer informs me that in the march from late headquarters at least half a doz of the rebel cavalry entered the lines in the darkness

of night, and so insinuated themselves with one of our cavalry regiments that they were not suspected. They made good their escape, after remaining n oubt sufficiently long to answer their purposes Last night two rebel cavalrymen made dash on a farm-house three miles from Fre-derick, on the Emmetsburg road, and captured two soldiers who had straggled from their regiment, lying in the vicinity, for the purpose of getting sun . At the time the greater portion of the Army o the Potomac was passing through the city Frederick, and the neighborhood was alive with moving cavalry. The main object of the rebel duo was to obtain information of the Federal move nents, and there is much fear that their errand wa not in vain.

Excepting a provost guard, there are no soldiers now in Frederick, and the quiet little town, converted by necessity into a Bedlam, is regaining its former placidity of character. Rumors are known here to take all shapes, and one fact of army character is invariably twisted exaggerated, enlarged, and tortured with the utmost lexterity. The Continental Hotel upon a Sunday night is not more remarkable for the number and curacy of the flying rumors than Frederick. Fo the present its citizens are entirely isolated from nrounding society. Railroad communication i entirely suspended. The Baltimore and Oh

ailroad started their usual train yesterday morning and had aboard a large number of passengers fo Baltimore and the Northern cities—General Hooke and staff among the rest. On reaching the Mon acy Junction, the train stopped, and was motion ess for at least four hours. The telegraph operate nformed the conductor that the wires had been cu bout twenty miles below, and it was conjecture that a rebel force was in the vicinity. The conduc tor and locomotive engineer resolved to reconnoitr and with that intention, they detached the cars, and went it alone" with the locomotive. They pro eeded far enough to discover that a large cavalr and infantry force were at a place called Hood's Mills, about thirty-one miles distant, who were engaged in tearing up the railroad and de troying with a promiser stroying with a promiscuous confusion everything they could get at. Had they been aware of the near

proximity of Gen. Hooker, and the ease with which his capture might have been accomplished, they yould certainly have paid us a visit. Spice umerable, seldom missing an opportunity hear of this lost chance with despair. The re oissance having obtained the knowledge which he telegraph was incompetent to bestow, the train took the back track, and served to add additions confusion to the already confused idea of the "situation" which soldiers and citizens alike at presen I write this letter without knowing how or when t will reach its destination. Intelligence from the

North is much sought for, and a newspaper from Saltimore, Philadelphia, or New York, would command any price within the modest range of the The destruction of a wagon train of the army, near Rockville, on Sunday morning, is an occur-rence which occasions much comment. The wagons destroyed numbered one hundred and fifty, and were loaded with Govenrment stores. They were in the rear guard of the moving army, and were an easy capture to the guerilla force of the enemy. Late issues of Southern papers confirm the state-

nent that Mr. Vallandigham has sailed from Wilmington for Nassau, which place he has reached ere The Examiner thus speaks of the flight: "Mr. Vallandigham is no longer in the Confederacy. He has sailed from Wilmington, and so many days ago that ere this he is either safe on British or deck, or captured again by his admirers at Washington.
"Mr. Vallandigham, when thrust into our lines.

presented himself as a prisoner to our authorities and was so held while in our limits. He requested an exit from one of our ports, and it was accorde "We are very glad, indeed, that the matter wa managed as it was, and has terminated as it has done. It is just what we suggested as the best for all the parties concerned, and most likely to frustrate Lincoln's amiable designs.

"We probably shall soon hear of Vallandigham in Canada, and next of his crossing the line in great triumph as Governor of Ohio." P. S.-I send this letter by special messenger. The

Threatened Invasion of Ohio. DINCINNATI, June 30.—A committee of City Councils and citizens had an interview with General urnside, last night, in relation to the defence of

the city. The committee adjourned, without action, to meet gain this morning. There was a general suspension of business at Co ibus yesterday. A meeting was also held at the State House and dressed by Governor Tod, who said he had information that it was the design of the rebels to enter Ohio within the next month. A committee of citizens was appointed to adopt

Funeral of Admiral Foote. NEW HAVEN, June 30 .- The ceremonies atten ng the burial of the late Admiral Foote in this city to-day were the most imposing ever witnessed in this State. The military escort was large, and the Sovernor and staff, State officers, and members of civil authorities of the cities of New Haven and ment. The stores were closed, and mostly draped in The remains lay in state in the State House from 0 until 2 o'clock, when, escorted by a company of marines, they were borne to the Centre Church where the Rev. Dr. Leonard Baker, assisted by the Rev. Drs. Dutton and Cleveland, conducted the exercises. At half past 4 o'clock the military, commanded by Major General Russell, and the civic rocession, in charge of Benjamin Noves, Esq., thousand citizens were assembled. The pall-bearers were Admirals Gregory, Smith, Stringham, Davis, and Stewart, and Capt. Simpson, in the passage of the coffin to the hearse. The procession, after

passing through a few of the principal streets, conveyed, amid the sound of tolling bells and booming cannon, the departed hero to the City Cemetery At the grave Professor Harwood read the burial service, when the last volleys were fired, and the chieftain's form passed from mortal sight.

[Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 OFF GALVESTON, June 18. On the 27th of May there were at least one hu dred vessels off the mouth of the Rio Grande, waiting to be freighted with cotton. Sixty-five were up the river loading at Matamoros. This amount of shipping is unusual in these waters. I have notice several vessels from New York, none of which displayed the American flag. Many of the vessels off the mouth of the river had their cargoes, but delayed to sail in consequence of information that a man-ofseem, a vessel cannot leave Galveston without the fact being immediately known at Matamoros. Ships in Mexican waters are of course safe. The Montezuma, French war steamer, is lying of the mouth of the Rio Grande, for what purpose is

not known. Certainly not to maintain a blockade for ships of all nations have communication with the shore, and at one time I actually saw a smal steamer, with Mexican colors, moving unmolested through the shipping.

General Miramon is at Matamoros, with a few

followers, still refusing to join the Mexican forces o resist the French. General Bee, commanding the force of rebels, frequently visits the vessels. His force is said to be four thousand men, but it is probable he has not ported, it is singular that he should have permitted a United States steamer to have destroyed property, valued at one hundred thousand dollars, entrusted to his care, at Brazos Santiago, Point Isabel The few troops which protected Brownsville have been withdrawn to strengthen Magruder's force and will advance on those points which Banks i supposed to be unable to protect.

Trial Trip of the Shenandoah. BOSTON, June 30.—The new sloop-of-war Shenandoah, from Philadelphia, arrived here this afternoon, having made a highly successful trial trip. She attained with great ease a speed of 12½ knots, with out canvas, and. her officers consider her equal, in not superior, to any sloop-of-war afloat. Captain D. B Ridgely is in command; J. S. Skerritt is licutenant commander, and E. M. Guild, paymaster. Her complement of seamen will be made up at this noot.

VE BOOK OF COPPERHEADS.-Under this titl Mr. Leypoldt, 1323 Chestnut street, has published pictorial, poetical, and political brochure, which hit he Copperheads all round, in a smart manner, and in their weakest points. It is framed on the plan of "The Book of Nonsense," by Edmund Lear, the famous Greek scholar, which was lately republished here by Mr. W. P. Hazard, and over which thousands have laughed. Mr. Leypoldt's poet and artist hit the Copperheads generally, devoting their parti-cular attention to William B. Reed, Benjamin and Fernando Wood, Vallandigham, Governor Seymour, the Rev. "War Horse" Chambers, Colonel Wall, "J. B.," George M. Wharton, ex-Governor Bigle and others of the same school. The rhymes, albeit primitive, are amusing. The illustrative engravings rough and racy. "Reed and reflect," are the final

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS So great a degree of success has attended the exhibition of this excellent school of art this season that the managers have been induced to keep open doors until the 11th of next month. Thus all of our to the studio and the picture-gallery, but who have as regularly as they could desire this season, wi have a further opportunity presented them for grati-fying their inclinations. We should add that the ceeds of the Fourth of July exhibition will be devoted to the Sanitary Commission. ENGLISH PICTORIALS.-From Mr. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, we have the Illustrated Londo

News of June 13. It is a first-rate number, containing all the news of the week, and thirty fine engravings. NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS.-Mr. Nixon will soon give a novel entertainment in this city, with a Syro-Arabic troop of male and female acrobats and jugglers. Two female gymnasts, who will be the first to appear in America, and Eaton Stone, the great rider, will be among the leading per-

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M. LATER FROM HARRISBURG.

Rebels Retreat beyond Carlisle PROBABLE DESTRUCTION OF THE BARRACKS. The Army of the Potomac to be Engaged.

Danger Still Imminent. REPULSE OF THE REBELS NEAR

MECHANICSBURG. Troops Pouring in from all Quarters.

PLEASANTON HARASSING THE ENEMY.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A REBEL

TRAIN FOUR MILES LONG. Lee Probably Withdrawing Towards York.

