The Press.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863.

THE INVASION.

Our latest advices pretty clearly establish the fact that General LEE has made a sudden retrograde movement from the line of the Susquehanna, and that he is concentrating his army in the Cumberland Valley, somewhere between Chambersburg and Gettysburg. Of the movements of our own army we are permitted to know very little; but it is not difficult to surmise that they are in keeping with the pressing exigencies of the situation, and the acknowledged abilities of General MEADE. The latest accounts credit General LEE with from seventy-five to one hundred thousand men; and judging from the circumspection of his movements, it seems probable that the former estimate is most nearly correct. General MEADE should have a force equally as large, if not larger; not that this would inevitably be necessary to attain success in the coming battle, but that it would be necessary according to the plainest dictates of prudence. We do not believe the rebel army is superior in spirit or discipline to ours. A correspondent, whose letter we publish in another column, assures us that the Army of the Potomac was never in a finer condition, or more anxious to meet the enemy, than at present. On the other hand, the rebel army, besides having the advantage of the initiative, is flushed with victory, and the hope of capturing Philadelphia or Washington is a temptation too glittering to be resisted. That hope, we know by the boasts of rebel newspapers, and the admissions of rebel prisoners, has seriously been entertained; and we further know that, in spite of this retrograde movement, it has not been abandoned, but still animates the ragged battalions of LEE.

A desperate and fearful, and undoubtedly decisive battle, must therefore be fought in Southern Pennsylvania or Maryland before many days have elapsed. We do not anticipate that it will take place during the present week. However, General MEADE will most probably be the assailant, and as we have little definite information of his whereabouts, we may at any moment hear startling intelligence from him. For obvious reasons the struggle will be very desperate, and it may be the most hotly contested of the war. General LEE cannot afford to sustain another defeat, or to gain a doubtful victory. If he cannot crush the Army of the Potomac, he must himself be crushed. The life or death struggle of the rebellion would seem to have really come at last. If LEE can succeed, Baltimore and Washington must fall. Philadelphia will share their fate, and the whole North will be overrun, devastated, and laid under tribute. This is the deliberate programme of the rebel leaders. The Army of the Potomac once placed *hors de combat*, the Richmond *Enquirer* tells us that LEE will "throw the whole Confederate army into Pennsylvania, wide-winged, far-stretching, in one vast, combined movement, enveloping Washington on the one side, Harrisburg on the other, and so forward, forward, till our red battle-flag reflects itself in the Delaware." Conscious of the vast responsibility that rests upon it, we are confident that the Army of the Potomac, true to the glory of its past achievements, true to its well-earned fame, and to the honor and interests of the nation, will not be found unequal to the coming fearful trial. The gallant men who stormed the heights of Fredericksburg, and bore the shock of Chancellorville unfalteringly, cannot falter now, when the safety of their capital depends upon their valor, and the reliance of the North is based upon their heroism.

Advices that come to us as we are writing indicate that the theory we ventured yesterday, in reference to a battle near Gettysburg, is confirmed. We think, from our Harrisburg despatch, that an action was progressing beyond Carlisle, and it seems probable that General MEADE has succeeded in attacking LEE and forcing him to a general engagement. Perhaps the news is premature; but it is certain that we are on the eve of the great battle of the war. Such a conflict will give the North its opportunity. LEE will fight desperately, for defeat would be annihilation; and if we are true to ourselves and act like men, such must be his fate.

The Speech of the Governor.

When we say that his Excellency the Governor made to an assemblage of citizens last evening one of the ablest speeches of his life, we do not speak a compliment, but simply that the occasion was one of sublimity, and that he was equal to it. Gov. CURTIN came from Harrisburg to see the people of Philadelphia, and to tell them with his own lips of the danger of the State—the great duty of the hour—the necessity for energy and devotion. Although he made no reproaches to Philadelphia, still we can see that the great city has still a part of her work to do. He tells us very truly that the defences of the city are upon the banks of the Susquehanna, and that there Philadelphia should be defended. To this defence Pennsylvania must contribute 60,000 men, and the quota of the city must be furnished to-day. That quota is 7,800 men, and we feel assured that they will be sent at once. We must do this at once—for this is a time of danger. As the Governor says, if disaster befals General MEADE, the whole tide of rebel invasion will sweep over our State with resistless and devastating sway. Pennsylvania would then be compelled to assume the brunt of the battle for the Union—our cities and towns would be pillaged, and this hungry and fierce body of armed rebels would grow rich and fat among our abundance. We have three millions of people in this State; we have more than half a million in this city; and if we permit the invader to wanton and riot with our substance, slaying our brethren, and destroying our homes, we are unworthy of our manhood. Pennsylvania has done much to aid this war. She has been munificent in her contributions of money and magnificent in her contributions of men. She does not deserve this harsh fate. "Let us not forget," says his Excellency, "that in this struggle the rebels have struck at Pennsylvania because she is loyal to the National Government." We can surely do all that is asked, and far more, for a cause so precious and dear.

An Opinion from General Lee.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* seems to be a perfect specimen of what we are accustomed to call "a toady." His accounts of the Chancellorville battles have evidently been written to order, with a moderate degree of ability, and the most immoderate terms of praise. According to this writer, the Union army was like so many sheep, and merely stood up to be shot down by the audacious and fiery rebels. We read of such feats in Oriental romances, but it is too much to ask us to accept as truth these rambling and impossible fictions. We dismiss them with the remark that the great organ of English opinion has fallen very far from its high station when it permits an enemy of the North in New York, and an enemy in Richmond, to ridicule and disparage this nation. Our present reference is to draw attention to an opinion which General LEE is said to have expressed in reference to the battle of Chancellorville and its effect upon the war. It seems that the correspondent met LEE after the first conflict, and was riding with him to the battle-field, and with characteristic taste details the conversation that passed between them. We should have supposed that a man as frank and generous as the admirers of the rebel chieftain profess to regard him, would have found a word of sympathy or compliment, or even justice, for the soldiers of the Union army. According to this writer, however, the rebel General improved the hours of conversation in absurd and foolish words like these: "Conceive the glee of the contractors when a new call for everything wanted for 100,000 men, from caps down to shoes, is received at Washington, all the profits going into the pockets of the Republican party," and so on. When partisan writers and orators in the North use such language as this, we look upon it as ribaldry and treat it with contempt. In the columns of the Richmond *Enquirer* it would be regarded as misrepresentation calculated to sustain the spirits of the friends of the rebellion; but that General LEE should find no other words for an enemy that had just met him in open battle; that he should not acknowledge any noble or honest feeling of patriotism and love of country among men who are his fellow-countrymen, is to us an evidence of malignity or ignorance that never can accompany greatness of mind. For the sake of General LEE, we trust that this correspondent has misrepresented him as recklessly as he has misrepresented the soldiers of the North.

Cavalry for City Defence.

The formation of cavalry companies should not be neglected in the organization of volunteers for the defence of the city. Infantry, unaided by cavalry, even with the assistance of artillery, is insufficient for complete offensive or defensive movements. The value of cavalry must not be underrated. Philadelphia can easily furnish one thousand horses, and as many good riders, for temporary service, and we are glad that a fine troop will probably be soon recruited. Mr. Postmaster WALBORN has taken active measures to organize a cavalry company, and all citizens who possess horses and patriotism, who know their duty and how to ride, should at once enroll their names upon books now open at the post office. The Government will supply arms, equipments, and instruction; the people are asked only for what we are sure they will give—horses and enterprise.

Cavalry must be obtained, or the defences of the city will be imperfect. General DANA is anxious that this arm of the service should be strengthened. PLEASANTON has taught us the lesson which we failed to learn from STUART, and the brilliant victories recently won by him in Virginia have given the cavalry service thrice the popularity it had one year ago. General ROSECRANS, we know, has now an entire corps of cavalry, and still considers the force insufficient. To argue of the value of cavalry would, however, be superfluous. We hope it will be equally unnecessary to urge upon the many excellent horsemen of Philadelphia the importance of at once putting that equestrian knowledge, which hitherto has been but a source of pleasure, to practical use in the defence of the honor and safety of the city.

THE DIRECTORS OF GIRARD COLLEGE have passed resolutions of high compliment to Mr. H. W. AREY, so long the secretary of that institution, and lately its acting president. From the retirement of President ALLEN to the installation of Mr. SMITH, Mr. AREY has filled the important position with fidelity and ability, and the testimony which he has received is fully merited. We take pleasure in acknowledging the services which Mr. AREY has, in a very brief time, rendered one of our most important institutions. His care and control have been kindly, liberal, and systematic, and he has left to his successor a trust unimpaired.

