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OF THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT.

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ARCH STREET. 606. FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GRNTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AT MODERATE PRICES. FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. G. A. HOFFMANN,

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Of his own importation and manufacture. His celebrated "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," Manufactured under the superintendence of JOHN F. TAGGERT,

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Are the most perfect fitting Shirts of the age.

Are Torders promptly attended to. jy8-thstu-6m OLD ESTABLISHED SHIRT, STOCK,

AND COLLAR EMPORIUM. NO. 146 NORTH FOURTH STREET. CHARLES L. ORUM & CO. Are prepared to execute all orders for their celebrated Are prepared to execute an orders for their executions, and for the short notice, in the most establactory manner. These Shirts are cut by measurement, or set untils principles, and surpass any other Shirt for neat mess of fit on the Breast, comfort in the Nack, and ease or

TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SOOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
SO. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental.

SINGER & CO.'S "LETTER A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

CHEAPEST AND BEST of all machines for FAMILY SEWING LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Send for a pamphlet and a copy of "Singer & Co." I. M. SINGER & CO., jelb.3m No. 810 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. SEWING MACHINES.

THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT, NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER. and other valuable improvements. THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES.

GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 ARCH STREET.

O. A. VANKIRK & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Forcelal and Mica Shades, and a variety of

FANOY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealer and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. FURNITURE, &c.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, BILLIARD TABLES,

and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORR & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be imperior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Wilde, who are familiar with the character of their work.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. WATCHES, JUST RECRIVED PER STEAMER EUROPA. GOLD WATCHES LADIES' SIZES, OF NEW STYLES RILVER ANCRES AND CYLINDRES. . GILT ANGRES AND CYLINDRES.

PLATED ANCRES AND CYLINDRES, For Sale at Low Rates to the Trade, by D. T. PRATT, and ti SOT CHESTNUT STREET.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING attended to, by the most experienced workmen. and every watch warranted for one year.

G. RUSSELL.

28-5m North SIXTH Street. J. O. FULLER, **9** Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY, No. 713 CHESTNUT Street, (Up-stairs, opposite Masonic Temple,) Elas now open a LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK, MERACING

HOWARD & CO.'S FINE AMERICAN WATHER

GOLD CHAIMS, GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES,

FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. G. RUSSELL, FINE AMERICAN and Imported WATCHES, Fine Jewelry, Silve and Plated Ware, &c. 22 North SIXTH Street. C. FULLER'S

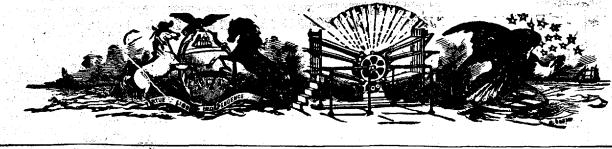
FINE GOLD PENS. THE BEST PEN IN USE, FOR SALE IN ALL SIZES. my22-Sm TINE GILT COMBS

IN EVERY VARIETY. IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL. J. O. FULLER: No. 712 CHESTNUT Street.

VULCANITE BINGS. A full assortment, all sizes and styles. J. C. FULLER. No. 712 CHESTAUT Street. my22-8m

MUSICAL BOXES.

IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES. IVI casks and 100 Octaves, just received per "Laura," and for sale in bond, by CHAS, S. & JAMES CARSTAIRS, APA 186 WALBUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. playing from 1 to 12 tunes, choice Opera and American Melodies. FARR & BROTHER, Importers, and TAR QHESTRUT Street, below Fourth.



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1863, VOL. 6.—NO. 294.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. EYRE & LANDELL. FOURTH AND ARCH.

LADIES preparing for their Summer TOURS can builted in Dry Goods adapted to their wants. FINE ORGANDY LAWNS. SPANISH LINENS FOR SUITS. SEA-SHORE SHAWLS. BLACK LACE POINTS.