HARRISBURG, June 30 .- A citizen of Carlisle, who left there at 11 o'clock this morning, arrived here this fternoon. He states that all the infantry, amountng to 9,000, with 40 pieces of artillery, left there this norning, taking the road towards Gettysburg. On nis way he met nothing but cavalry pickets. During their stay in Carlisle they occupied the Barracks and grounds, and the other most prominent buildings which were vacant. The citizens vere compelled to furnish rations, so far as their eans would admit. During yesterday the officers appeared uneasy,

or fear that their trains would be destroyed, which vere some distance in the rear. Our informant also states that yesterday there rrived one hundred prisoners, which the rebels had aptured at Gettysburg. They were taken to the arracks grounds and robbed of their boots, shoez, and valuables, after which they were let go, to work their way home bare-footed as best they could. The rebel officers said that they did not design rning the barracks, as they intended to return and occupy them, but at three o'clock this aftercon a loud explosion was heard in that direction, and it is believed that they have been blown up. Private property was generally respected, but all the shoe and drug stores were cleared. Some of the nen paid for goods in green-backs, and a few in gold and silver. The main body of the army was in the vicinity of Shippensburg. The rebels stated their lestination was Harrisburg, but thought, probably, they might be compelled to fight the Army of the Potomac before accomplishing their objects The danger to Pennsylvania and the North is still mminent, everything depending upon the encounter between Lee and General Meade. If our army should be descated we should have no hope, except in large armies to be raised in the North. No effort

Cavalry Skirmish Near Mechanicsburg-The Rebels Forced to Retire. HARRISBURG, June 30-11 P. M.-Some citizens

anizations everywhere.

should be spared to bring forward the military or

of Carlisle, who have just arrived, confirm the statenents already given. A skilmish took place this evening about six o'clock, near Mechanicsburg, between our advance and some rebel cavalry, who had two pieces of artillery. Our troops had four pieces, and the firing was kept up quite briskly for some time, when the ebels were forced to leave. The farmers living near where it occurred state that the rebels had 10 killed. Our loss was a lieutenant and private wounded The new troops are said to have behaved well. The Governor to-night received a despatch from Gen. Naglee, stating that the following regiments, whose time is about expiring, having received the onsent of the War Department, tender their serrices for the defence of Pennsylvania as long as here is an armed rebel this side of the Potomac: The 158th, 168th, 171st, and 175th Pennsylvania; and the Sth, 46th, and 51st from Massachusetts. They have been accepted.

The Caledonia furnace, in Franklin county, owned y Thaddeus Stevens, was visited by the rebel while they occupied York, and everything burned. Fresh troops are pouring in to-night by thousand Everything is quiet to-night.

Pleasanton Near Gettysburg—A Great Capture Reported. HARRISBURG, June 30 .- [Special to New York Herald.]-A portion of Gen. Lee's army has passed own the valley towards Shippensburg. Gen. Ewer has moved to Troy and got in the flank of the rebel advance before Harrisburg. The enemy have been driven back nine miles from Mechanicsburg. It is reported that Gen. Pleasanton and our forces are in the vicinity of Gettysburg, and have captured a rebel train four miles long. Six rebel spies have been taken in Spottsville, and rrested in Reading.

taken in irons to Philadelphia. Three more were A train of contrabands from Harrisonburg, Va., has arrived from Chambersburg. A gentleman who passed through the rebel force represents Longstreet's and Ewell's rebel corps as General Ewen is advancing west to ascertain the

enemy's whereabouts. Grand Rendezvous at Reading. Two thousand troops have been raised in Readng. One regiment is complete, 1040 strong. Two amps have been organized at Reading, and it is expected that 25,000 men will rendezvous there this

Affairs in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 30.-Martial law having been leclared, the following orders have been issued by General Schenck: * Until further orders, no arms or ammunition shall be sold by any dealer, or other person, within the city or county of Baltimore without a permit from the general commanding the military department. Until further orders, no person will be permitted o leave the city of Baltimore without a pass properly signed by the Provost Marshal, and any one attempting to violate this order shall be promptly arrested and brought before the Provost Marshal for

examination.
Urtil further notice, no one will be permitted to pass the Barricades, or into or out of the city, between the hours of 10 P. M. and 4 A. M., without giving the proper countersign to the guard in charge. Until further orders, no club; house or other place of like resort shall remain open without permission given by the general commanding. All bars, coffee-houses, drinking-saloons, and other

places of like resort, shall be closed between the nours of 8 P. M. and 8 A. M. Until further orders, the general commanding directs that stores, shops, manufactories, and other places of business, other than apothecary shops and printing offices of the daily journals, be closed at 5 P. M., for the purpose of giving the patriotic citizens an opportunity to drill and make themselves expert in the use of arms.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Open to Fre-

BALTIMORE, June 30, 1 o'clock P. M. The mail

derick-Military Movements.

rain that left Baltimore at 8.15 has just arrived at Monocacy. The timber for the burned bridges, sent ut on that train, was unloaded, and the bridge rebuilt in twenty-five minutes, and the train crossed General Meade, so soon as he took command of e Army of Potomac, issued his orders for a general movement, and in a few hours relieved both altimore and Washington of all present fear of a rebel invasion. We apprehend there is not a rebel in arms within thirty miles of Baltimore, and none on this side of the Potomac within a similar distance of Washington. We are gratified to announce that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was repaired last night, the bridge at Piney Run restored, and that the train vhich left this morning for Frederick and Harper's Ferry has gone through without interruption.