MR. JAY COOKE announces that he is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the sale of the five-twenty loan, and that subscriptions will be received at par, as heretofore, until further notice. The extension of the opportunity for investment in this popular loan will give general satisfaction.

FORWARDING TROOPS.—Colonel R. B. ROBERTS, special aid to Governor CURTIN, has been detailed to Philadelphia for the purpose of forwarding rapidly the troops now being raised to defend the State. His office will be at the Commonwealth Building, Chestnut street, above Sixth.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1863.

Army of the Potomac.

Official advices from the Army of the Potomac state that a portion of our cavalry, under General KILPATRICK, had a handsome fight yesterday, with the enemy's cavalry, at Hanover. We captured a battle-flag, a lieutenant colonel, one captain, and forty-five privates. Fifteen or twenty of the enemy were killed.

Sharing in the general belief that there is no force of the enemy between that city (Frederick) and Hagerstown, the stage proprietor this morning sent out his team from the former for the latter place. This fact is stated to show that the intervening distance is now believed to be safe to travellers.

A portion of our force surrounded Emmettsburg on Monday, and captured, without a conflict, a battery, which was the only rebel force there.

Notwithstanding the various reports to the contrary, our pontoon bridges at Edwards' Ferry have been taken up and safely secured by the engineer corps.

General Stahl was relieved from his cavalry command by General Hooker on Saturday, and General Kilpatrick appointed in his place. Brig. General Copeland has been assigned to other duty, and his late command reorganized.

The very best spirit prevails in the army, and the hope of an early and decisive battle is the prevailing sentiment of the troops. The portion of Maryland occupied by our army is teeming with rich agricultural products, affording them large supplies. The most friendly disposition is evinced towards us by the inhabitants generally, and every precaution is taken to prevent wanton destruction of property.

ADDRESS TO THE SOLDIERS.

The following circular has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 30.—The commanding general requests that, previous to the engagement soon expected with the enemy, corps and other commanding officers address their troops, explaining to them the immense issue involved in the struggle.

The enemy are now on our soil. The whole country looks anxiously to this army to deliver it from the presence of the foe. Our failure to do so will leave us no such welcome as the swelling of a million of hearts with pride and joy as our success would give to every soldier of the army. Our homes, firesides, and domestic altars are involved. The army has fought well heretofore. It is believed that it will fight more desperately and bravely than ever if it is addressed in fitting terms.

Corps and other commanders are authorized to order the instant death of any soldier who fails to do his duty at this hour. By command of Major General Meade. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. Gen.

Our cavalry is actively scouting in every direction, and no fears of a surprise are, for an instant, entertained by any one.

Letters of to-day's date have been received from the Army of the Potomac. They contain the following particulars:

Our last movements have been characterized by a marked willingness on the part of the soldiers to undergo any fatigue susceptible of human endurance.

The rebels recently sent out a small reconnoitering party to the vicinity of Frederick.

No Rebels Near Washington.

It was ascertained yesterday by our scouts, who completed a circuit extending ten miles from the city, that there was not a single rebel soldier to be seen. They are confident not one of them is anywhere between Frederick and the Potomac. Washington this morning is remarkably quiet.

Our Generals—The Question of Rank Decided.

The question of rank between the major generals of the army has been decided by a board of officers to which it has been submitted, and the following order of precedence determined:

Major General GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, appointed May 14, 1861, to take rank from the same date.

Major General FREMONT, appointed July 1st, to rank from May 14, 1861.

Major General BANKS, appointed June 5th, to take rank from May 16, 1861.

Major General DIX, appointed June 14th, to take rank from May 16th, 1861.

Major General BUTLER, appointed May 16th, to take rank from May 16th, 1861.

The decision is made upon two grounds: First, that an appointment may be ante-dated by the President, as in General FREMONT's case; and second, that the order in which the names stood in the list sent into the Senate determine the rank between Generals BANKS, DIX, and BUTLER, without regard to the actual date of appointment by the President.

REFRESHMENT FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.—By an advertisement in our columns to-day, it will be seen that the Ladies of Philadelphia, always foremost in all good works, have already organized a Refreshment Saloon at Harrisburg for our volunteers, under the auspices of the Union League of Philadelphia. The success of the Refreshment Saloons of our own city has been such as to win for Philadelphia a world-wide reputation, and we have no doubt that the same success awaits the noble efforts of the ladies who have embarked in this new enterprise. We hope their efforts will receive the most liberal support of our citizens.

THE INVASION.

The Cavalry Battle near Hanover Junction.

A BATTLE BETWEEN MEADE AND LEE, NEAR GETTYSBURG.

A FIGHT NEAR CARLISLE.

A LARGE FIRE RAGING.

GENERAL LEE'S HEADQUARTERS AT DOVER.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

HARRISBURG, July 1.—A strong force, under command of General Knipe, was marched up the valley to-day towards Carlisle.

The supply train encountered the enemy on the route and withdrew to Harrisburg.

Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Carlisle, and no doubt a considerable engagement has taken place.

The fight, I learn, has taken place near Mechanicsburg.

It is still important that Harrisburg should be reinforced to the utmost. The danger has not passed.

HARRISBURG, July 1—10 o'clock P. M.—A battle took place yesterday afternoon at Hanover Junction between Gen. Pleasanton's force and the rebel cavalry. It lasted nearly the whole afternoon, and the enemy lost 400 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, besides six pieces of artillery. Our loss is reported at 200.

It is believed that the main body of Gen. Lee's army is between Gettysburg and Chambersburg. The indications are that a battle has been fought to-day between Lee and Meade, but to what extent, or with what result is not known, nor is it likely to be to-night.

Heavy firing has been heard here during the entire evening in the direction of Carlisle. It is a long way, but at times very rapid. The river banks are lined with people listening to the cannonading, and discussing the possible results.

HARRISBURG, July 1—Midnight.—The heavy firing heard in the direction of Carlisle has now ceased.

It is believed that the rebels have made an attack on the forces belonging to this Department, between Mechanicsburg and Carlisle. The result is not known at this writing.

A large fire is now seen in the direction of Carlisle. What is burning is not known.

It is believed here that Gen. Lee's headquarters are at Dover, in York county.

The Invasion of Maryland.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

HAGERSTOWN, June 28, 1863.

South Mountain has recovered from the terrible effect of the battle of last fall. I crossed it to-day, and saw very little to remind me of the deadly conflict waged there. Even Antietam is so changed by the gentle hand of peace, that McClellan would scarcely recognize the once bloody grounds, and, like Wellington when he gazed on Waterloo, might remark, "They have changed my battle-field!"

The first sight which meets our eye on emerging from the dark, narrow, steep, and rugged mountain pass is Boonsboro, a place remarkable for nothing. Its single street is longer than the one in Middletown, but it cannot boast a single steeple nor a Corinthian pillar. Here I heard some reports of the rebels in Hagerstown, and their misdeeds, which made me tremble, but with a fascinating feeling of curiosity, I determined to enter Africa, if but to examine their Angola cats. I turned my face towards Hagerstown. Before reaching the last-named place, I rode through Funktown, and felt an irrepressible desire to inquire for the venerable and sagacious Peter Funk, wholesale dealer in cheap jewelry and watches. But I was a stray Yankee in the aristocratic town of Funk, where the first salute, in Maryland, was fired in honor of the traitor Davis, after the fall of Sumpter. Fear got the better of my folly, and I rode through this respectable town with an air of deep dejection. Though told of rebel forces still in Hagerstown, I pushed boldly on, and, when I reached the place, saw the great excited crowds of all sexes and sizes in the streets, and felt their curious eyes upon me; anxiety for the liberty of locomotion filled my breast. I continued to march meekly onward, thinking how like a lamb I was going to the shambles, before I had a chance to write to *The Press* how its faithful correspondent reached Hagerstown.