TOURIST DRESS GOODS. BATHING DRESS GOODS. SUPER MOHAIR MITTS. MODE GRENADINE VEILS. BLACK DRESS GRENADINE. STEEL SKIRTS, BEST ONLY. SUMMER SILKS LOW.

DRESS GOODS REDUCED. DARIS MOZAMBIQUES, 123c. PER yard. We have reduced the above for the purpol of closing out Summer Stock rapidly. CURWEN STODDART & BRO. Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., ab. Willow. CHALLIES REDUCED TO 20 CENTS. CURWEN STODDART & BRO., Not. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St . ab. Willow

TAWNS! LAWNS!! CLOSING AT 15 TO 20c. PER YARD. CURWEN STODDART & BRO., Nos. 450, 454, and 454 N. SECOND St. ab. Willow TOHN H. STOKES, 702 ARCH St., OFFERS Black and White Plaid Marseilles. Black and White and Brown and White Linen Check French Nankinetts—plaid and plain. French Nankinetts—plaid and plain.
Nankin—nice quality.
Linen Stripes, dark ground, good.
Merino Cassimeres—excellent quality.
Plain. Mixed, and Plaid Cassimeres.
Silk mixed Cloths and Cassimeres.
Ladies' Closking Cloths.
Double-width Plaid Flannels for Shirting.

SUMMER GOODS. Summer Dress Goods.
Summer Linens and Cottons.
Summer Coatings and Cassimeres.
Fummer Shawle and Cloaks.
Summer Parasols and Umbrellas.
Summer Flannels and Shirtings
BHARPLESS BROTHERS.
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Stre CHARPLESS BROTHERS CONTINUE r their large stock of Goods at reduced Prices, Lawns, Challies, Brilliants; Silks, Poplins, Bareges; Delaines, Chintzes, Organdles; Grisailles, Withairs, Alpacas, CHESTNUT and BIGHTH Streets.

TANCY CASSIMERES. Summer Coatings
Black Cloths and Cassimeres.
Men's Clothing made to order.
COOPER & CONARD.
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets. MANTILLAS.

MANUSCONSIN Mantles below cost.
Silk Mantles and Waterproofs.
Summer Mautles and Shawls, cheap.
Odds-and-ends Lace Goods, cheap.
COOPER & COMAED.

1y9 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Street. DRESS STUFFS. Black Delaines, Alpacas, Bareges, Silks, &c.

Mosembiques, Lenos, Children's Plaids, &c.

Mosembiques, Lenos, Children's Plaids, &c.

Drab Alpacas, Drab Delaines, Drab Mozambique
Closing sales Lawns, prices low.

OMESTIC GOODS,

Of every kind, at lowest market prices.

Jy9 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets. DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—H. STEEL & SON,
NO. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
are now closing out the balance of their stock of
Poil de Chevres, all Wool Delaines, Poplins,
Challies, Delaines, Mozambiques, Taffete d'Etès,
French-Lawus, French, English, and American Chintzes
Bareges, Silk Tissnes, Silk Grenadines,
Fancy Silks, and all kinds of
Summer Dress Goods, at extremely low prices,
SUMMER SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES,
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
CHOICE STYLES PACIFIC LAWNS at 12% o.
I lot 2 yards square Table Cloths, Snow Drop and
Damask, all Linen, at \$1.60.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES OFFERS FOR SALE. WHITE GOODS, all description

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, do And respectfully invites an inspection of his stock. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

TOWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH SE-COND Street, would call the attention of the Ladies to their stock of Superior Black Silks.

Wide Mantle Silks.

Black Corded Silks,
Black Gros de Rhine.
Black Silks, from \$1 to \$4.