The rebel cavalry which yesterday attacked a company of the 1st Delaware Cavalry at Westminster, and drove them towards the city, was doubtless the advance guard of Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, leading the way across the country through Baltimore county, to enable them to join the main rebel army in the vicinity of York and Gettysburg.

The response of the Union Leagues of the city last night to the call of General Schenck for the public defence was most prompt and enthusiastic. We learn from a citizen of Westminster, who arrived here this morning, that the 1st Delaware Cavalry made a most excellent fight, and fought with sabres and revolvers when first attacked, until the enemy appeared in overwhelming numbers. There were no more than sixty of the Delaware cavalry in

the command having reached the city. Lee Withdrawing to York-Lancaster Threatened. NEW YORK, June 30 .- A special despatch to the World from Harrisburg, says that Lee is probably withdrawing towards York. Our forces are moving out to reconnoitre. Lancaster is threatened, according to a despatch just received from there.

the engagement, and it is feared that the greater

portion of them were killed, wounded, or cantured

not more than fifteen out of a hundred and ten in

REBEL reports of the 24th ult. state that on the 22d General Grant attacked Vicksburg along the whole line, met with a repulse, losing ten thousand men, and was then in full retreat.

FURTHER FROM VICKSBURG

GEN. LOGAN CAPTURES A FORT. HEAVY GUNS MOUNTED IN IT. The Bombardment Incessant.

THE END APPROACHING.

One of the Rebel Forts Blown Up-Another CHICKASAW BAYOU, June 25, via CAIRO, June 0.—Port Hudson-has not been taken, though Gen. Grant was deceived by a false report to that effect, given out before the landing of a boat from below. The war vessel Arizona arrived on Tuesday night, naving passed around Port Hudson by the Atcha-

The firing here has been quicker, in consequence of the intense heat. We have gained possession of nother fort on the left. The despatch-boat General Lyon has arrived from Yazoo Landing, with advices to the morning of the 26th. There had been fighting all day Thursday in he rear of Vicksburg, and on the right. One of the

ebel forts had been blown up, causing a terrible con-The steamer Lyon was fired upon at Cypress send, on her trip down, by a rebel battery. The ebel fire was returned, and the rebels were driven ff, with the loss of several killed and wounded. CHICAGO, June 30.—A special Memphis despatch, of the 29th, says the steamer New Kentucky brings lews from General Logan's division, which had aken an important fort from the enemy. He pined and blew up one corner on Saturday, and hus producing a break in the walls, our troops ntered. The rebels fought with reckless courage, ut were forced to yield. General Logan had al-

Heavy firing was going on all the time at Vicksourg. Gen. Grant continues to contract his lines and is daily making near approaches to the enemy's works. Gen. Logan has an inside position.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. NEW YORK, June 30 .- A special despatch from Innchester, Tenn., dated to-day, says our whole irmv is well concentrated at that point, and advancing on Tullahoma as fast as the wretched conlition of the roads permits,

It is certain that the rebels are in strong force at fullahoma, but the question whether they will conest our advance there is still unsettled. Col. Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry is try-

ng to destroy the Chattanooga railroad south of DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Magruder and Breckinridge in Rear of NEW YORK, June 30 .- Passengers per steamer Coumbia, from New Orleans, state that the bombardnent had as yet made little impression on the works at Port Hudson. The cautious movements of General Bank indicated that he relied less for ultimate success on his troops than the lack of supplies in the garrison. The position of our army is such that the gunboats cannot co-operate, and all firing by hem had ceased. There is said to be a large army, under Magruder

and Breckinridge, in the rear of General Banks, whose object seems to be to surround him or cut of his supplies. Magruder's force is estimated at 12,000 and Breckinridge's at 17,000. Guerillas infest the river, and a large quantity of supplies for General Banks' army has been cap-A strong rebel force had made a raid into Donaldsonville, but were repulsed by the gunboats.

The steamers St. Mary's and Crescent sailed from

New Orleans on the morning of the 24th to bring oack our troops from Brashear City, in the vicinity of which is a large rebel force. Kentucky to be Invaded! CINCINNATI, June 30 .- A special despatch to the Commercial from Central Kentucky says: "Matters on the Cumberland river wore ming aspect. The rebels are represented

ening aspect. The receil are represented to be in force at Albany. They are said to number 50,000 men, and are commanded by Pegram and Marshall, who are preparing to advance into Kentucky from Welker and Cumberland Gaps.