True, I was much daunted at the sight of half a dozen rebel cavalry, but they had no horses and no weapons. I passed them without a question, and reached the hotel. I am thus enabled to give to our readers a true account of the rebels since they began to cross the Potomac at Williamsport, this day two weeks, until they passed from view. Five miles from here the facts are fearfully distorted, and at the distance of ten miles we can recognize no feature of truth in the current reports. On this day two weeks ago the rebels began to cross the Potomac at Williamsport, and two and a half miles above. The only opposition met was Captain Fiery, who, with a handful of men, drove in their pickets on the Clearspring road. He was fired on by three hundred mounted infantry, himself slightly wounded and Lieutenant Metz killed. This was the remnant of the Washington county company, twenty-one men in all, who had escaped from Martinsburg. Raised in the neighborhood of Hagerstown, they knew every footpath in the mountains, which facilitated their escape. Here they fought individually, and the Captain one day succeeded in picking off a lieutenant colonel. Jenkins' command crossed first, and numbered two thousand mounted infantry, all told. General Rhodes' brigade of Ewell's corps next followed. This *corps d'armée* consisted of 27,000 men. A. P. Hill's corps crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown and Falling Waters. Longstreet crossed yesterday week—on Sunday—at Falling Waters, and remained here four days. On Thursday they had all disappeared. At this time Generals Lee, Longstreet, and Pendleton came through the town, stopping but a few minutes in front of the Washington House. The reception of Lee was cold, frigid, icy. A Miss Brown took from the gardens of her Union neighbors sufficient flowers to make a wreath withal. This was placed in a bungling manner on his horse's neck, and a large nosegay thrust into his hand. This *entente cordiale* was the only demonstration accorded the rebel invader. Lee looked red, ruddy, and robust. He came not in a carriage, as he did last September, but rode a splendid horse. Ewell was ghastly pale, fearfully worn and emaciated. On Friday, three hundred and fifty of Stuart's Cavalry passed through Hagerstown, and were followed by four hundred more on Saturday. They were more loquacious than any of the soldiers who had passed before, telling the citizens, who eagerly inquired what cavalry was passing, that it was "Stuart's, what was left of them." They had three hundred and fifty empty saddles with them, the horses branded C. S. A., and accoutrements all old and worn, with same stamp. Sick, weak, and dispirited, horses lame, themselves wounded, they hated to go into Pennsylvania. Some men led three horses. But soldiers and contrabands all told the same tale of woeful suffering sustained during the past two weeks. Several ladies waved handkerchiefs, and at Dr. McGill's a large Secession flag was thrown to the breeze. Dr. Charles McGill and brother joined the rebels, and have gone with them. The rebels have plenty of artillery; all they captured at Winchester is with them, 275 pieces in all—brass howitzers, Napoleon, and rifled Parrotts. Many are 12 and some 16-pounders, drawn by eight horses. The whole army of invaders is not less than 95,000 men; some here positively assert there was a trifle over 100,000 crossed the Potomac, to their knowledge. Jenkins' and part of Hill's command took the road to Waynesboro, which place they reached some time ago. The remainder took the turnpike to Chambersburg. Lee, with his whole army, must now be thundering at the portals of Harrisburg. While here they opened two recruiting offices, but succeeded in getting only ten men in the county. The former editor of the *Free Press*, of this place, who had been sent South, Geo. A. Boyd, issued a placard from his old office, calling on "Marylanders to fall in;" but they did not. In this office were printed two orders, one signed by Ewell, the other by Lee. I succeeded in tearing a copy of each from a dry-goods box, which you will find herewith.

Little distinction was made between the goods of the Union man and the Secessionist. Whatever they fancied was appropriated. I stepped into Mr. Cook's store, on whose door was posted the following notice:

"I here Buy certify that I have purchased all the goods suitible for the Us of the army in the store of John H. Cook.

P. COOPER, Capt., A. Q. M., 4th Miss. Brigade."

Molasses was floating over the floor, sugar scattered over the shelves, and everything of value gone. Mr. Updegraff's hat store had a similar certificate on the door. He lost $1,000 worth of hats. Of all these stolen articles none were distributed among the soldier, but were all boxed up and sent through Williamsport into Virginia, and from thence to Richmond. Rebel officers said they had Maryland now and would keep her. Even the almshouse was not spared; they robbed it of liquor, cows of their calves, and hens of their eggs.

Simon Lechrone told the rebels he resided near Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, and was a good rebel. He had voted for Breckinridge, and now loved Jeff Davis, while he detested Lincoln and Abolitionists. They listened attentively, and at the close took 12 horses, and brought Simon to Hagerstown, where they insisted on his joining the army. Mr. Beard, of the same place, a devout Davis-worshipper, told them the same story. He owned but one horse. Two scouts took the animal, but said that inasmuch as Mr. B. was a good Confederate, they would restore the horse upon receipt of ten dollars in greenbacks. He gave the money, and received the halter of the horse in his own hands. But another scout rode up, and claimed a ten dollar interest in the horse. He was about to take him along, when Mr. B. handed him the money, with a groan, and received his quadruped from the hands of scout number two. Ere five minutes had elapsed another rebel rode the animal away.

One man inquired of an officer what reason he had to know the rest of his property was safe. They had robbed him of almost everything, and he wished to retain the small remainder. "Two hundred dollars," was the laconic response. The money was handed over, but the goods were not saved.

Harrisburg seems to be the point they expected to reach. Officers and men refused to purchase anything as they passed along, saying they would wait till they got to Harrisburg. Baltimore was seldom mentioned, except in connection with Washington. These latter cities they expected to plunder, after New York and Philadelphia had been left desolate. Secessionists in this place knew the rebels were coming two weeks ago, at which time they predicted "Philadelphia would suffer." The whole rebel army passed through by Friday, on their way to Waynesboro, with the exception of a few thousand stragglers. On Sunday, about noon, the rebel mail arrived from Richmond, in the charge of a plethoric old gentleman, with red cheeks and black beaver. A news boy was lustily crying, "Late Richmond papers—*Express*, *Enquirer*, *Dispatch*—only twenty-five cent apiece" in front of the Washington House. Nine of our cavalry had stealthily approached the town, and were now charging madly down the street. The venerable Waddilove urged his horse into a gallop, and begged the boys to show him a safe retreat. "Go up that lane, and you'll come out into a safe place," bawled an excited urchin. The mail agent went in, but found his way disputed by a solid wall. No hope of retiring could be seen; the mail bag was thrown into an adjoining yard; but a fierce-looking trooper came along, and pricked him with his sword till he climbed the fence and had safely "delivered the mail."

Let me mention the boys of Hagerstown. In the Revolution, we know that school-boys drilling with sticks on the ramparts of an old fort frightened away over 1,000 British. In our own Wissahickon a boat-load of Hessians were sunk by boys hurling large rocks on them from the heights. At Hagerstown, the boys were the means of discomfiting some sixty rebel soldiers. One youth of sixteen was very prominent in his activity to have the rebels captured. He seized a gun, and pointing it at the breast of a cavalryman, said "Come down from that horse, you infernal rebel," and he came down. As many of the officers who permitted them to ride their horses to the water found their holsters empty when examined. I was shown upwards of fifty revolvers thus taken from the rebels. Our nine men, with the aid of these boys, captured fifty-three men and the mail-bags.

Next evening (Monday), a tall sergeant and four other rebels rode up in front of the Washington House. They halted, drew their pistols, and deliberately gazed all around. I thought my time had come, and momentarily expected to see a finger pointed toward me, and hear the exclamation of "There's a Yankee!" Soon they left, and I straightway grew courageous—I feel so now. One of these soldiers said Hooker had done more than any of the Yankee officers to accomplish the wishes of the people. "Why, how so?" was breathlessly asked. "Well, hasn't he driven us into the Union, and wasn't that what you have been trying to do for the last two years?" was the knowing response, while he still shaded one eye with its wrinkled lid, and looked ludicrously from the other. The joke, for such he evidently meant it to be, was not well received, so he laughed alone at his wit.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., June 29, 1863.

When the rebels entered Williamsport the inhabitants were astonished. Not having time to close their stores, they suffered more than the people of Hagerstown, who had timely warning of their approach. Everything of any value is gone. It is difficult to get enough to eat. The voracious rebels left little for strangers. At the hardware store they helped themselves generally without a thank you. One is apt to wonder what they could find worth taking in a hardware store. They seemed to think nothing worth leaving. Knives, forks, and well-buckets were packed up and sent home. Pocket-knives, horse-shoes, and nails they took with them; and scythes, cradles, rakes, and forks, were loaded in the wagons, to be used, they said, in "harvesting the grain in Pennsylvania."

No period of returning has been fixed. It is their intention to remain in Pennsylvania a long time. Will they be permitted so to do? I hope not. The destruction of the aqueduct was a ruffianly action, resulting in no good to them, and being as injurious to the interests of the people of Maryland and Virginia as to our Government.

I was told that 200 stragglers came to the ford to-day and refused to cross into Maryland, saying they would not leave Virginia. The truth is, they feared to go in such small force, the main body of the army being so far northward. But Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry is said to be coming, with the residue of Stuart's command, and the diffident stragglers will be marched onward. I conversed with a gentleman who has just arrived from Richmond. He has resided in Columbia, S. C., for the last three years. The war coming on so abruptly, his short business visit was prolonged into a forced stay of three years. This gentleman visited Gen. Corcoran when he was imprisoned there, and received for his kindness a white ivory ring, with this inscription cut on the inside: "Michael Corcoran to R. K. N." A number of gentlemen beside himself expected to be liberated by the attack on Charleston. Two holes, large enough to drive a wagon through, were battered in the walls of Sumpter, yet they had to suffer the mortification of seeing their friends withdraw.

