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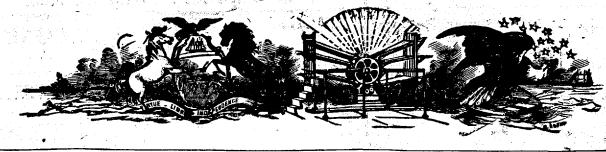
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je26-4m* 217 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863,

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. store. They requested him to state the lowest he

Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, June 28, 1863. Your correspondent, who has for several weeks past been a chronicler within the lines of the military department of Major Gen. Schenck, involuntarily finds himself this morning within the lines of the Army of the Potomac. The transition was, at least for him, through no change of base, for he ontinues at a place, which, a few days ago, no one lared dream would be visited by Gen. Hooker's army. Without seeking it, I have found that army, and am glad to greet it, as the mainstay and salvation in this dark hour of the nation. To indicate further than already intimated, the present position of that army is neither my design nor desire. Suffice it to say that I find it in motion, full of hope and spirit, and confident of a new achievement, and spirit, and confident of a new achievement, such as will endear it forever to the memory and gratitude of the country. A groving army of the dimensions and character of the Army of the Potomac presents to the heart and eye one of those impressive sights which the lapse of years cannot efface. Materially considered, such a spectacle possesses grandeur and clarm that nothing else can

parallel. The eye rests unwearily upon the faces and forms of the war-worn veterans, fatigued by long days and nights of continued marching, an their countenances beaming the bravery and patriotm that challenge comparison in all the annals of warfare; the long line of infantry, in measured read and steady step; the successions of grim artillery and cavalry innumerable, filling the air with clouds of dust, obscuring riders and horses alike; the wagon trains guarded on either side by details rom the infantry and mounted service; the mules. the teamsters, the provision stores—these pass before you, and with the clanking of sabres, the rumbling of wheels, and the noise of men, an impression is made upon the bystander which lasts him his life time. Glorious war, in all its pride, pomp and circumstance, is realized, and you do not wonder that so many men desert the peaceful walks of civil life and forget, in the satisfaction of

so much excitement and stir, the privations and life-risks of the soldier. But how more impressive and solemn does this scene grow when we remember the objects which gathered in one communion the men from so many parts of the same country!—men dif fering from each other in everything except a patriotism which is their common boad of Union. The armed men, continuing for three days past, and the close of which I am not competent to designate—one for which I beg to express to chance my gratitude—is never to be forgotten. Was an army ever in blatter trim, or ever more determined to do its duty? Its looks definitely answer, "never." All are confident; all are brave; and while conscious of an over-shadowing responsibility, all are sanguine and de-THE SPIRIT OF THE ARMY—GEN. MEADE'S

POPULARITY.

Before the sub had scarce emerged from night the accone abroad among the moving columns that their plader had been removed, and another, equally revertioned respected had been as signed to the vacancy. Gen. Hooker had been relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Meade, the commander of the 5th tomac, and Gen. Meade, the commander of the 5th Corps, a gallant and distinguished soldier, appointed little criticism of the policy which dictates the change, and a satisfaction prevails in the ranks that is honorable to the men. No growling or expression of dissatisfaction is heard from any lips, for for a commander that, with his removal, would lescommander necessary. The resolution to be faithful to the end still remains, and will continue till peace

ACTIVITY AT HEADQUARTERS. Headquarters has been a busy place to day; the nore so, because of the additional labors which the march imposes. A day or two will suffice to complete the necessary arrangements incident to a change of commanders. A short time hence, and the Army of the Potomac, reinvigorated and burning with renewed spirit, will reach its destination and administer a heavy blow to its autoconist. It pursues the enemy with celerity, and will catch up soon enough to perform the great dee are expected of it.

MIDDLETOWN, Md., June 25, 1863, Middletown is nestled in the middle of the plo resque valley between the Acoccin and South Mountains. It is eight miles from Frederick City tion of the name, we would fancy Middletown to be a neat little mountain village, containing a sufficient number of respectable-looking frame and brick buildings to constitute a main street and this is a very correct idea, if you only imagine, in addition, a few stores, a modest little Wesleyan chapel, a church more pretentious, with four Corinthian pillars in front, and an imitation of a Turkish minaret on top Such is Middletown, as seen through the dust, by for some decades previous, and would have continued armies marched their innumerable hosts through the ountry. But this is by no means the first time the nighty tramp of a large army has echoed among the mountains, and reverberated through the valleys which environ the town. Thousands of armed men have marched, bivouacked, countermarched, fought. and died, in these valleys, among these mountains.

The rebels gave this place the significant sobriquet of "Yankeetown." I presume none of the readers of The Press are innocent enough to imagine whythey so called a village, which, when contrasted with the treasonable town of Boonsboro, is not quite, but altogether loyal. Every imaginable indignity was heaped on the helpless populace—no insult snared, no threat unmade. The ruffians were or the eve of robbing all stores, but were prevented from accomplishing their object by the rapid approach of our troops. The Secession storekeepers take the precaution to close their stores, when the learn the approach of their friends. The poor Union merchants are obliged to sell for useless Confederat scrip, or have their property taken by force. When our soldiers come. Secession merchants have everything opened with great ostentation, and sold for exorbitant prices. When rebels come, they use all heir influence to hunt down and crush the patriotic

main unmolested, but reap a rich harvest from those we contend with, nor bayonets nor cannons. Were ago have been secured. It is the rebel in citizen's diess—your fine looking, easy-going gentleman, who-has his pocketbook full of "greenbacks," and persistently refuses to take Confederate currency in change. Ingratitude, when it joins hands with trea-SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

falls, nothing on earth can make it arise again. South Mountain, though distant from where I now write five miles, appears to be at the very foot of this street. There is a misty appearance about its summit, which longs to touch with its lips the fleecy, wayward clouds that float lazily above. But its sides are so gently sloping, so deliciously fresh are no cannon, no cavalry, no rebels concealed in its It is quite true that a considerable number of the rebel army were here, and at Boonsboro, last Tues day, but they have all gone; as they said, very jocularly, to visit Philadelphia and New York; perand Washington. They really seem to think they whether they can return at pleasure. I can assure you the passes on South Mountain have not been fortified by the enemy; they know what a difficult how very inconvenient it is to pick up their dead after the conflict, and the impossibility of escape if wounded. No, they are not there. Our pickets are even now at Boonsboro—one division being encamped near that place. The rebel rear guard is at Hagerstown; Stuart and his cavalry passed through there yesterday in great haste. Some talkative to return to Virginia, but I think they fare too well in the rich valley of the Cumberland, to think of retracing their steps to the desolate wilderness they

have left. Will the children of the rich old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania allow them longer to might, with unruffled mien, a feeling of commisera-Supplied in Family or Manufactution for their plundered bretaren ong activer near the that the sister States that hear of Pennsylvania's that the sister States that hear of Pennsylvania's

this morning, the soiled and tattered banners they bore aloft, and listened while the bands at the head of the different brigades played "The Star-spangled Banner," I did not clap my hands nor exclaim magnificent! but inwardly breathed to the God of Battles a fervent prayer for our country's peace—
the weal of the brave men who wheeled past—victory for the Grand Army of the Potomac!