"The advance of the rebel force entered Columbia yesterday. The character of the rebel movement has not yet been fully-developed, but those in com-mand of our forces are confident of their ability to repel any attack the enemy may be likely to

New York Harbor Defences. ALBANY, June 30 .- Governor Seymour has orlered Inspector General Miller, of New York, to and Brooklyn. They are to be drilled in artillery s well as infantry practice, with the view of placing

hem in the fortifications. THE CITY.

Preparations for the Defence of Philadelphia. Troops Rapidly Organizing. GREAT ACTIVITY AMONG OUR CITIZENS.

The work of recruiting and organizing the various military organizations progressed satisfactorily yes-terday. Our public thoroughfares did not present such a scene of confusion as on the previous day. There appeared to be more system in all matters. and things worked harmoniously.

The following important order was issued by Gen. Dana yesterday : HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1863.

It is announced that all troops enlisting for three months will be mustered into the service of the State, under the proclamation of Governor Curtin, and that they will be armed, equipped, and supplied by the United States, by my order.

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

MANUFACTURERS' MEETING. At the Franklin Institute, also, an adjourned meeting of manufacturers was held. A large attendance testified to the interest of the occasion, Many large capitalists and manufacturers were pre-

Many large capitalists and manufacturers were present.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. John P. Verree. Mr. Towne presided, and Mr. Vaughan Merrick acted as secretary. The resolutions submitted at the previous meeting were taken up. They pledge the manufacturers to close their manufactories, &c., at noon, to allow their hands time to drill, and to secure them half pay during the time of the emergency, or while absent on military duty. Capt. Levy, of the Penn Iron Works, stated that the works of the firm he represented had been closed at noon on Monday, and they would continue to be so closed while the emergency continues. The hands had unanimously resolved to form themselves into a military organization, to be called the Penn Guards. Provision had also been made for the care of their families during their absence in military service.

Considerable discussion arose as to the time to be devoted to drilling, and as to the best period of the day to be appropriated to the purpose.

While this matter was under debate, Mr. Vaughn Merrick urged strongly that in order to make the closing of places of business general, it should be made absolutely imperative, by the authorities, either civil or military, and that all should be compelled to perform their duties as citizens.

Several gentlemen said they had urged upon the Mayor the propriety of some such measure, but that officer had stated that he possessed no power. It was in the hands of the military commandant.

General Dana had stated that he possessed no power. General Dana had stated that he possessed the authority (delegated to him by the President) to de-clare martial law, but he was not yet persuaded of

its necessity or propriety. Several manufacturers stated that they had closed their places of business entirely, and induced their men to enrol themselves for three months, and they had secured for them part pay during their absence in military service. It was generally conceded that manufactories engaged in doing Government work should be excep-tions to the rule of closing, so far as this work is After several amendments had been offered, and voted down, the original resolution to close daily at soon was adopted. It was also determined to recommend to employers to make adequate provision for the families of those who may enter into the State service for three months.

It was on motion resolved that a committee be appointed to wait upon General Dana, to request him to order the closing of all the drinking saloons in the city.

appointed to wait upon General Dana, him to order the closing of all the drinking saloons in the city.

It was further resolved, that if General Dana should decline to accede to this request, that he be then desired to close them between twelve o'clock noon and midnight.

Miessus, Baird, Briggs, and Sellers, were appointed to form the committee under the resolutions.

After some discussion on matters connected with the crisis, the meeting, adjourned.

The following are the resolutions, in full, as they were adopted by the meeting, and furnished us by the secretary, Mr. Merrick:

Resolved, That the establishments we represent shall for the present be worked during the first half of each day only, thus, securing half wages to those who may enlist as "Minute Men," and giving to them an opportunity for organizing and drilling during the other half of the day.

Resolved, That we recommend employers to pledge themselves that the families of the workmen respectively employed by them, who may enlist for active service, shall receive from date of muster till that of honorable discharge half their present wages, or other adequate support.

Resolved, That we recommend employers, in order

honorable discharge hair their present wages, or other adequate support.

Resolved, That we recommend employers, in order to insure the proper drilling of the workmen, that they will not employ those who, while fit for military duty, neglect to drill in the afternoons set aside for the purpose.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait on Gen. Dana, and request him to order the closing of drinking saloons entirely, or at least from noon till midnight. THE "1812" VETERANS.

Yesterday morning an extensive meeting of the soldiers of the war of 1812 was held in the Supreme Court room. The purpose was to adopt measures suitable to the present crisis. The oldest soldier present was Colonel Robert Carr, the only surviving field officer of the regular army in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware; and the other members were sixty five years of age and up-Alderman Peter Hay, president, was in the chair, Alderman Peter Hay, president, was in the chair, and John H. Frick secretary.

Colonel Cephas G. Childs moved that a committee of five be appointed to consider what measures are proper to be adopted by this meeting.