Mr. K—— was in Richmond when Gov. Letcher issued the proclamation, which the *Enquirer* characterizes as "inflammable." One of their papers describes with what fierce enthusiasm 15,000 men gathered in the public square, and begged for arms. This is all false; the rebel editors have once more taken to drawing a long bow. Richmond at this time has not 5,000 troops to defend it, if General Beauregard has not yet arrived. Every available man has been taken on the great plundering expedition into Pennsylvania, and it is generally believed in Richmond that Beauregard, with 30,000 men, is on his way to Maryland, and forty-two miles from this place is being prepared a substantial pontoon bridge, on which I presume they will cross into Maryland.

He was not permitted to approach Thoroughfare Gap, till the dead were interred or concealed. But for ten miles, at least, he saw the road strewed with dead men and horses. The rebel army is now in what their officers would call excellent condition; and they are much better provided for than last September. You seldom see one without shoes now, but then those who were barefooted and bareheaded, had the majority. Seeing no hope of foreign assistance, they are determined to make one desperate, effective effort to reach our heart; and if they fail, then we will find that with General Lee

"Past hope or safety, 'tis his latest care,
Like falling Cæsar, decently to die."

What becomes of the army he cares not. In Staunton a score of rebels were working in the streets with heavy balls chained to their legs. When they desired to walk a few yards the ponderous ball with the heavy chain was slung over their shoulders. All these men hate the Southern Confederacy. Why shouldn't they? It has done them no good, and, judging from present appearances, never will. In Maryland they have gained nothing but enemies in spite of their conciliatory policy. How do these invaders expect to get safely back to their homes? B.

I send you the order issued by Lee as to the invasion of the Northern States:

LEE'S GENERAL ORDER FOR THE INVASION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA., 21st June, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 72.

While in the enemy's country, the following regulation for procuring supplies will be strictly observed, and any violation of them promptly and rigorously punished:

No. I. No private property shall be injured or destroyed by any person belonging to or connected with the army, or taken, except by the officers hereinafter designated.

No. II. The chiefs of the commissary, quartermaster, ordnance, and medical departments of the army will make requisitions upon the local authorities or inhabitants for the necessary supplies for their respective departments, designating the places and times of delivery. All persons complying with such requisitions shall be paid the market price for the articles furnished, if they so desire, and the officer making such payment shall take duplicate receipts for the same, specifying the name of the person paid, and the quantity, kind, and price of the property, one of which receipts shall be at once forwarded to the chief of the department to which such officer is attached.

No. III. Should the authorities or inhabitants neglect or refuse to comply with such requisitions, the supplies required will be taken from the nearest inhabitants so refusing, by the order and under the directions of the respective chiefs of the departments named.

No. IV. When any command is detached from the main body, the chiefs of the several departments of such command will procure supplies for the same, and such other stores as they may be ordered to provide, in the manner and subject to the provisions herein prescribed, reporting their action to the heads of their respective departments, to which they will forward duplicates of all vouchers given or received.

No. V. All persons who shall decline to receive payment for property furnished on requisitions, and all from whom it shall be necessary to take stores or supplies, shall be furnished by the officer receiving or taking the same with a receipt specifying the kind and quantity of the property received or taken, as the case may be, the name of the person from whom it was received or taken, the command for the use of which it is intended, and the market price. A duplicate of said receipt shall be at once forwarded to the chief of the department to which the officer by whom it is executed is attached.

No. VI. If any person shall remove or conceal property necessary for the use of the army, or attempt to do so, the officers hereinbefore mentioned will cause such property, and all other property belonging to such person that may be required by the army, to be seized, and the officer seizing the same will forthwith report to the chief of his department the kind, quantity, and market price of the property so seized, and the name of the owner.

By command of General R. E. LEE.
R. H. CHILTON, A. A. and I. G.
Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding 2d Army Corps.

CAMPAIGNING IN UPPER MARYLAND.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

FREDERICK, Md., July 1, 1863.

It is giving no aid and comfort to the enemy to say that the Federal army, which has been with us for some time past, has evacuated Frederick, and proceeded on its onward march. The streets have resumed their former quietness, and if we except the filthy appearance of the highways, and one or two other circumstances, one would hardly imagine that so great an event had lately transpired within its precincts. The change of commanders in the Army of the Potomac was announced to Generals Hooker and Meade on Sunday morning, at headquarters, which were then but a short distance from here. I telegraphed this important fact on Sunday afternoon, at the same time the same intelligence was sent to the New York *Herald*, whose transmission mine was to follow. The last sentence of the former was not completed, when it was suddenly announced that the telegraphic communication was cut off. Later in the evening we learned that railroad communication with Baltimore was also cut off. Further inquiry confirmed the statement. Frederick City was entirely isolated. At once, every one had it upon his lips that the rebels were marching upon the city. The invaders were credited in volume as amounting to five to twenty-five thousand men, according to the extent of each fanciful imagination. A reconnoitring force was sent out, and duly reported the whereabouts and intentions of the Vandals. It was discovered that a bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near Poplar Springs, had been destroyed, and the wires cut. The rebel force inflicting the injury comprised not more than two hundred, and they were members of Stuart's cavalry. They dashed into the place, and, capturing one company of the Purnell Legion who happened to be stationed there, fled off with as great precipitancy as they had entered. They feared a contact with our troops, whom they knew to be in force in the neighborhood, and hence their hasty retreat. The railroad and telegraphic breaches were repaired with that alacrity which distinguishes the management of this excellent road, and the cars are to day once more in running order.

The confusion incident to the change in the head of the army, though, it is to be hoped, but temporary, was clearly manifested in Frederick. The reception, by the inhabitants, of the army was as enthusiastic as upon its passage through here last year, though the march was not so distinguished by order and regularity. Strange to say, there was no provost guard doing duty, and the taverns were permitted to be open during the whole period. The consequence may be imagined.

That the rebel army, or a portion of it, will soon pass this way, is a belief now generally entertained. The evacuation of Maryland Heights opens the door to such an event, but whether that will be a fortunate step for our army, the future will determine.

A lot of wounded men of former battles arrived here to-day, from Emmetsburg. The hospitals there have been cleared to make place for others that the next battle may necessitate. D.

Boonsboro.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

BOONSBORO, Md., June 29.—A small squadron of our cavalry dashed through Hagerstown last evening. The consternation was great among Secessionists and rebel stragglers. Every one fled in confusion. Having no definite idea of the magnitude of the danger which menaced them, they imagined the worst. The oppressed Unionists hailed their coming with tears of joy, and devoutly thanked God that the time of rebel soldiers in their town was growing to an end. Traitors ground their teeth in rage, and fearfully thought of the morrow.

Boys from fifteen to twenty years of age old pelted the retreating plunderers with all sorts of missiles, and so worried a fat old gentleman, acting provost marshal, who was fleeing with the mail, which was prepared to be sent to Winchester, and from the wrath to come, that he dropped the bag containing the rebel mail, which is now in our possession, and being driven with speed to Frederick. Sixteen prisoners were captured in the gallant charge through the town. Capt. White, of the Loudoun Rangers, known in the neighborhood for his rapacity, is reported captured, but I did not see him pass through Boonsboro with the other prisoners.

A considerable portion of Stuart's cavalry is said to be at Williamsport, superintending the shipping of stolen goods into Virginia. I am told he is there in person. The remainder of his cavalry passed through Hagerstown, as I reported yesterday. Men who saw them say they are badly cut up, and curse the Yankees for their valor and intrepidity of last week.

BERMUDA.

Arrival of the Rebel Steamer Lady Davis—Vallandigham a Passenger.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Bermuda papers of the 25th ult. have been received.

The rebel steamer Lady Davis arrived at St. George's on the 22d, from Wilmington, N. C. She is reported to belong to the rebel Government, and brought important despatches from them to the British.

There were twelve blockade-runners at Wilmington on the 16th. Two of them left in company with the Lady Davis, which passed close to the blockading squadron on her way out. The Lady Davis was formerly named the Cornubia.

The steamer Harriet Pinckney had arrived from England, and the Lord Clyde cleared for Nassau. The steamer Marion, from Nassau, bound to England, called for coal, but not being able to get a supply, proceeded to Halifax.

A line of steamers is about to be established between Bermuda and Liverpool.