N. B.—Merchants in want of Black Silks are invited to examine our stock and prices SOLDIERS' SHIRTING FLANNELS. 6-4 Shirtings all wool.
3-4 and 6-4 Fancy Shirtings.
Soldiers' Gray Blankets.
Red. White, and Blue
De Laines for Flags.
EYRE & LANDELL,
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COMMISSION HOUSES. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., Have for sale by the Package a good assortment of Staple

BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS. COTTONADES, PRINTED LININGS, BILESIAS, NANKEENS, CORSET JRANS. 6-4 BLACK AND MIXED BROADCLOTHS. EXTRA, MEDIUM, AND LOW QUALITY SATINETS,

NEGRO KERSEYS, PLAID LINSEYS, ARMY GOODS, &C., &C. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.

BAGS AND BAGGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET.

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, LOOKING GLASSES.

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JOHN KELLY, JR., TAILOR,

WAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET. EDWARD P. KELLY'S,

Where he presents to former patrons and the public the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if not su-perior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the uch lower than any other first-class

blishment of the city. BOAR, CLOTHING. BOYS' CLOTHING.



MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD. AVA. &c., &c. 2,500 bbls Mass. Nos. 1, 3, and 8 Mackerel, late caught at fish, in assorted packages. 2,000 bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifag. Herring.

2,500 boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.

150 bbls. new Mess Shad.

250 boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c.

MURPHY & KOONS,

jal4-tf.

50. 146 North WHARVES. MADEIRA WINE.—175 QUARTER

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1863.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Lee's Position near, Williamsport. GEN. STUART SAID TO BE A PRISONER. THE REBEL DEFEAT AT GETTYS.

SURG ACKNOWLEDGED

Trip within the Rebel Lines-Visit to Hagerstown-Lee s Headquarters-Position of the Rebel Army-Another Victory on Fri-Special Correspondence of The Press. Funk's Manor, on west branch of THE ANTIRTAM CREEK

FRANKLIN Co., PA., July 12, 1863. FROM BEDFORD TO LONDON. Taking the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, I passed through the coal regions to Bloody Run, so oted in Revolutionary annals. Two hours' ride rought me to the town of Bedford, where I stopped for the night. In the morning I took my horse to Bloody Run, and thence, on the Chambersburg pike, to London, a small village in Franklin county. found the people up and doing, in every direction, or the salvation of our great and glorious old Commonwealth from further invasion by the rebels, who ere at Greencastle, Hagerstown, and Williamsort, in great force. After gathering what little news there was to be had at London and vicinity, I determined to visit

IN THE REBEL LINES. On the night of the 9th, I arrived at Greencastle, and proceeded on by byroads for several miles with-in the enemy's picket line without molestation. Finally I was stopped by a picket guard, and was nformed that I "could no further go in this terrible business." Affecting disappointment, the officer of the guard, a fine-looking Virginian, came out to examine, and, after this was gone through with, to his atisfaction, he told me I would be permitted to go to Hagerstown, but not to return under pain of ar-AFFAIRS IN HAGERSTOWN.

As I trudged along the pike carelessly, covered with dust and well-nigh worn out, I observed five small brigades, posted with artillery, at different points of the road, so as to command it. There was perfect order and discipline manifested, and although some of the troops seemed despondent, many expressed themselves confident of saving their army About two miles north of the town I saw a squad of artillerists spiking three fine brass pieces, which hey buried. They said they buried them because they had more than they wanted, but really I suspect that orders have been given to the troops to make away with everything that will impede them in their retreat over the river and down the Shenan-

doah Valley to Culpeper.

Arriving in Hagerstown, I found the house of s kind Union family, who cared for me in a manner that I shall never forget, and through them alone I was enabled to move about the city, and escape from the rebel lines without molestation, GEN. LEE'S HEADQUARTERS. house, which was tastefully draped with the rebel flag and those of the various States from which regiments were bivousched near the town. The work incessantly at the country maps they have secured from citizens of the Cumberland Valley, and are continually riding to and from the outposts with

General Lee is a fine looking man. His nose i large and massive, like his features, which are rather rugged and careworn now. He is much bronzed and wears a long flowing beard, now covering most of his face, and gives him quite a venerable appearnee. He dresses a fine gray uniform trimmed with black braid, mounts a splendid iron gray horse, with good equipments, pistols, and a heavy rapier. As about his person, except the stars upon the coat collar, three in number, a large one in the centre and a small one each side. He talks with every one, and is often closeted for hours with his scouts and up on the left side, trimmed with handsome black feathers and bullion ornaments. He would hardly