REHEL OUTRAGES IN HAGERSTOWN.
In discoursing with Mr. J. R. Hutter, a resident
of Hagerstown, I learned to what insufferable indignities the Union families of that place had been
subjected. He owned one of the largest jewelry
establishments in Hagerstown, and had gong to great
expense in refitting his store, spending for glass
show-cases, alone, \$1,000. On the entrance of the
rebels the store was securely closed, but they broke Battles a fervent prayer for our country's peace—the weal of the brave men who wheeled past—vic-

open a back window and entered. Everything was carried off—the beautiful show-cases were wantonly possible for Johnston to approach this way. Where lestroyed, and the building damaged in every conhe is, beyond Sartatia, it is said the country is full eivable way. The young man in the store was robbed of all his clothing—of his bed. Not content with plundering the store, they went to Mr. Huttween this and him, is a country bare of subsistence and water. He has, however, one other way of ter's private dwelling, and helped themselves to whatever they fancied. Another gentleman had his whole stock of hats carried off. A number of coming in by the Big Black. But the gunboats i the river, these entrenchments, and the heavy force lying here, render it almost impossible; but that he rebels came to him, and inquired what he would ask will make the effort is probable A REBEL SPY. in "greenbacks" for all the hats he had in the

would sell them for, and they would pay him in greenbacks. One thousand dollars was the price pursued, and, near the Big Black, he abandoned his asked. They took the hats and gave the hatter a horse, and took to the woods. His horse and saddle-Confederate note for \$1,000. The unfortunate man ags, and the two orderlies, were captu remonstrated-begged them to stick to their bargain. All in vain. They laughed at the "poor Yankee," and said they had paid too much already. ately. He escaped, and one that could so ac Exasperated beyond discretion, the injured man told them they came last summer on a similar expedition-hoping to get recruits in Maryland and vithout his papers. plunder in Pennsylvania. "Rut." he rejoined, with The Spirit of our Army. slight tinge of malice in his tones, "you got thrashed at Antietam-came near being all can

used, and left 25,000 of your men that could not be accounted for. This time you will fare worse—you Nothing was so worthless that these covetous rascals did not appropriate—silk dresses, bonnets, bogus jewelry, clothing of all kinds, articles of our noble Army of the Potomac: description. They bring them to Williams port, from thence over the river into Virginia. From Winchester long trains go by night and day. mortifying to read U.S. in large letters on the sides of their wagons. They never paid for them. Will shall take my part in another bloody battle, either they be required to do so? The few Secssion ladies in Maryland or Pennsylvania. You may rest asin Hagerstown were very active in efforts to honor rebel officers. Suppers were eaten amid laughter. and joility; pianos played till the gray dawn stole imperceptibly through the windows upon the exhausted dancers. Every Union person in town was pointed out, and the pent-up malice and envy of the past twelve months found scape-goats in the unforunate Unionists of Hagerstown. They suffered. Now they long for redress. Will they get it?
When thirty or forty thousand men get crowded into a small place, dinners are difficult to be got. On such occasions every one is hungry, and because you have to wait a little longer than usual for dinner one magines himself starved. In this hapless condition I found myself to-day. Every place was crowded with shoulder straps, and I showed my money for nothing—it failed to procure bread. With a strange our army in finer spirits than now. But one devacuum in my stomach and brain I wandered termination appears to possess the rank and file, as through the streags, disconsolately, soothing my spirits with scraps of poetry, which I wished were proaching contest a decisive one.

J. B.

cold meat. As a dernier resort, I concluded to inquire in a fine brick dwelling, a little removed from the bustle of the moving army, if I could get anything to eat. The fervency with which a lady responded "Cer privilege granted me to review this steady stream of stainly," almost paralyzed me. Every act of kindness that genuine hospitality could offer I witness ged in this house. The gentieman, a staunch Union man, had just come home. He left when the rebels came. It is hardly necessary to say why he did so. tance of the kind of which I really know. It is delightful to have in one's mind a few such pleasant

memories of Maryland. SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] MISSISSIPPI RIVER, June 16, 1868. THE FORTIFICATIONS OF VICKSBURG ON THE RIVER FRONT. About a mile below the mouth of the Yazoo river the bend of the Mississippi, which you see marked on the map, commences. It runs east about four to burg, then turns westward about as far as it runs east, turning then southward. The point where it first turns from the direct course, on the Louisiana side, is called Young's Point. On and just here is the mouth of the celebrated canal, running across the bend, coming out just below Vicksburg, perhaps three miles. From Young's Point the shore curves to the left until it comes to where the river turns south to go past the town, making a sharp point, over which we could see the town. Behind this curved bank are placed the mortar-boats, which keep up a continual firing day and night. There is a hill rising from the water's edge above the town, just opposite where the river comes to make its bend, then a hollow, then the hill on which the town is, sloping up from the water, which, just at the south end of the town, trends off to the left from the river, ending rather abruptly. This end is fortified with a heavy work, and from there around to the hill I mentioned first there is a succession of batterics some three miles in extent. This is Vicksburg as fortified on the river front. Walnut Hills are just back and north of the first-mentioned hill, and are

held by our forces. There is a deen wooded hollow men, and the sharpshooters are within a hundred yards of them, readering the working of their guns almost impossible; at least, they had not fired a gun. from it for several days. The mortage boom all the time, more steadily in the morning and evening. ceasing at mid-day. There is a constant rattle of musketry and cannon in the rear, sometimes appearing to be all around, ceasing and beginning from dropping shots to regular volleys. In the morning here is a mist along the river, and the vapor clouds from the cannon lie heavily along the shore and cover the hills and town. When the strong sun gets up they are scattered, and the air is cleared. The ouses are gathered on the hill-side, and creep up over the hill. The white court house stands out in bright relief, with a dark spot on its left corner, where a shell entered, they say. Sometimes a huge lark volume of smoke rises from the midst of the town from some building fired by the shells. It is fine to see the firing from the mortars night. A great belch of flame, the white volume of smoke, then the lighted fuse, like a fire fly, goes up until it hovers over the doomed city—then a quick, seconds after we see the flame of the mortar, we hear its tremendous roar, beating the quivering air, echoing along the hills, reverberating from the through the deep, dark valleys. Some one that had seen prisoner there said that you could stop a wagon anywhere in the town and load it with iron from the