Vallandigham arrived at Bermuda in the steamer Lady Davis. The *Royal Gazette* says he is on the way to Canada, there to await coming events.

The Diplomatic Relations of the Rebels.

NEW YORK, July 1.—A copy of the rebel Secretary Benjamin's communication to Commissioner Mason, at London, on the subject of the revocation of the exequatur of Consul Moore, at Richmond, has been published in the London papers. It partially rests on the ground that he denounced the Confederate Government as being indifferent to cases of the most atrocious cruelty. It appears that two persons who were enrolled as conscripts claimed exemption as British subjects. The facts were investigated, and it was proved that they had exercised the right of suffrage.

The document proceeds to argue that "the British and other ministers at Washington assume to exercise authority over the consuls residing in the Confederate States, thus ignoring the existence of this Government. Under these circumstances President Davis felt it his duty to order that no direct communication be permitted between the Confederacy and of those nations residing within the enemy's country.

EUROPE.

The Steamship China at Sandy Hook.

The Liverpool *Post* says: "The steamer Southerner, about which so much has been said and done at Hartlepool, has arrived in the Mersey. Externally, she fully bears out the rakish character that was given her there, being a low, sharp vessel, and one built apparently for speed. She has come round here to load for Nassau. The fact of her name, in the first place; her owners (Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm, & Co.), in the second; and her captain (Bullock), an old Confederate, in the third, is quite sufficient to transfer the vigilance with which she was watched in the Tees to the Mersey."

The London *Times* has an editorial on the peace meeting recently held in New York, under the auspices of Fernando Wood and others. The *Times* remarks that if the meeting should prove influential enough to liberate opinion, we may, perhaps, wonder six weeks hence where the strength of the war party could ever have lain; just as in France, after the fall of Robespierre, people asked each other who could have been the Jacobins. There is everything, except the uncertainty of American politics, to make us regard such an event as probable. It would almost seem that the President himself would have no objection to peace if he knew how to reach it. Perhaps this meeting may show him the way. If an armistice were proclaimed, we believe that neither party would be in a hurry to renew the war, and the desire of peace would supply the two Governments with the strongest motive for coming to reasonable terms of separation.

FRANCE.

The rumor that M. Sartiges, the French ambassador at Turin, and M. de Talleyrand, ambassador at Brussels, are about to request leave of absence from their diplomatic posts, is unfounded.

The harvest in the extreme south of France had commenced under favorable conditions. The French corn markets were generally advancing.

AUSTRIA.

The Council of the Empire was opened on the 18th. The following is a summary of the speech from the throne: The Emperor makes a satisfactory retrospect of the activity of the Reichsrath, and expresses a hope that Transylvania will also shortly take part in its deliberations. His Majesty continues: "The Reichsrath closed its first session under the blessings of peace, which the Government succeeded to maintain undisturbed. Thanks to the liberal institutions of the Empire, its material and intellectual life is everywhere being rapidly developed, and its influence and position as a great power continually becoming more and more satisfactory. The credit of the State and the public currency have most decidedly improved. It has been unnecessary to apply for any extraordinary credit during the current year. The budget which will be submitted has been prepared with a view to the greatest possible economy." The speech concludes by enumerating the various measures of local reforms which are to be brought forward.

ITALY.

The Italian Parliament had been engaged in debating the general policy of the Government. Ministerial explanations were given, and confidence was expressed in the Emperor Napoleon's course, notwithstanding the continued occupation of Rome by France.

Gen. Bixio advised the interruption of relations with France, who, while occupying Rome, does not prevent the organization of brigandage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SANDY HOOK, July 1.—The steamship China passed here at noon to day.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—Saturday Evening.—The steamer Asia arrived here to-day.

COTTON.—Sales to-day of 4,000 bales, including 2,500 bales to speculators and for export. The market is dull and unchanged.

Breadstuffs are flat, but more steady. Provisions are dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.—Consols closed at 92@92¼.

American stocks dull; Illinois Central 29@28 per cent. discount; Erie 69@60.

MONTREAL, July 1.—The steamship North American passed Farther Point, at six o'clock this morning. Her news was anticipated by the City of Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—Cotton: the sales of the week amount to 48,000 bales, including 5,500 bales to speculators, and 3,500 bales for export. The market opened steady, but closed dull. The sales on Friday are estimated at 4,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and for export. The market closed flat at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Midling.
Orleans	24d	22d
Mobile	23½d	21½d
Uplands	23	21

The stock in port is estimated at 360,000 bales, including 51,000 bales of American.

Breadstuffs are inactive, with a downward tendency. Provisions quiet but steady. Lard is firmer.

LONDON, June 19.—Consols close at 92@92¼ for money, and 92⅜ for account.

The bullion in the Bank of England has advanced £274,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad 29 per cent. discount, Erie Railroad 61.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—Evening.—The markets are all dull, awaiting the publication of the news by the Asia.

LONDON, June 21.—Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 92⅛@92¼ for money.

PARIS, June 20.—The Rentes opened to-day at 68f. 45c.

MEXICO.

The Capital Evacuated — The French Policy.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—Advices from the city of Mexico, from the 30th of May to the 6th of June, have been received. The news is of the highest importance.

President Juarez and his Cabinet have concluded to evacuate the city of Mexico.

They have taken this action believing that the most effectual resistance to the French army could be made outside of the walls.

On the 31st of May, the Government moved to San Louis Potosi, taking all the movable fire arms and munitions of war. They also took with them two millions of dollars from the treasury.

The force that garrisoned the city, said to number over 20,000, was withdrawn to Cuernavaca Plaza, and the intermediate points around the city, for the purpose of carrying on a guerilla warfare.

On June 1st, a meeting was held in the city, at which the principal leaders of the Church party were present. They sent a commission to Gen. Forey to offer their allegiance to the Emperor Napoleon.

On June 5th a division of the French army occupied the main entrance to the city, and afforded the Church party protection against the excited populace.

The whole French army was expected to occupy the capital on the 8th of June.

Three newspapers have been established favoring the policy of the French. One of these papers says: "The occupation of this city settles with absolute certainty that it is necessary to extirpate by the root the Democratic principle, and no longer need there be even a dream of popular sovereignty."

It also advises the confiscation of the property of all parties who have been or are in arms against the French.

This news is derived from letters received here from high Mexican officials.

Naval Movements.

NEW YORK, July 1.—It is reported that the steamers Susquehanna, Niagara, and Shamrock are to replace our sailing squadron in the Mediterranean.

The monitor Passaic is to remain here for the defence of the harbor.

The U. S. steamer United States arrived here to-day from a cruise.

NIXON'S CREMORNE AND MADAME MACARTE'S Combination Circus and Syro Arabic Troupe, we are pleased to announce, will commence a short season of entertainments in this city to-morrow. The location selected is most excellent, adjoining the Academy of Music, Broad street, and convenient to all parts of the city. The company embraces the finest equestrian performers in the country, as also a Syro-Arabic troupe of male and female artistes, the first, we believe, who have ever appeared in this country. Madame Macarte, some years since, we remember at Welsh's Amphitheatre, where the Continental Hotel now stands, and for weeks she drew crowds of admirers. Since then she has travelled Europe, and returns with fresh laurels, having had a most successful tour through Great Britain. Mr. Eaton Stone is also well known among us. He is a dashing, daring rider; rides without saddle or bridle, and is quite a prince of equestrians. His raids in the circus are famous. Mr. Cook, the English clown, is spoken of as a most excellent and gentlemanly wit, and Jimmey Reynolds is well known to the patrons of the arena. The company surely is composed of merited talent, and, we doubt not, will receive liberal patronage from our citizens.

SECOND EDITION.

FIVE O'CLOCK A. M.

THE INVASION.

THE FIRST BATTLE ON PENNSYLVANIA SOIL.

Gens. Longstreet, Hill, Reynolds, and Meade, Engaged near Gettysburg.

THE FIGHT VERY SEVERE.

HEAVY LOSS.

GENERAL REYNOLDS KILLED.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Lee has over 98,000 Men and 240 Pieces of Artillery.

Stuart's Cavalry not Included.

Movements of the Rebel Generals.

Heavy Firing in the Direction of Dillsburg.

A Fierce Engagement at Hanover.

1,800 CONTEND WITH 6,000.

CAPTURE OF A SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT AND THREE GUNS.

NEW YORK, July 2—4 o'clock A. M.—The New York *Times* has just received the following important despatch, dated near GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 1.—The first heavy engagement on Pennsylvania soil was commenced at 9 o'clock this morning, between the rebels under Generals Longstreet and Hill, and the First and Eleventh Corps under Generals Meade and Reynolds.