Remarks were made by Colonel Childs, Colonel J.S. Warner, Captain George Emerick, Col. Jas. Page, Hiram Ayres, Matthew Newkirk, and Capt. Lombaert, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. The President then appointed Colonel Cephas G. Childs, Colonel James Page, Matthew Newkirk, Colonel Robert Carr, and Captain George Emerick, the committee. the committee.

On motion of Colonel Childs, the President, Peter Hay, was added to the committee.

After some timesthe committee reported, through the chairman, the following resolutions, which were considered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the soldiers of the war of 1812, although gray-headed, and many of us mearly four-score years of age, having devoted a portion of our youth to the service of our country, in expelling a foreign foe, are now ready to take any position that maybe assigned us in this emergency, and in which we may be found useful in defending our city, driving the rebels from our soil, and quelling this wicked

ebellion.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be, and Resolved, That the Executive Committee be, and they are hereby, authorized to wait upon the proper authorities and tender our services to them.

Resolved, That in addition to any duty we may be called upon now to perform, each one of us will provide himself with a musket, carbridge-box, bayonet-scabbaid, and belt, with full rounds of ball cartridge, and be ready, upon call, to take such position as may be assigned us by the proper officer.

The Executive Committee are George Emerick, Joseph P. Le Clerg, J. H. Fisier, Francis Cooper,

Cephas G. Childs, John Thompson, and Matthew Newkirk, and the president, Peter Hay, ex officio. A recess of ten minutes was taken, during which the Executive Committee waited upon his Honor Alexander Henry, Mayor of the city, and tendered the services of the veterans for the defence of the city, under the foregoing resolution. The Mayor expressed great gratification that the soldiers of the war of 1812 should take \$\frac{1}{2}\$ this measure so energetically, and so promptly offer their services for the defence of the city of Philadelphia, as well as to assist in putting down this wicked rebellion. He then accepted the offer of their services, and at the proper time would assign them their duties.

On motion of Mr. Newkirk, it was ordered that the Mayor be furnished with a copy of the proceedings. Cephas G. Childs, John Thompson, and Matthew

On Monday evening, at a meeting of the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Philadelphia, in the Eighth-street church, the following paper was offered by Drs. Dales and Cooper, and adopted:

Whereas, Our Commonwealth has been invaded by an armed band of soldiers, which is already extending its ravages over many of our towns, and is at this time making as attempt to take possession of the capital of our State, and doubtless has it in view to enter our beloved city, should it not meet with an effectual resistance; and whereas, a call has been made by the Governor of our State and the Mayor of our city, to all our citizens, to do what they can to drive back the invading foe; and whereas, loyalty to the State is a sacred duty: therefore, A CHURCH COURT. Resolved, That we recommend to all the people under our care to give a cordial feaponse to the call. Resolved, That the members of this Prefoytery here pledge to our authorities our determination to do all that we can to support them in their efforts to defend our country, our State, and our city.

Resolved, That we earnestly exhort our people to lay the great interests of their country before the throne of Grace.

THE HON. CHAS. J. BIDDLE IN THE STATE SERVICE.

throne of Grace.

THE HON. CHAS. J. BIDDLE IN THE STATE SERVICE.
The copy below of Judge Woodward's letter gives the information that Hon. Charles J. Biddle has resigned the appointment of chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, "in order to give, as a private soldier, or in any sphere that may be open to him, his whole exertions for the defence of our invaded Commonwealth."

Hon. Charles J. Biddle:

DEAR SIR: I have received the communication of your wish "to resign the position of chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in order to give, as a private soldier, or in any sphere that may be open for you, your whole exertions for the defence of our invaded Commonwealth." As the consist manship was accepted by you with the express understanding that it was not to prevent your complicance with any call to military service which you might deem obligatory upon you, I cheerfully consent, so far as I have any interest in your movements, to your resort to arms in defence of the State. Indeed, much as I should regret to lose your services at the head of the committee, I nevertheless earnestly desire you to go, if possible, to take with you men enough to expel the invaders from our borders. The Governor's proclamation of the 26th instant is a specific demand for State defence. "You will be mustered into the service of the State," he says, "for the period of ninety days, but will be required to serve only so much of that period of the muster as the safety of our people and honor of our State may require." There ought to be such an instant uprising of young men in response to this call as shall be sufficient to assure the public safety, and to teach the world that no hostile foot can with impunity tread the soil of Pennsylvania.

I am, very truly, yours,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

PHILADELIPHIA, 28th June, 1863.