days, so they say it has been going on for the last We marched across the point to the lower landing ture of plank and cordurov roads; I judged it to be between three and five miles. We crossed the rail-road embankment, destitute of rails or ties, however. From the lower landing up to the point oppo site Vicksburg there is a dense growth of cotton wood. The gunboat Benton lies just below the town. The transports lying below bear the marks of hard usage, and the men on them of hard feed the body, pilot-houses, and smoke-stacks are riddled with balls. One, the "Empire City," I observed had two holes through the pilot-house, passing under

the feet of the pilot, not injuring him, but a ball passing through the side of the smoke-stack, glanced and killed him.

that the sister States that hear of Pennsylvania's descoration, may also hear of Pennsylvania as the tomb of the rebellion.

Tennsins of the mansion. The rose puenes and single that the sister States that hear of Pennsylvania's and posts of the fence, are all that remain. About two of the rebellion. desceration, may also hear of Pennsylvania as the tomb of the rebellion.

THE ARMY IN MOTION.

What a grand sight is an army in motion! Leave in the rear the long train of supply wagons, ambulances, and pack-horses. Though indispensable to thing to its martial spiendor. As I saw the 3d Corps d'Almée wheel by platoons around the corner of a strict in town, I experienced in a subduel form the excited feelings of Napoleon when he saw the grand almy of the French deploy past him in columns, as an interlude to Waterloo. He gazed upon the vast river of steel—abres and buyonets—watched the sunlying dance and giltter upon the plumeless the remains of a number of the bands, and exclaimed "Magnificent!" When I beheld our soldiers this morning, the soiled and tattered banners they bore aloft, and light can be wished at the house of the plants of the war, and winch as the house of the country. But Haines' bord a track of the soiled and tattered banners they bore aloft, and light can be wished as the head of the plants of the soiled and tattered banners they bore aloft, and light can be wished as the head of the plants of the soiled and tattered banners they bore aloft, and light can be wished as the head of the plants of the soiled and tattered banners they bore aloft, and light can be wished as the head of the remains of a normal plants. The plants of the soiled and tattered banners they bore aloft, and light the heads as the head in the very was abolished—[cheers]—did they suppose that in marble tabove, on the Yazoo, are Haines' Bluff. Just bore is a marble atove; and stable of Cotters and shole of "Andrew Haines, died Oct. 29, 1840, aged 42 years," and another of "Francis Hogdon, digit, at Hogdon, digi which have been fortified by our troops.
OBSTACLES TO JOHNSTON'S APPROACH. There is a very high conical hill, the top of which the rebels had fortified. Around this, about midway up, is a rifle-pit; the hill, itself, inaccessible

expressed a hope that England and America might always be found working together in the cause of liberty and progress, he concluded amid much cheer and impregnable by reason of this rifle-pit. The hills then break off in a bewildering way, steep

of provisions; but, for thirty to sixty miles, be-

A rebel officer, with two orderlies, was seen in his papers were found a complete sketch of General Frant's line, with the names of brigades, number of men and artillery in each position, marked acculy sketch the position can tell all about what he saw

We make the following extract from a private letter from a soldier in the 61st Regiment P. V., whose graphic description of the last battle of Fredericksburg our leaders will remember. I hows the spirit which actuates the brave hearts of EDWARDS FERRY, Md., June 27, 1863.

* * Here we are, in "My Maryland." Last night we were at Drainsville, Va. We are only halting here, however, for rations, and in the morning we shall be off again, in hot pursuit after the rebels. Doubtless before many days pass I gured that when we do come together again the rebels will get one of the soundest thrashings they have ever received. We intend to make them ru the day that they ever set foot as invaders of loyal soil, especially of our own Pennsylvania. I wish I had time to tell you all that we think about this matter. All we ask of you—the militia—is to hold them in check until we can come up to them on the rear. We are considerably fatigued and foot-sore with our long and rapid marches, but there is no discouragement among us, nor no other disposition except a determination to fight this rebellion to the end. Be assured that, should we meet the enemy o-morrow, we should be prepared to pitch into them with all the alacrity and vigor of the freshes troops. Let me conclude by saying that never was

The "Gray Reserves." ondence of The Press.] CAMP GRAY RESERVE REGIMENT, 2½ miles outside Harrisburg, June 30, 1863. When I wrote you last, we were encamped a short distance below Camp Curtin, on the line of the rail-load, our camp rejoicing in the name of Camp Russell. Since then we have changed our base, and are now doing duty across the Susquehanna, about two miles below the bridge. On Saturday afternoon last, at five o'clock, we were mustered in, and at six o'clock were under marching orders. They did not come until Sunday, however, when we broke

camp at six o'clock, and took up our line of march to Harrisburg. Through the streets of that city we filed, on every side greeted by the applause and ap-'proval of fellow-soldiers, and the encouraging smiles of the patriotic ladies of the town. The bridge across the river was reached, and then for the first time we became aware of our destination. That still quiet Sabbath evening then resounded with the wild cheering of the men as the knowledge dawned upon them that we were off to the front. We took some pride and a pardonable pride it was, in the who so eafely and comfortably and freely in Phile lelphia had been criticising our course, themselves far away and secure from the dangers and disco left, we passed on, and a march of about two miles brought us to our present encampment. Sunday and Monday nights were ones of suspense and anxiety, the regiment lying on their arms the whole of the time. Nothing occurred to relieve the stillness of the camp, however, save the occasional alarms that were given during the progress of the night by picket firing, &c. The reports we have had are of the most varied and conflicting character, sufficiently so to keep us in a most admirable state of uncertainty and anxiety. But the regiment is composed of excellent material; the officers are worthy of their positions, and the men will cheerfully second their earnest efforts to make it worthy of and an hand to, our city. "D" company has the most important position at present, being the