The locality of the battle is beyond Gettysburg, on the Chambersburg pike.

Portions of the fight have been very severe and attended with heavy loss. Thus far, the onset of the enemy has been successfully resisted by the two corps mentioned.

The Third and Twelfth Corps are coming up.

I regret to say that Major General Reynolds was mortally wounded, and has since died.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

HARRISBURG, July 1.—Our city is rather quiet to-day. We are looking anxiously for news from the Army of the Potomac.

I had a conversation, this evening, with a gentleman who has been in the service of the Government in an independent capacity, and have learned some interesting facts in reference to the invasion of the State.

He stated to me that General Ewell has a force of over 20,000 men and nearly 50 pieces of artillery; that the division formerly commanded by Longstreet is now under the command of Anderson, who has 30,000 men and 120 pieces of artillery. General Hill has 8,000 men, and his division acts as a sort of body guard to General Lee, who marches with it. He is said to have four pieces of artillery. The remaining corps of the other divisions of the rebel army may be stated to sum up 16,000 men. The exact number of pieces of artillery is not known. It is thought Early has 15,000 men, and it is known that he has four 6-gun batteries. Altogether, taking the figures of my informant, Lee's invading column is over 90,000 strong with over 240 guns, excluding Hill's division and Stuart's cavalry.

Ewell's force was counted during the occupation of Carlisle on Friday afternoon. It is said that he left Carlisle by the Baltimore pike, on Tuesday afternoon, so hastily that his camp equipage was undisturbed, and fresh food was found lying on the ground.

Longstreet was in Chambersburg on Friday, and on Saturday morning he passed through in the direction of Carlisle and Harrisburg. He was at Carlisle at noon on Saturday, and marched in the direction of Shippensburg, with artillery. He seemed to be advancing very rapidly, and was evidently making a forced march. His idea, probably, was to take the Gettysburg road.

On Saturday morning, Lee was at Chambersburg with 8,000 men and several batteries of artillery. My informant, who saw him, states that he rode around briskly, accompanied by his staff, and that after a conference with Hill, which was held under a tree and lasted for a considerable time, he rode off in the direction of Gettysburg, accompanied by his staff and a cavalry escort. Shortly after his departure he was followed by Hill's entire command, who evacuated the town.

General Gordon's brigade passed through York on Sunday evening, and striking the fords of the Susquehanna at Wrightsville, burned the bridge, as you have been informed.

General Early was in York on Tuesday. From ten o'clock on Saturday morning until late in the evening heavy firing was heard in the direction of Dillsburg. A.

CARLISLE, Pa., July 1—3 o'clock P. M.—(Special to the New York *Herald*.)—The last of the rebels left here at 9 o'clock this morning by the Baltimore pike. They numbered about 12,000. The division under Johnson, which was encamped two miles west of Carlisle, retreated precipitately to Shippensburg, leaving their cooked rations behind. An order from General Lee, dated Chambersburg, the 28th ult., praises the troops for the fortitude with which they have performed their arduous marches. He exhorts the troops to abstain with the most scrupulous care from unnecessary or wanton injury to private property, and enjoins all officers to arrest and bring to summary punishment any who offend his orders on this subject.

On their occupation of Carlisle, the rebels made a requisition for supplies, including bacon, flour, salt, potatoes, molasses, coffee, sugar, and medicine.

The barracks were not destroyed. The railroad and telegraph lines were very much damaged. The rebels, when here, had a regular mail communication with Richmond, including the newspapers.

Some of the rebel soldiers committed a rape on Miss Worst in Frankfort township.

SHIREMANSTOWN, July 1.—The enemy did no particular damage here.

MECHANICSBURG, July 1.—The enemy preserved the best of order, and only ordered the citizens to furnish rations.

NEWVILLE, July 1.—All is quiet here. The enemy are said to have left Shippensburg. Citizens from that place confirm the report and say that the Chambersburg people have been made to suffer greatly.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

From Columbia.

COLUMBIA, July 1.—The 5th New York, 1st Vermont, 1st Virginia, and 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry regiments left Frederick on Saturday, and moved forward to Hanover. There they arrived on Tuesday morning, when they were charged upon in the rear, by the rebel cavalry of General Stuart.

The national forces numbered about eighteen hundred men. The rebel force was nearly or quite six thousand.

A battle commenced at about nine in the morning and continued up to seven in the evening.

The contest was a succession of charges, recharges, advances, and repulses. Our troops fought with desperate gallantry and daring, and gained a brilliant triumph.

We captured all of the 1st South Carolina Regiment, except thirteen; the rebels, in return, took but sixty prisoners. One piece of artillery belonging to this regiment is among our trophies. The rebels lost, besides, one field piece and one breech-loading steel rifled piece. Our cavalry had no artillery. B.

Lancaster.

LANCASTER, July 1—11 o'clock P. M.—There is no news of importance to communicate from this quarter.

Col. Franklin has communication with our forces at McCall's Ferry and Peach Bottom, by a line of couriers. The last message received at 10 o'clock to-night says that there were no signs of the rebel forces in that vicinity.

There is a vague rumor of the rebels being again at York, but it is not reliable.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Official News from General Grant.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—Official advices from General Grant's army, up to noon of the 25th, say: Everything is working favorably, and the siege is being pushed forward vigorously. Three hundred of the 4th Iowa Cavalry, on a scout near Bridgeport, Miss., had a fight with five hundred rebel cavalry. Our forces lost about fifty killed, wounded, and missing, and one howitzer.

Gen. Sherman advanced on the 23d to meet Johnston, but could not find him or any considerable number of his forces. It is ascertained with certainty that Johnston cannot muster over 35,000 men all told. At the last accounts most of these troops were between Canton and Bridgeport.

The rebels are making desperate efforts to interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi below Memphis. They have a battery of six guns at Catfish Point, opposite Greenville.

Marmaduke was also using all his efforts to blockade the river. These matters are receiving the prompt attention of the military authorities.

The scouts from Central Mississippi and Alabama report the feeling in regard to Vicksburg as very despondent, and the report of the repulse of Grant's army is frequently circulated in order to cheer the people up. The Jackson papers say that Grant lost 10,000 men in the assault on the 20th, and Johnston was gaining advantages on Grant's rear.

The rebel General Gohlson was endeavoring to organize the State militia in Central Mississippi, but met with very poor success. The people begin to think that the Federal forces will soon occupy the entire State.

Jeff Davis has called upon Alabama for 70,000 additional troops to defend the State from invasion, and the Alabama papers are discussing the advantages of the Tombigbee river for a line of defence.

Gen. Roddy, who is in front of Corinth, has been reinforced by two brigades, and Thrall's Artillery, from Alabama, have been sent up to check our raiders.

All is quiet on our lines.

THE LATEST.

GEN. LOGAN EXPLODES A MINE UNDER THE REBEL FORT—SEVERE ENGAGEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, WALNUT HILLS, near Vicksburg, June 26.—Yesterday afternoon General Logan exploded a mine under the rebel fort on his front, blowing up one side and one angle away.

A struggle took place for possession of the place, which has not yet terminated, our men holding one side and the enemy the other. We are endeavoring to mount cannon, which they resist.

General McPherson thinks he will be able to plant a battery in one portion of the fort.

A heavy fire of artillery and musketry was kept up during the night to prevent the rebels from concentrating on that point. Our loss in the affair up to this time may reach 300 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss must have been severe.

RIGHT WING OF THE ARMY BEFORE VICKSBURG, June 25—Evening.—Colonel Wood's pickets captured a messenger this morning, bearing letters from Vicksburg.

A letter from General Withers to his wife speaks of the probability of going North and of a speedy exchange. One from Colonel Smith speaks despairingly, and another gives a list of four killed and wounded in the Alabama Regiment. As some of the letters bear marks of being intended for our eyes, they are not implicitly believed, but there is abundant concurrent testimony to sustain the story of general disasters.

We had also the following verbal message to Johnston: "Can hold out for ten days. If not sooner relieved be obliged to surrender."

[From the Chattanooga Rebel.]

JACKSON, June 26.—A staff officer, who left Vicksburg on Monday, reports that the garrison was closely besieged. The enemy keep up a constant fire, which is much more severe than formerly, as they have the range of the town. An entire block of buildings has been destroyed, on Washington street, by incendiaries. The sappers and miners on both sides are hard at work, and so close together that they can hear the sound of each other's picks.

CAIRO, July 1.—The steamer Belle of Memphis has arrived, bringing Vicksburg dates to 26th ult.

The recent battle in Grant's rear is said to have been severe, but no particulars have been received.

There is no doubt that the rebels have been making preparations to cross the river and escape into Louisiana, as quite a number of skiffs and flatboats have been discovered.