There are about 17 regiments forming in this city. eady mounted two heavy guns in the abandoned

LIST OF REGIMENTS FORMING. There are about 17 regiments forming in this city, in addition to the hundreds of detached companies

And about 17 regiments forming in this city, in addition to the hundreds of detached companies now organized and drilling. They are as follows:
Four regiments of the Reserve Brigade.
Two Union League Regiments.
An infantry regiment of the Home Guard, under command of Col. J. Ross Snowden.
The National Guard Regiment.
Washington Grays Artillery Regiment.
Col. Robert M. Lee's regiment.
The Merchants' League Regiment.
Colonel Day's Coal Regiment.
Ninth Pennsylvania Militia Regiment.
Corn Exchange Guards.
Navy Yard Regiment.
The Methodist Regiment.
The Methodist Regiment.
These regiments should all be filled to-day by the very farthest.

OUR FORTIFICATIONS. To-day about seven hundred laborers of the various city government departments will be sent to work on the fortifications. All persons desiring employment are requested to call at once upon the supervisors of the Highway Department, or at the office at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. The present work upon the chreater is anticle. The present work upon the streets is entirely sus-pended. They will be well paid for their labor. THE POST-OFFICE EMPLOYEES.

Yeaterday morning the post-office employees had a meeting, and a company of one hundred was organized. They reported for duty at General Dana's headquarters. THE NATIONAL GUARDS. Lieutenant Colonel George Magee is now forming a second regiment of National Guards. The regiment is for the defence of the State. The head quarters are in Arch street, above Sixth. The members met yesterday morning and made a street parade, accompanied by a band of music. They numbered between one and two hundred, were all armed and marched exceedingly well. THE PROVOST GUARD.

The Broad and Cherry-street Hospital has been fitted up as barracks for the Provost Guard. It was occupied on Monday afternoon. Yesterday morning the Guard, numbering seven hundred men, under command of Lieutenant Colodel Frink, provost marghal, made a parade. They were accompanied by a band of music and a full drum corps, and presented a fine appearance. THE UNION LEAGUE.

It has already been stated that the Union League intended raising a regiment. Instead of one, however, the organization of two regiments has been completed, and the ranks are nearly full. It is now proposed to raise a brigade, and there is no doubt that two regiments in addition to those already mentioned will be formed. Recruiting stations are located in various places, and men are enrolling their names quite rapidly. The troops raised under the auspices of the League are uniformed and equipped from a fund subscribed by the members of the League. Birgfeld's Brigade Band has been engaged to assist in obtaining recruits. THE INDEPENDENCE CITY GUARD.

THE INDEPENDENCE CITY GUARD.

On Monday evening the Independence City Guard.
Capt. Wm. Milward, met at their armory. They elected their officers, and the large and spacious room was filled by our principal business men, who enrolled themselves as members for the defence of the city, or provost duty. In a few minutes the required number of one hundred men was enrolled, and a large number entered for a second company. They made a parade in the evening to the Union League House. M. C. Blount was the gentleman who presented the company with a donation of \$1,000, as before mentioned.

THE GRAY RESERVES. THE GRAY RESERVES. THE GRAY RESERVES.

The several companies of First Regiment Gray Reserves organized themselves on Monday evening as the Gray Reserves Minute Men for city defence, to be equipped, armed, and uniformed by General Dana, and to report especially to him. Enthusiastic meetings took place at armories of Companies A and C at the same time. Company C, under the able and accomplished Captain George W. Gardener, will receive a few more good men, armory 808 Market street.

cet street. THE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS The discharged soldiers inaugurated yesterday norning military companies for State defence, and were recruiting at the County-Court House. The home depende cavalry.

The formation of four or five regiments of cavalry for home defence, selected from such members of the community as possess horses, has become a matter of stringent urgency. All who possess them might be made use of. The city might furnish the equipments. The despatch received here from Oxford, Ohester county, Pa., by the Postmaster of the city, and which announces the appearance of rebel scouts in Harford county, Maryland, on the Susquehanna, immediately opposite Chester county, is a noticeable matter of consideration. Those desirous of ferming cavalry regiments for scouting purposes THE HOME DEFENCE CAVALRY. forming cavalry regiments for accuting purposes near the city are requested by the Postmaster, for the purpose of appointing a rendezvous, to report to him, at the post office. THE MISSING COMPANIES OF COL. THOMAS' REGI-MENT SAFE.

From an individual who came east, yesterday morning, information was gleaned that he saw Col. W. B. Thomas, of the 20th Regiment P. M., with Companies B. D. E. and F. of his command at Bainbridge, late on Monday afternoon. The regiment had been detailed to guard the bridges, &c. along twenty-two miles of the Northern Central Railroad, and when the rebels advanced, the companies and men on picket and guard duty made the best of their way to headquarters. Col. Thomas was in good health and spirits last evening. The companies reported missing have all turned up with the exception of one or two members.