supporting company of Starr's Battery, holding the extreme right. No officer in the regiment has so completely and thoroughly endeared himself to the courteous in his intercourse, he yet preserves the strictest discipline, and is fast bringing his company to a state of perfection that will secure for it a poof those who left us at Harrisburg. This is as it should be. The friends of the regiment owe to it the duty of Reeping its ranks full, and we feel satis fied that they will see to it. I will write to you again should anything special occur. A. H., JR. P. S.—I don't know whether it is necessary to say anything in defence of the refusal of the regiment to be mustered in for six months; but a wor on the subject may not be amiss. At the very in ception of the movement, Governor Curtin accepted it for three months, and the regiment was

recruited for that period. When we arrived her General Couch refused to recognize us except as sixmonths soldiers, and the delay in our mustering is reconcile the difference. We are mustered in now however, and let those who were so loud in their censures display their patriotism by going in as we have done. They have been so quick in their con-demnation that it is wonderful their self-respect has allowed them to remain at home. Our Women Can Help. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: I was glad to see in this morning's Press that communication from "S." Truly it is time for our women to think of other affairs than shopping and promenading the streets—now, when the rebel hords have invaded our State, and threaten our city. May

we not—as "S" proposes—in many cases take upon ourselves the occupations hitherto devolving only upon young men? thus giving them the opportunity of deferding their homes. I, too, am ready and willing to offer my services as "book-keeper" in the place of any one who will give his to his country. I am, sir, very respectfully yours; DELAWARE COUNTY, June 30th. Jehn Bright on Slavery. John Bright delivered a speech, of which the fol owing is a sketch, at a crowded meeting at the Lon-Mr. Bright presided, and in opening the proceedings passed a high eulogium on Mr. Conway. He then went on to sky that as long as people believed there would be no war in America everybody condemned the South: but when it was seen that the North was not determined calmly to see the disnemberment of the nation, many who before were on the ride of the North went round to the South. Our trails interests were largely bound up in

the seet of the pilot, not injuring him, but a ball passing through the side of the smoke-stack, glanced and killed him.

A CONTRABAND CAMP.

At this landing and at the upper one are thousands of contrabande—men, women, and children. They came up mostly with the army from Port Gibson and Grand Gulf. They are gaily dressed in silks and delaines; most wear the coarse while cotton goods, looking like bleached tow doth. They have rude shelters put up, covered with offal. They are scheening with the fever, and dying off rapidly; of all ages, colors, and sizes—the gizzled man and the week todding babe. I could not help thinking of the song the darkey sang the other night:

Demore the war, you prosecute,

The grand progress of the nation, like that of all nations, must be worked out in blood, and this race must suffer as the Indian did. This morning we left Youngs Point and came up the Yazoo, the Indian mam for dead or waters of death; I don't know which. Either would splyl, The river is extremely crocked—one is searcely able to see two hundred yards, though it is as wide as the Schuykill. The stream is dead and slugists, and the water about the principal process of the missishenly called, since our troops have been incared.

Our men have suffered nothing from drinking the water of prings and wells are more injurious shan the river water.

THE BLUFFS.

We stopped at Snyder's Bluff. This has been mistakenly called, since our troops have been pringed to the surface of the supply of a state of the surface horizontal the supply of the darkey sund the surface of the supply was insufficient and insecure; price had to the trace that the proper had to the trace that the proper had to the proper had to the surface had the surface horizontal trace and the supply of cotton from America, two things had been insufficient and it must always have been insufficient, and it must always have been insufficient

BALTIMORE. (From the Baltimore Sun, Wednesday, ment and high morality. [Applause.] After some further remarks, in which the honorable gentleman

though they confined themselves to one room and the porch.

"I saw all the notables. General Stuart remained nearly an hour on my porch. He gave me a statement in writing of his own accord, that he had used the porch and room for the purpose of paroling prisoners, thus preventing any trouble, should I hereafter be called to account for their presence in our dwelling, and stating expressly that he had taken it. I never saw a more polite, though motivorew, behaving themselves with perfect decorum, save the impressment of horses. Mine, however, escaped. This morning we entertained five Federal officers and one private—two of the officers, Major Doane and Captain Mickling, of the United States Engineers, who were as perfect gentlemen as I ever saw."

W. KENT BOYLE.

The Mason and Conway Correspondence.

"J. M. MASON, Esq "

"AUBREY HOUSE, NOTTING HILL, W., June 16, 1863.

ica, but with regard to the special offer which

SIR: Your note of the 11th has been received.
I could easily give you the evidence that I resent the views of the leading Abolitionists of

rica' are prepared to negotiate with the authorities of the Confederate States for a 'restoration of peace, and the independence of the South, on a pledge that

"MONCURE D. CONWAY, Esq."

General, Lee's Opinion of the Battle of Chancellorville.

ng account of a conversation with General Lee:

eption and higher appreciation of one who does conor to our race. The General bewailed the com-

THE INVASION. STUART DRIVEN FROM WESTMINSTER

AND OUT OF HANOVER. Rebel Infantry Driven from Gettysburg.

Gen. Pleasanton's Cavalry Still Active. REPORTED BURNING OF CASHTOWN. New York, July 1.-A special despatch to the Times, from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated at 8 o'clock last evening, says: "It was Stuart's whole force which made the raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They arrived

at Westminster on Monday night, interrupting the Western Maryland Railroad. They shot two citizens tho endeavored to escape and inform us. "Early on Tuesday morning General Gregg at-tacked Stuart and drove him from Westminster to Hanover, a distance of eighteen miles. "Afterwards, Kilpatrick and Costar drove Stuart out of Hanover, after a splendid fight, and are still pursuing him, a part going toward Gettysburg and a part toward York. "During the day General Buford drove a regiment of rebel infantry out of Gettysburg. They retreated in a northeasterly direction "Our army is in splendid spirits, and expect to hear brilliant news. "The rebels are reported to have burnt Cashtown vesterday." THERETROGRADE MOVEMENT OF EWELL. HARRIBURG, June 30.—A courier from Newville arrived at 12 M., bringing important letters to Gen. Couch. He says a long column of rebel infantry and artillery passed through that place at full speed in the direction of Chambersburg. The levies made on the citizens of York were collected, after which the rebels left the place, taking the road towards Carlisle. Gen. Knipe, with a sufficient force, is on the enemy's track. One hour ago he reached Mechanicsburg, and was preparing to push onward. oush onward. Let not the people of the North indulge the dress that this retrograde movement of the enemy means an abandonment of Pennsylvania soil. The proclamation of Governor Currin calling for men must not be disregarded. At this very time the necessity for armed men is most urgent. At no previous moment has the demand been more imperative.