The 20th, 30th, and 45th Illinois Regiments are among those that rushed into the breach made in the foot of the mine in General Logan's front on the 25th.

This fort is on the highest ground in the vicinity, and completely commands most of the rebel works. Our troops are mounting 32-pounders Parrotts and 9-inch Dahlgrens in it.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Advance of General Rosecrans—Colonel Wilder's Expedition.

COLCORD CHURCH, 5 MILES FROM TULLAHOMA, TENN., June 30.—The situation here has not materially changed. A reconnoissance was made to-day within three miles and a half of the rebel stronghold. The rain has continued for the last forty-eight hours, and been unusually heavy. The roads are in terrible condition, and our movements are almost prevented thereby; but, with unparalleled perseverance and persistence, Rosecrans has pushed on.

Colonel Wilder's expedition returned to day. He burned the bridge at Decherd and destroyed a large part of the railroad track. He found only a small garrison at Decherd, whom he whipped and drove out; but immediately after he had burned the bridge, a large force of the enemy came into Decherd, which is only twelve miles in the rear of Tullahoma.

The whistling of locomotives at Tullahoma was distinctly heard yesterday. This is the only foundation for the rumor that the rebels were retreating to Chattanooga.

There is little doubt entertained that the enemy will fight us in their forts here, but their silence is very strange. The country is very difficult to operate in, being low, level, marshy, and overgrown with underbrush.

Steadman's brigade made a reconnoissance to-day within three and a half miles of Tullahoma. Two regiments of the enemy were encountered, and an engagement ensued, in which the enemy gave way without serious resistance or much reluctance.

The skirmishers of the 10th Indiana and 4th Kentucky Regiments were principally engaged.

The following casualties are reported: Lieutenant Jenkins, 2d Cavalry, killed; Orderly Sergeant Newhouse, Private Sedden, Co. I; Corporal Bier, Privates Dinsmore, Pennintory, Boyle, Kellogg, Clark, Jarenty, and Corporal Dorreity, Co. I, all of the 10th Indiana, and Privates Bennett, Senoest, Gilbert, and Virjil, Co. I, 4th Kentucky, slightly wounded, and Private Saberant seriously.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 27th and 28th June has been received. It says: "One hundred of Stuart's division have arrived from the field at Beech Grove.

"Two divisions are being engaged at Liberty and Hoover's Gaps. In the meantime reinforcements are being hurried forward.

"Five brigades passed up yesterday, and John R. Jackson has been despatched to hold himself in readiness."

Among the killed at Beech Grove, the *Rebel* mentions Adjutant Thomas, of the 20th Tennessee. The rebel loss was 100 killed and 400 or 500 wounded.

The *Rebel*, of the 27th, has the following:

RICHMOND, June 25.—Ten transports approached White House this morning, and a small force landed. It is reported that the pickets advanced to Tunstall's Station. No apprehensions are felt in official circles.

The *Rebel* of the 28th, on the situation, says: "There is no question that the enemy is approaching and a great battle is to be fought. Every preparation is being made to give him a warm reception. The baggage and sick are being sent to the rear, and reinforcements to the front.

"Another brigade from Western Virginia passed up yesterday, chiefly Virginia troops in their first campaign.

"The Tennessee portion of Buckner's command passed up last evening, and Jackson will probably follow in the morning. Breckinridge's division did not reach Montgomery, having been recalled by Gen. Johnston to Jackson.

"We overestimated the loss in killed and wounded. The whole number did not exceed two hundred; not seventy-five of whom were killed.

"It was reported last evening that 3,000 or 4,000 of the enemy's cavalry had occupied Manchester, and that they had burned one or two residences, this side of Hoover's Gap. This story is not believed here.

STILL LATER.

COLCORD CHURCH, June 30—8 P. M.—The reconnoissance made by General Steadman, this afternoon, pushed within two miles of Tullahoma. Gen. Thomas accompanied the column, and reports that the enemy were in force in their works, with vedettes thrown out a short distance from their front.

It is thought by some that a mere shell of the rebel army remains in Tennessee. This is doubtless a mistake. We found four brigades at Hoover's Gap, four at Liberty Gap, and our friends at Shelbyville report 11,000 more of Polk's corps passing through that place.

Cheatham's division is reported as having moved to Elk-river bridge. The Decherd bridge, which was destroyed, can hardly be rebuilt before six days, when all will be decided. While the loss of this bridge will not prevent reinforcements from coming, the rebels cannot carry off their stores or heavy munitions of war.

Guerillas in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—This morning's passenger train, bound hence for Frankfort, was thrown off the track by the removal of a rail by a party of forty guerillas, supposed to be under command of Hines. The engine was badly damaged, but nobody was hurt.

The rebels burned the baggage car and contents, and one passenger car.

A party of guerillas passed through Shelby county last night, stealing horses in their route.

Ordinance of Emancipation Passed by the Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 1.—The following ordinance of emancipation was passed this morning, by the State Convention, by a vote of 51 yeas against 30 nays:

Section 1. The 1st and 2d clauses of the 26th section of the 3d article of the Constitution are hereby abrogated.

Sec. 2. That slavery or involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1870; and all slaves within the State on that day are hereby declared to be free: *Provided, however*, That all persons emancipated by this ordinance shall remain under the control and be subject to their late owners or their legal representatives as servants during the following periods, to wit: Those over forty years of age, for and during their lives; those under twelve, until they arrive at the age of twenty-three; and those of all ages until the 4th of July, 1876. The persons or legal representatives who up to the moment of emancipation were the owners of the slaves hereby freed shall, during the period for which the services of such freedmen are reserved to them, have the same control and authority over the said freedmen, for the purpose of receiving possession and services of the same that are now held by the master in respect to his slaves: *Provided, however*, That after the said 4th of July, 1867, no person so held to service shall be sold to non-residents, or removed from the State by authority of his late owner, or the legal representative of the said owner.

Sec. 3. All slaves hereafter brought into the State, and not now belonging to the citizens of the State, shall thereupon be free.

Sec. 4. All slaves removed by consent of their owners to any seceded State, after the passage by such State of the act or ordinance of Secession, and thereafter brought into this State by the owners, shall thereupon be free.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate the slaves without the consent of their owners.

Sec. 6. After the passage of this ordinance, no slave in this State shall be subject to State, county, or municipal taxes.

Governor Gamble announced the withdrawal of his resignation. He will, therefore, continue to serve as Governor till the election of his successor on the 18th of August, 1864.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THE CITY.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR CURTIN TO HURRY FORWARD TROOPS.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT THE CONTINENTAL.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE ASSEMBLAGE.

Last evening, about six o'clock, Governor Curtin arrived in the city from Harrisburg, for the purpose of having a consultation with General Dana in reference to hurrying forward troops from this city. The Governor took quarters at the Continental, and although his arrival was known to but a few, yet by eight o'clock several thousand people had congregated around the hotel. Cheer after cheer rent the air for Gen. Meade, Curtin, McClellan, and others. It was not the intention of the Governor to make a speech, but the vast assemblage became impatient, and finally he was prevailed upon by his friends to make a few remarks. Previous to this, the "Star-spangled Banner" was sung by Mr. Parvin, a blind singer of some note. The vast crowd gathered in the street joined in the chorus, and the effect was wonderful. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the people became fairly wild. Hats were tossed in the air, and such a scene has never before been witnessed before the Continental. About this time, several companies of a New Jersey regiment, accompanied by a band, arrived in front of the hotel. They were welcomed with loud and enthusiastic cheers. Governor Curtin finally made his appearance on the balcony, and was introduced in a few remarks by Mr. A. G. Cattell. The Governor spoke as follows:

GOV. CURTIN'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In the introduction which has been made to you it has been truly said I am not here to speak; indeed, the time for speaking has passed. In the progress of this war Pennsylvania has at last been called upon to defend her own soil and to protect her own citizens. [A voice, "We will do it." Cheers.] I am here, fellow-citizens, to ask from the city of Philadelphia the quota of an army of 60,000 men assigned to her. We desire to see soon 7,800 Philadelphians on the banks of the Susquehanna. I will not magnify the dangers, nor anticipate the defeat of our army, nor except the strategy, energy, and extreme bitterness of the rebel army, but I would have you meet this great question now solemnly and like men—meet it as if Meade's army had been defeated, which God forbid! If the army is defeated, I need not say to you what will next occur—you all know it.