THE MERCHANTS' REGIMENT. The Merchants' Regiment is rapidly filling up, seven companies being full, or nearly so. This will be one of the finest organizations in this city. UNION PRAYER MEETING. The Rev. Dr. Carden, of the Church of the Intercessor, Spring Garden street, above Broad, will hold a Union prayer meeting, at the church, every evening, between 8 and 9 o'ciock.

THE COAL REGIMENT. Six companies of as fine, hardy, solid men as any one might wish to see, have already been organized under the supervision of the wholesale coal dealers. Four more companies are wanted. The coal dealers have patriotically responded to the crisis, raised an ample fund, and to each man an enlisting bounty of \$25 is given from this fund. Here is a fine opportunity for four companies to fill the quota. The six companies will be mustered in to-day.

THE PATRIOTIC RAILROAD COMPANY. The PATRICTIC MALEROAD COMPANY.
In accordance to orders the dépôt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Thirteenth and Market (fieight department), was closed for the purpose of allowing their employees time to drill, which was responded to by seventy or eighty men, after which an address was delivered by Colonel William H. Dinmore, in his usual patriotic style. Dinmore, in his usual patriotic style.

FIRST REGIMENT GEAY RESERVES.

The following is a complete list of the field, staff, and company officers of the 1st Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, R. B., P. S., V. M:
Colonel, Chas. S. Smith; Lieutenant Colonel, Issac Starr, Jr.; Major Frank P. Nicholson; Adjutant, Geo. S. Bethel; Quartermaster, A. R. Foering; Paymaster, Wm. H. Kern; Surgeon, Wm. L. Atlee, First Assistant, Drysdale, Second Assistant, John H. Pratt; Chaplain, Rev. Huntington; Sergeant Major, John butherford, Jr.; Quartermaster Sergeant, E. M. Watson; Drum Major, Benj. G. S. Wilks.

Company A. Captain, Jas. D. Kevser: 1st Lieut. Company A, Captain, Jas. D. Keyser; 1st Lieut., George F. Delleker; 2d Lieut., W. W. Hollings-worth. Company B., Captain, Chas. Jones; 1st Lieut., John McCreight; 2d Lieut., Geo. Dodd, Jr., Company C. Captain, Wm. W. Allen; 1st Lieut., John W. Powell; 2d Lieut., J. L. Bell. John W. Powell; 2d Lieut., J. L. Bell.

Company D. Captain, J. Eoss Clark; 1st Lieut.,
C. K. Ide; 2d Lieut., O. E. Willis.
Company E. Captain, J. Loudenslager; 1st Lieut.,
James Mildoon; 2d Lieut., H. Garriagues.
Company F. Captain, H. C. Kennedy; 1st Lieut.,
B. M. Dusenbury; 2d Lieut., R. M. Banks.
Company G. Captain, H. J. White; 1st Lieut.,
James C. Wray; 2d Lieut., George W. Wharton.
Company H. Captain, Geo. W. Kerns; 1st Lieut.,
—; 2d Lieut., M. L. Johnson.
Company H. Captain, G. West Blake; 1st Lieut.,
Wm. Maris, Jr.; 2d Lieut., J. C. Sullivan.
Company K, Captain, W. W. Keyes; 1st Lieut.,
D. Woilpper; 2d Lieut., S. H. Safford.
Battery L., (Union Artillery Guard.) 1st Lieut.
commanding, B. Frismuth; 2d Lieut., John Jenks.
THE CUITZENS OF THE LOWER WARDS IN MOTION.
Last evening a meeting of the citizens of the Last evening a meeting of the citizens of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth wards was held at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of organizing. Patriotic speeches were made by Col. Philip S. White, John M. Butler, Capt. Zarracher, of the 29th Pennsylvanis Volunteers, and William Moran. A number of names were enrolled. A number of names were enrolled.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENTS ASKED TO REMAIN
IN PHILADELPHIA.

Last evening a committee of Councils repaired to
the Baltimore dépôt for the purpose of consulting
with the officers of two discharged nine-months regiments from New Hampshire, who were expected
to arrive on their way home. The committee were
authorized to offer a bounty of \$5 per week to each
man of the regiment who would remain in Philastelphia during the present emergency.

KEYSTONE BATTERY.

The Verstone Battery, numbering one hundred

The Keystone Battery, numbering one hundred and twenty men, will be mustered into the service this morning. The organization will use the twenty-pound battery at the City Arsenal, and will be commanded by Captain S. G. Thompson, an artillery officer of reputation. HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, PA, June 30, 1863.—General Orders, No. 3.—Mr. Theodore H. Butler is hereby appointed a volunteer aid-de-camp upon the staff of the Major General Commanding, with the rank of first lieutenant, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Lieutenant Butler will report for duty to Lieutenant Colonel William D. Whipple, for the purpose of assisting him in raising troops. By command of Major Gen. Dans.

CYRUS S. HALDEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.