GEN. COUCH ACROSS THE SUSQUEHANNA GEN. COUCH ACROSS THE SUSQUEHANNA.

LANCASTER, June 30.—The rebels have fallen back ten miles from Harrisburg.

General Couch and staff have crossed the Susquehanna, and occupy the south bank of the river.

General Meade occupies Hanover and York tonight, cutting the rebel lines in two. The rebels are rapidly concentrating in the interior. General Pleasanton makes great havoc on the rear of the enemy's train. The great battle is thought to be imminent. The rebels must fight on Meade's ground or disastrously retreat. or disastrously retreat.

A female spy, in male attire, was captured, taking drawings of the Harrisburg fortifications, and sent to Philadelphia with fifty rebel deserters and pri-LETTER FROM THE STATE TREASURER LETTER FROM THE STATE TREASURER.

BUFFALO, June 29, 1863—Although I am far away from the excitement of our city, I cannot but feel a deep anxiety in reference to the situation of matters in our State; and I must say that I feel not a little mortified at the apparent indifference manifested by our citizens when our State is being overrun by the rebel horde. It appears to me that by this time a bundred thousand men ought to have been in arms to best back the invader. If my physical condition would stand it I feel as if my duty would call me back to take up arms in defence of the State; but I could not stand the fatigues of active service a day, and have therefore done the next best thing I could do by authorizing Mr. Jay Cooke to subscribe a thousand dollars for me to any fund that may be reized in our city to pay the expenses of those who will go to defent the State. I have already given near a taousand dollars toward the

war, and this will make two thousand, and if that is not enough I will give half I am worth towards crushing out this unholy rebellion and saving our Government and country. Will not our people arouse themselves, or do they mean to let the rebe horde come on to Philadelphia to pillage and de stroy? Yours, truly, HÉNRY D. MOORE.

Yours, truly, HENRY D. MOORE.
A CALL TO THE PEOPLE OF WILMING-TON.
The enemy is upon us. No time is to be lost.
Let us close our shops, our stores, our places of business, and organize for the defence of our State and country. Old men and young, come forward now. The glorious old flag is about to be trailed in the dust forever, by traitors and rebels; we ask you to stand by that flag, and save it from the wanton hands that are endeavoring to grasp it from the nation. Delawareaus, show your patriotism and rally for the Union, ere it be too late.
To-day, to-day. To morrow may find the Reputfor the Union, ere it be too late.

To-day, to-day. To morrow may find the Republic buried in everlasting night. To arms, then, to arms, and save your homes from desolation, and your free institutions from irretrievable ruin.

Duty to yourselves calls you; duty to your country calls you; duty to God calls you, to forget all else and strike a decisive blow for Liberty and Union.—State Journal.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL EARLEY TO THE PEOPLESOF YORK.

YOEK, June 30, 1863.

THE PEOPLESOF YORK.

YORK, June 30, 1563.

To the Citizens of York: I have abstained from burning the railroad buildings and car shop in your town, because, after examination, I am satisfied the salety of the town would be endangered; and acting in the spirit of humanity, which has ever characterized my Civiersemest and its military, and thorities, I do not desire to involve the innocent in the same punishment with the guilty. Had I applied the torch without regard to consequences, I would then have pursued a course that would have been fully vindicated as an act of just retalization for the authorized acts of barbarity perpetrated by your own army on our soil; but we do not war upon women and children, and I truat the treatment you have met with at the hands of my soldiers will open your eyes to the odious tyranny under which it is apparent to all you are yourselves groaning.

J. A. EARLEY, Major General C. S. A.

SPECULATIONS OF THE SITUATION. SPECULATIONS OF THE SITUATION.

We believe that in advancing to the Susquehanna the forces of Lee have reached their Northern terminus, and that within a day or two his real intentions will be developed in some other direction. He has lost too much time to attempt the passage of the Susquehanna in force, and too much time to move down in search of the great army on his flank. Let Pennsylvania attend to his little detachments of foragers for a few days, and prepare for a vigorous support in the rear to the movements of General Meade from Washington, and the end of this rebel invasion will be the end of the rebellion.

The Army of the Potomac, under General Meade, will advance with new life and vigor, and with reinforcements which will enable him to baffle and defeat all the movements of the enemy in any direction.—N. Y. Herald.

If the perils which beset our military situation SPECULATIONS OF THE SITUATION. and the independence of the South, on a pledge that the Abolitionists and Anti-slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the further prosecution of the war on the part of the further prosecution of the war on the part of the further prosecution of the war on the part of the further prosecution of the war on the part of the further prosecution of the war to cease by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it.

"As some reward, however, for this interesting disclosure, your inquiry whether the Confederate States will consent to emancipation on the terms stated, shall not go wholly unanswered. You may be assured, then, and perhaps it may be of value to your constituents to assure them, that the Northern States will never be in relations to put this question to the South, nor will the Southern States ever be in a position requiring them to give an answer. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"I MINGURE D. CONWAY, Esq."

If the perils which beset our military situation are not to be denied, those which environ the attitude of General Lee are greatly more capital, if only the new commander shall bring the requisite celerities movement and concentration of force to bear on the exposed positions of the enemy. As far as we understand the combinations that have been made, and the movements that have been set afoot, they are such as to inspire hope, if not confidence, in a successful issue from the impending complications. The extremity to which military affairs have been brought by the bold advance of General Lee, may yet prove to have been the opportunity of the Government. A few days will perhaps bring to a denouement the eventful scenes now passing before our eyes.—National Intelligencer. THE DEFENCE OF CUMBERLAND.

A THE DEFENCE OF CUMBERLAND.
CEMBERLAND, Md., June 23.—A more justlymortified body of men than the Union citizens here,
and slong the railroad and canal; and in this vicinity
in West Virginia; and Pennaylvania; and about
these parts generally, it would be difficult to find
anywhere. What can any one hope for of success
to the Union cause under such military domination
as we have been afflicted with here ever since the
rebellion broke out? as we have been afflicted with here ever since the rebellion broke out?