My fellow-citizens, if Meade is successful, the tide of war will turn for this great and beneficent Government. [Loud cheering.] If Meade is defeated, it will turn upon us; and, my fellow-citizens, while a man of Pennsylvania is absent from his home, and deprived of his property, you have no right to sleep until he is restored to all his rights. [Cheers.] The military authorities have decided the defences of Pennsylvania, and certainly of this city, to be on the banks of the Susquehanna; and certainly it is pleasant for me to announce, that the call made upon the people of Pennsylvania has been responded to all over the State in a manner much beyond all official expectation. From the valleys and the mountains, from the public works, the true and loyal Pennsylvanians are on their way to the different rendezvous, and will soon be on their way to protect you. I ask for seven thousand eight hundred men from Philadelphia, to fill up an army of 60,000 Pennsylvanians. [Cheers.] How soon am I to get them? [A voice, "to-morrow," and cheers.] That will do. Do not measure the time by hours or days. Fellow-citizens, let us not forget, as Pennsylvanians, that in this great struggle the rebels have struck at Pennsylvania, because she is loyal to the National Government. [Cheers.] While there is one sentence of the Constitution remaining, and one attribute of power, I will stand by you as your Governor and expect the same of you. [Cheers.] They desolate the property of our people, turn our citizens fugitives from their homes, because they strike at our nationality. Let Pennsylvanians stand up for our nationality, and the great cause in which twenty millions are interested with them. We ask for help from New York, and it came. We ask for help from New Jersey—[cries of "Here it is."] (The soldiers from New Jersey having halted in front of the hotel, and remained until the end of the Governor's remarks.) New England will respond to our call. Fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, let us show that we are true to our honor, and will protect ourselves. Three millions of people—three millions of brave and loyal Pennsylvanians—five counties of our State are now invaded, and in the hands of rebels—five counties are overrun, and every citizen of Pennsylvania is poisoned by the tread of rebel horses. Great God! can Pennsylvanians sleep when their brethren are driven from their homes? [Cheers.] Let us with one voice continue our efforts until no rebel tread shall poison the soil of Pennsylvania. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, I have nothing more to say now; it depends upon two millions of people to stand up. The hour of peril is upon us, and it now behooves us all to stand up and declare before God that this rebellion shall be crushed—to stand up until the flag which we honor shall float in triumph over all forts, cities, and territories. And now, one word more. Let every man stand up in his individuality in support of the Government. Let every man consider himself called upon. Let us use all human means to restore our Government, and place our trust in the God of nations. [Loud and long-continued cheering.]

The Governor then retired, and the vast assemblage slowly dispersed.

THE RAID.

The People Aroused and still Organizing.

OVER THIRTY REGIMENTS COMPLETE AND RAPIDLY FILLING.

Within the last two days more has been accomplished in this city towards hurling the invader from our borders than has previously been done in weeks. The people have at last seen the necessity for thus organizing and contributing their money towards the formation of regiments for home and State defence, and the response has been most gratifying. The excitement still runs high, and as the majority of our workshops and stores are still closed, large throngs crowd the streets from morning till night. Since our last issue the principal events that have transpired are as follows:

THE CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday morning, at a meeting of this body, at Second and Gold streets, the following telegraphic despatch was read by Mr. Alexander G. Cattell:

HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

Archibald Getty, President Corn Exchange Association:

SIR: I have repeatedly felt the force and promptness of your liberality and patriotism in this war, and I feel justified in asking you to put in the field a regiment of militia under my proclamation and general orders for the defence of the State; the officers indicated by the preference of the men will be commissioned, and the regiment will be mustered into service of the State for three months, unless sooner discharged. I need not say to you that it is of the first importance to the safety of Pennsylvania, if not to your city, that the forces called for should be put in the field with the utmost despatch, independent of the fact that the enemy has occupied a large part of Pennsylvania for seventeen days. It is hard to measure justly the results which may follow a great battle in Maryland, now imminent. I have called upon Philadelphia for seven thousand eight hundred (7,800) additional men as their quota of the force to be raised. No part of that quota has yet arrived at Harrisburg or Reading, while the response from the interior of the State exceeds our expectations. I appeal to you, gentlemen, to refer to your past action, and continue the highly honorable history of your association, which is so well known to all your fellow-citizens since our country has been involved in this war.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully your obedient servant, A. G. CURTIN.

The following despatch was read, received from James P. Perot, late adjutant (118th) Corn Exchange Regiment:

HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

To A. G. Cattell, Corn Exchange:

I have telegraphed the Governor's letter to you. For heaven's sake do not delay an hour. The battle is imminent, and we are without sufficient reserves.

JAS. P. PEROT.

Mr. Cattell replied as follows:

To A. G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Your despatch is received. The Corn Exchange is alive, and will not be found wanting. Have started the nucleus of a regiment.

ALEX. G. CATTELL.

After reading the above telegraphic despatch, Mr. Thomas Allman, a vice president, made a few remarks.

Mr. E. A. Hunsicker was in favor of both rich and poor men shouldering their muskets; he was ready, and wanted all the members to come out.

Mr. Seth Comly moved that a committee of three be appointed to collect funds and organize a regiment.

Mr. E. G. James seconded the motion, and it was unanimously agreed to.

Messrs. Seth Comly, Samuel L. Ward, and Chas. Knecht were appointed on the committee.

Mr. S. L. Ward was selected treasurer, and at the close of the meeting reported that *four thousand dollars* had been subscribed, although the attendance was very slim. The meeting then adjourned.

ACTION OF CLERGYMEN.

From General Dana and Mayor Henry a message has been received by the Philadelphia clergymen who have enrolled their names for the defence of the city. The message stated that work on the fortifications would probably be commenced on Wednesday evening, and that the organized services of the clergy and members of their congregations would be acceptable. The Mayor called the attention of the clergy to a note he had received from a prominent member of their body, suggesting the opening of the churches for prayer for God's mercy and protection during these present days of calamity. In accordance with the latter suggestion, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the pastors and ministers, laymen, and congregations of the city and vicinity, be requested to meet in their respective churches for prayer as opportunity may be afforded, and as in their judgment they may think best."

The meeting then appointed a committee, consisting of Drs. Vaughan, Krauth, Knox, Brainerd, Willis, Moore, and others—one from each denomination—to receive subscriptions, and to attend to the necessities of fugitive colored people who are coming in considerable numbers to our city to escape being sent into slavery by the advancing brigands. The condition of many of these poor people has been already heart-rending. They have come here with all their property in their hands. Some of them do not know where to sleep when the night comes on, and others must suffer from the lack of their daily bread unless the Christian charity of the people is exerted in their behalf.

The following persons were appointed a committee to confer with the Mayor, and to communicate with the clergy in reference to the tender of their services during the present emergency: Rev. R. Newton, D. D., Rev. I. S. Willis, Rev. G. F. Krotel, Rev. J. Castle, Rev. I. W. Dulles, Rev. A. G. McCauley, Rev. A. Nevin. The place of meeting of the committee is the office of the *Presbyterian Standard*, No. 108 south Fourth street, third story. Clergymen not having had any notice of the meeting, and therefore not having enrolled their names, will find the book for this purpose at the office named. Reports from clergymen as to the number in their congregations willing to engage with them in fortifying the city, will also be received at the same place. The committee will make their announcements through the public papers. Office open until 9 o'clock P. M., and at 8 o'clock in the morning.

THE BRIDESBURG GUARDS.

The Bridesburg Guards, a regiment formed with the following officers, have been officially recognized by Major General Dana: Colonel, Barton H. Jenks; lieutenant colonel, Alexander D. Baille; major, Charles Day; surgeon, Edgar Janvier, M. D.; adjutant, Robert B. Keys; quartermaster, Jacob Cook; sergeant-major, Frank A. Ealer; quartermaster sergeant, Peter Gold; commissary sergeant, Joseph B. Hopkins.

Company A—Captain, William Taylor; first lieutenant, John B. Jones. Company B—Captain, Alfred R. Bailey; first lieutenant, Jeremiah W. Buck; second lieutenant, Samuel P. Swope. Company C—Captain, Wm. Wilson; first lieutenant, Alex. Caldwell; second lieutenant, Wm. M. Steele. Company D—Captain, —— Bilin. Company E—Captain, Samuel Halleck. Company F—Captain, E. A. Becket. Company G—Captain, Edwin Dungan. Company H—Captain, Jos. Ramsden. Company I—Captain, Jos. E. Luther. Company K—Captain, James W. Kent; first lieutenant, James K. Darrah; second lieutenant, F. Hardwick.

GERMAN UNION CLUB.

The German Union Club held a special meeting last evening, at their headquarters, and organized themselves as a company of Minute Men for the defence of the city. The company is composed of excellent material, and expects soon to be full. They will drill two hours daily at Turner Hall, 444 North Third street.