Between 5.000 and 8 000 cavalry, artillery, and infantry, certainly 5.500 of all, fully equipped and armed, nearly all of them in service for eighteen months past, and many of whom have fought in the bloodiest battles of the war; are first ordered to Grafton, 100 miles west, taking everything and every man, and leaving the whole country entirely underended for many miles. This order, on the earnest remonstrance of some officers, was so far amended as to leave at least 5,000 at New Oreek, but for what good purpose? They might as well be but for what good purpose?. They might as well be in Washington city, to swell the large number said to be there. With this large force, thus rendered uneffective by the most stupid military policy, and apparently incompetent, ignorant (for we are too justly incensed to wait for softer expressions), administration of efficience long horse thresholds at ministration of affairs along here, the valuable railway communication through Maryland; and the only other adit of the coal trade of Alleghany, were left entirely at the mercy of a dozen Secesh sympathizors. what is the effect of this! Why, a small rabble tear up the railroad track; almost within reach of the field batteries of New Creek; and in front of the railroad train hurrying there with the news of the capture of Cumberland by some awful number of the field catteries of New Creek; and in front of the railroad train hurrying there with the news of the capture of Cumberland by some awful number of rebells, I am afraid to mention how many, one statement is 10,000; and General Kelly, who was in the train was obliged to make for the woods. This is about the amount of intelligence had at New Creek for the ensuing twenty-four hours, where there was a force by enough to eat up every rebel soldier from there to the South Branch inclusive. The next effect is, that Cumberland is captured by Col. Imboden and less than 300 rebels, all counted, even to the axemen and squirrel rifles. Again, less than 200 of all arms, enrolled in the rebel ranks, are left for forty-eight hours to destroy every railroad and canal bridge, viaduct, water station angueduct, &c., for 30 miles; impress the horses (all they could find worth taking, for no one ever saw the cattle of that character in a country become suddenly so arcient, hoary, and decrepid, lame, halt, blind, and do whatever they choose without stint or restraint. Now, who is responsible for these disasters, and this awful stain on the courage and character of the Union soldiers!—Correspondence Tribune.

Major General Hooker and staff and Major General Stahl and staff arrived in this city last evening, and are sejourning at the Eutaw House. Neither of these officers, it is stated, is now on active duty.

The fortifications in and around this city are now said to be in c implete readiness, and the various The fortifications in and around this city are now said to be in complete readiness, and the various street barricades have been nuch improved.

Commodore Dornin, at the request of Major Gen. Schenck, has placed two guntoats near the wharf at the foot of Beadway, and one near the Long Bridge, at Spring Gardens, all of which are in position to bear upon theirity and its approaches.

The following congratulatory order was issued yesterday morning by Major General Schenck:

Special Onders, No. 3.—The threatening approach of the enemy on the city of Baltimore, which occasioned the calling out of the troops and citizen soldiers last night, no longer exists. The commanders of the brigades and delences will return their forces to their respective encampments and barracks, placing only the usual guard and other details on duty.

The commanding general expresses his thanks to the officers and men, and and the organized companies of citizens bearing arms, for the prompt and resolute alacrity with which they responded to the call so suddenly made for their services. It gives him confidence to believe that the complete defence of this city will always be secure against any ordinary force of traitors in arms who may attempt its invasion.

The works upon the fortifications will be continued The works upon the fortifications will be continued and pressed to speedy completion under charge of the corps of engineers.

THE FIGHT AT WESTMINSTER. Additional statements in regard to the fight at Westminster between the 3d Delaware Cavalry and a body of Confederate cavalry, are to the effect that, of the Delaware company, numbering 104 men, twelve were killed and fifty taken prisoners, some of the latter being wounded; the remainder made their escape. Capt. Corbil, who was in command, received a severe wound in the side, and was taken prisoner. The surgeon of the regiment remained in Westminster in charge of Capt. C. Lieut. Churchman was also taken prisoner.

It was stated that the Confederates numbered about 440. and that they entered Westminster by the

about 400, and that they entered Westminster by the | raid.

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from. as

Washington road, and attacked the Delaware ca-valry while they were preparing to go out on a scouting expedition. The official report of the affair NORTH CAROLINA. Valry While they were preparing to go our our scouting expedition. The official report of the affair has not yet been made.

General J. E. B. Stuart, with about eight thousand Confederate cavalry, evacuated Westminster before daylight yesterday morning. His forces went in the direction of Hanover and York. About six o'clock a large body of Tederal troops entered Westminster and now occupy that place. It was stated that they had captured two or three hundred of General Stuart's men who had straggled behind the main body. main body.

The movements of both armies are becoming very interesting, and a battle may soon be expected. pected.
Important intelligence may be look for to-day from Maryland Heights and Western Maryland. LETTER FROM A CLERGYMAN. The following letter was received in this city yes-terday from the Rev. W. Kent Boyle, of Brooke-ville, Montsomery county, which confirms the state-ment that Gen. Stuart was in command of the ca-velly referred to above.

THE WAR PRESS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 26.]

THE OBJECTS OF THE INVASION.

People in civil life cannot pretend to criticise, in its present stage, a grand campaign such as that now entered upon by our army of Northern Virinia. We do not so much as know its object; and, therefore, still less can we pronounce on the suitableness of the means. Some of the Confederate newspapers write as if they had expected the cavalry advance into Pennsylvania to have been at once let loose upon a general plundering expedition. But independently of the fact that nothing disorganizes troops and renders them useless like indiscriminate plunder, it is well to recollect that it may be absolutely necessary to the general plan to keep that cavalry force well in hand, so as to cover ather movements of the main body. On the great chessboard of war there is a mighty game in progress; and netther we at home nor Hooker, the opposite player himself, has yet divined the nature of General Lee's combinations. It is true that Confederates owe no consideration or forbearance to their enemies. It is true, further, that our generals owe it to their own people to visit a terrible devastation and havoc upon the genery's country, whenever they have the means in their hands to do so effectually, and on a grand scale. But this is not yet the case. General Hooker, with a vast army, is still to be dispored of, and every movement of each command must, doubtless, be calculated with a view to this needful preliminary business. It may be needful even to deceive the enemy as to the ultimate object of the Confederate general by adopting the very course complained of—that is, forbearing from plunder now, on the very threshold of the expedition. In order to do the business well and thoroughly, the just retailation (which we demand

At the request of Mr. Mason, the following correpondence has been published in the London Times. "Aubrey House, Northing-Hill, London, W.,
"June 10, 1863. "Aubrey House, Notting-hill, London, W.,
"Sir: I have authority to make the following proposition on behalf of the leading Anti-slavery men of America, who have sent me to this country.
"If the States, calling themselves 'The Confederate States of America,' will consent to emancipate the negro slaves in those States, such emancipation to be guaranteed by a liberal European commission, the emancipation to be inaugurated at once, and such time to be allowed for its completion as the commission shall adjudge to be necessary and just, and such emancipation once made to be irrevocable, then the Abolitionists, and the Anti-slavery leaders of the Northern States, shall immediately oppose the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States Government, and, since they hold the balance of power, will certainly cause the war to cease by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it. hombersburg, miss, perhops, the splendid hiladelphia or the crushing blow at the enemy from it.

"I know that the ultimate decision upon so grave a proposition may require some time; but meanwhile I beg to be infermed, at your early convenience, whether you will personally lend your influence in favor of the restoration of peace and the independence of the South upon the simple basis of the emancipation of the slaves.

"Any gustantee of my own responsibility and my right to make this offer shall be forthcoming.

"I am, sir, yours, &c.,

"MONCURE D. CONWAY.

"24 UPPER SEYMOUR STREET,
"PORTMAN SQUARE, June 11, 1863.
"SIR: I have your note of yesterday. The proposition it contains is certainly worthy of the gravest consideration, provided it is made under a proper responsibility. Yet, you must be aware that, while you know fully the representative position I occupy, I have not the like assurance as regards younself. of Warrenton.

Of the movements of our own troops it is not proper to speak. Hooker may find out for himself. It seems inevitable, however, that we shall soon have very important events to record, and probably in awift succession. Lee, who has been playing a castious game, merely responding to the moves of his antagonist, has now changed fending into thrusting. The bewildered Hooker is circling around Washington, trying to keep between Lee and Abraham. Perhaps, if he can find Lee, he will offer him ballle; for it is doubtfut whether he has any better sense. And, besides all that, does not the "Army of the Potomac" take care of the core history? rds yourself.

f you think proper, therefore, to communicate
e who those are on whose behalf and autho-

IFrom the Richmond Sentinel, June 25.]

Lincoln seems, indeed, in earnest about giving us another view of his banners from the hills of Richmond; a great deal more earnest, we are sorry to say, than are those who have had in hand the management of the organization of our citizens to assist in home defence. Now that the enemy are unquestionably landing in considerable force both at Brandon, on the Iames, and at the White House, on the Pamunky, there is that commotion among us which is due to the circumstances. Instead of being ready for our work—every man knowing his captain and his rally-point and signal—we are now to present the spectacle of an accited mob, meeting to organize when the enemy is at our doors.

We see some frivolous complainings because the guns which are to be put in our hands are not in all cases fancy pieces. This is no time for such non-sense. They are infinitely better guns than many of thore with which our brave soldiers won the early victories of the war. They are excellent guns, good for a Yankee at every pall—ether the control of the war. They are excellent guns, good for a Yankee at every pall—ether the control of the war. They are excellent guns that our trovetures and some have horne, and are learing during many a long and weary march. Surely the most infirm or effeminate among us can [From the Richmond Sentinel, June 25.] they would be expected to use them. Let us, for decency's sake, hear nothing more shoutheavy guns. There are men whom you cannot suit with a gun, hecause they do not want any sun. But a braw man who wants to help to defend his home and capital will thankfully receive whatever the Government gives him, knowing that it will give him the best it can.

The fact that we thus have longer time to prepare than we expected will not, we hope, throw us back into lethargy. Let Government take efficient steps to enroll and officer, and force out, if necessary, every one who ought to be in the home guard. In the public meeting held in the Square last evening, we are told that what looked most like work of anything seen was a company of gray-headed men and another of little boys, who were organized and drilling. There are thousands of able-bodied men who will not be induced to do their duty except by compulsion. They are in gembling-rooms, or other places of vice, at the very time that the Governor may be addressing a crowd in the public square, or the city bells may ring the approach of the enemy. Moral appeals never reach them. The strong arm of the law must take holl.

ISSUE OF NEW BONDS. "This correspondence shall go to the public, and will find its way to the country, a class of the citizens of which you claim to represent. It will, perhaps, interest the Government and the soidsant loyal men' there to know, under the sanction of your name, that the 'leading Antislavery men in America,'

States settles the option reserved to the Government, and it is clear that the interestivill be paid in cotton.

The annual interest of sixty dollars will be very nearly the value of a bale of cotton of five hundred pounds at 6d or 12 cents, and thus each coupon will be the equivalent of a bale of cotton of the class of New Orleans middling.

At the present market rates such cotton at the ports is now worth at least three times the price set upon it in the bonds, so that the actual interest received by the holder of the bond would be 18 per cent. in Confederate currency. The same relative advantage attaches to the principal, which is payable twenty years hence. That principal will then be paid in coin, but the purchase money is now paid in Confederate notes, and the purchase gains all the advantage resulting from an investment of Treasury notes in a specie security.

It is obvious, therefore, that these bonds possess an intrinsic value greafly exceeding any security yet offered by the Confederate Government.

We understand that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to open bids immediately for five millions of dollars, and we shall look for large offers from our capitalists. The public will derive a double benefit from the operation—first, in reducing the volume of treasury notes, and secondly, in procuring an investment of unvarying stability; and those who desire to place funds abroad, can here obtain a security, which, when sold there, will afford the advantage arising from the large existing rates of exchange.

LATE SUCCESSES CLAIMED BY THE REBELLS.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 26.]

We are in possession of some facts obtained from a private letter of a late date to a gentleman in Richmond, relative to the operations of our advancing army.

versation, it is because I feel that all who speak the English tongue should be admitted to a closer person of the property of the control of

fleor, singing, "Way down in Alabama," and other songs.

Air. Brown, second in command, related the following: "When we hove in sight of the bark M. A. Shindler, we could see some four or five men on her. We had no gun on deck, having hidden it inche hold, to avoid being suspected by the gunboats and cruisers. We accordingly took a piece of a mast which we had on board, and mounting it on gun carriage, allowed the end-to stick out over the rail. We then ran up alongside the bark and hailed her, ordering her to surrender, or we would fire into her. The captain raised both hands and exclaimed: 'For God's aske don't shoot; we will surrender!' And he did, to a Quaker gun!" Brown laughed heartily as he related the story.

A private journal belonging to one of the rabels, found on board the Archer, contains some very interesting and amusing statements. One of them is to the effect that "we have taken and burnt's number of "Yankee vessels, but we have not injured the Yankee's a tenth part of what they have injured us. We think, however, that we have couched them in their tenderest spot, viz: their pockets?"

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

they afford very little more than the cost of the paper Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS WILL be sent to subscribers by

Active Movements of General Poster.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30.—The steamer New York, Captaia Chisholm, left here last evening for City Pcint, with 950 rebel prisoners, in charge of Major John E. Mulford.

General Fitzhugh Lee, recently captured by the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been removed to the McClellan Hospital, at Hampton.

Twenty-seven prisoners arrived at Norfolk last evening from Suffolk, and were lodged in jail, to be sent to Fort Norfolk to day.

Newbern, N. C., June 27, 1883, via Fortress Monroe, June 30.—The Wilmington Journal gives a full account of our recent movements here, naming their destination, before anything in regard to the same had been sent North for publication.

The Journal thinks that the remarkable celerity of General Foster's movements is a just cause for grave apprehension. That he is the nimble antelope that will skip into Richmond while the rebels are napping, unless he is well watched.

Though the time of the nine menths men in this department had about expired, they cheerfully volunteered to serve during the present emergency, however long it may last. Active Movements of General Foster. ment that Gen. Stuart was in command of the cavalry referred to above:

"Brookeville, June 29.

"We were perfectly astounded yesterday (Sunday) evening, about six O'clock, by the entrance of Gen. Stuart's (rebel) cavalry, on one of their characteristic raids, bringing with them 173 captured wagons, 400 prisoners, and some 60 contrabands, besides 1,200 mules, canal laborers, and plunder abundant. They did us no harm, except to eat our meat and bread, which, according to Scripture, we refused them not. Our house was occupied all night by the rebels and paroled Government officers, although they confined themselves to one room and the porch.

STATES IN REBELLION.

THE OBJECTS OF THE INVASION.

the very course complained of—that is, forbearing from plunder now, on the very threshold of the expedition. In order to do the business well and thoroughly, the just retaliation (which we demand and the foe expects) must be organized and regulated as deliberately as any other military movement, and it might be fatal to the whole campaign if Jenkins' cavalry were now permitted to load themselves with plunder, and so, for the sake of the patry body of Chombersburg, miss, perhaps, the splendid prize of Philadelphia or the superior in the splendid prize of

Washington.

ACCOUNTS OF LATE MOVEMENTS.

(From the Riebmond Sentinel, June 25.1

Hooker, who appears to have been thoroughly confounded and bewildered by Lee, seems at last to have abandoned the hope of looking into the Valley, and has crossed the Potomac. We suppose his cavelry will attend his movements; though, as let as Sunday, a scouting party from Gen. Stahl's brigade camped at New Baltimore, visited the Warrenton Springs, on the Rappahamnock, six miles this side of Warrenton.

Of the movements of our own troops it is not pro-

rity you make the proposition referred to, with the evidence of your 'right to make this offer,' I will at once give you my reply, the character of which, however, must depend on what I may learn of your authority in the premises.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"J. M. MASON.

"MONCURE D. CONWAY, Esq." its own history? But it is vain to speculate. We stand in the presence of events which we can do na more than record as they appear.

FEARS FOR RICHMOND. America, but with regard to the special offer which
I have made, I have concluded that it was best to
write out to America and obtain the evidence of my
right to make it in a form which will preclude any
doubt as to its sufficiency.

"I shall then address you again on the subject.

"I am, &c.,
"MONGURE D. CONWAY."

"J. M. MASON, Esq." "24 UPPER SEYMOUR STREET,
PORTMAN SOURE, June 17, 1863.
"Sie: I have received your note of yesterday.
"You need not write to America to outsin-the evidence of your right to treat on the matter it imports. Our correspondence closes with this reply. It was your pleasure to commence it, it is mine to terminate it. It was your pleasure to commence it, it is mine to terminate it.

"I desired to know who they were who were responsible for your mission to England, as you present it; and who were to confirm the treaty you proposed to make for arresting the war in America, on the basis of a separation in the States, with or without the sanction of their Government. But such information is of the less value now, as I find from an advertisement in the journals of the day that you have brought to England letters of sufficient credit from those who sent you to juyite a public meeting in London, under the sanction of a member of Parliament, who was to preside, to hear an address from you on the subject of your mission, with the promise of a like address from him.

"This correspondence shall go to the public, and

ISSUE OF NEW BONDS. The Richmond Sentinel, of June 25, states that under an act passed at the late rebel Congress, the Government is about to issue funds to a large extent. It continues thus:

The present value of coin in the Confederate States settles the option reserved to the Government, and it is clear that the interestivill be paid in cotton. rebel army of Virginia, writing from its headquar-ters at Chancellorville, gives the following interesting account of a conversation with General Lee:
TUESDAY, May 5.—Early this morning I rode over
to Fredericksburg, and found that not a Federal soldier, save a large batch of prisoners around Salem
Church, was left on the south side of the Rappahannock. I proceeded to General Lee's headquarters,
and had the great advantage of riding back from
Fredericksburg to Chancellorvillein company with
the General, and hearing his free comments upon
the events of the week. If for one moment I am
tempted to lift the veil and reveal portions of his conversation, it is because I feel that all who speak the
English tongue should be admitted to a closer perception and higher appreciation of one who does

LATE SUCCESSES CLAIMED BY THE REBELS.

his crew:

Our reporter, in company with others of the press, visited Fort Preble on Sunday, and again yesterday, and had an interview with the prisoners. They were confined in two lower rooms of the guardhouse, on the ground floor, separated by a passage way, in which was stationed a double guard of soldiers. The crew numbered 17, besides the officers, making 22 in all. They were stretched out on the floor, singing, "Way down in Alabama," and other songs.

attack, and preserved Hooker's army for the opportunity of "another great Union victory!"

GEN. HOOKER'S REMOVAL.—MARYLAND HEIGHTS, June 28, 1868.—We were visited here yesterday by Major General Hooker, accompanied by Brigadier General Warren. The object of the commanding general's ride from Poolesville, Monocacy, Frederick, or somewhere thereabouts, was to inquire into the propriety of evacuating the heights. He sent for Col. Reynolds, our able engineer, and asked him what the object was inholding the heights. The colonel replied that he had often asked the same question and never got a satisfactory acswer. General Hooker then issued an order that the place should be evacuated by seven oclock next morning. That such guns as could not be taken away should be destrayed and the stores removed. Immediately after he informed Gen. Halleck of what he had done, whereupon he received a despatch in reply countermanding the order, and saying that the fortifications had cost too much to be given up, unless under the most urgent necessity. He considered Harper's Ferry to be the key to the present and future operations of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Hooker's comment upon this was natural enough. "What is the use in holding on to the key when the door is remarked?" Another order of Gen. Hooker's was treated with the same want of respect by Gen. Halleck. Gen. Hooker felt terribly mortified. While on his way back from here, after a visit of a couple of hours, he received an order from Washing ton removing him from the command, and placing on reals.

heir tenderest spot, viz : their pockets!"