Here I observed a large number of generals, colonels, &c. Among them Generals Ewell, Early, Auderson, Hill, Jenkins, Imboden, Prior, Gordon, Eastman, Pendleton, and Mumford. These names I heard mentioned, with others I have now forgotten. Gen. Jenkins is wounded in the forehead by a piece of shell which he exhibited as a memento honorabile. leg, but I could not observe whether it was one of Palmer's or not. Gen. Gordon is wounded in the Palmer's or not. Gen. Gordon is wounded in the wrist. A pistol-shot entered his arm just above the Gen. Longstreet's corps is posted advantageously on the national pike, east and south of this town,

his right wing reaching the Potomac river. He is upported by the corps of Gen. A. P. Hill. General Ewell's corps as possed so as to join Longsteer's left wing, and it in turn is supported by Anderson's and Early's divisions. Other divisions of strength are lying between Hagerstown and Williamsport. The cavalry forces extend along the line of the river, and are guarding the trains of supply and ammusaid, with a division, and is on the other side of the river. He has a pontoon train, according to report. WHAT THE REBELS ARE DOING. so he is going to give us battle upon the old Antietam ground, in all probability.

The rebels have succeeded in making off with a large

have crossed on a ferry scow, worked by wires or ropes at or near Clear Spring.

The rebels acknowledged in my hearing, that they were surprised and badly whipped at Gettysburg, and that they were "in a bad fix now," but rely upon the genius of Gen. Lee to extricate them from They had the news of the fall of Vicksburg from the North, but did not seem to credit the report of the surrender. The rebels have food enough for a month. They have a large amount of artillery, and enough ammunition for another battle. They have some of that which they captured from Gen. Milroy left. After obtaining a pass, I came through the rebel

lines again and was soon brought up " with a round turn" by our pickets. A pass from Gen. Couch ARMY. turn" by our pickets. A pass from Gen. Couch brought me to Waynesboro, where I reported to Gen. Smith all that I had seen.
THE PHILADELPHIA BOYS. Here I find our Quaker city army resting after a march of nearly one hundred miles, weary, fagged out, and almost starving. For several days they have subsisted upon a cracker and a cup of coffee per diem. Who is to blame for this? I was indeed their sufferings and privations. The people have done all in their power to relieve them, but their supplies, which ought to have been here before them,

THE GRAY RESERVES.

This splendid regiment is encamped here on the: West Branch of the Antietam creek, and are commanded, by Gen. Brisbin. Col. Smith and his officers and men, although suffering for food, are THE BLUE RESERVES

are encamped near by. Col. W. W. Taylor and Lieut. Col. Graham received me kindly. They are excellent officers and ready to move upon the enemy anywhere and at any time. Both of these regiments should be kindly remembered in Phila-delphia. They are, indeed, the pride of our city. They are brigaded with the 28th and 68th Regiments and are near the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 5th Army

As our special messenger is now about leaving for General Smith's army, including the brigades of Generals Neal, Knipe, Ewen, and Brisbin, are advancing. The "Grays" and "Blues" of Philadelphia are now crossing the State line—the first to enter Maryland. The supply trains have arrived, and our half-famished lads are being well fed.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Gen Lougstreet's corps was driven across the Antietam on Friday, and at midnight the rebels evacuated Hagerstown in great haste, going towards Hancock. They tried to cross at the latter point yesterday, and, failing in this, returned, and now occupy Hagerstown with Ewell's corps, or what is left of it.

REBEL WAR NEWS.—Perhaps there is nothing (says the Herald) which better illustrates the forlorn condition to which the rebels are reduced, than the false news published by their newspapers. Take, for example, that which appeared in the Richmond journals of the 7th inst., immediately following the two great and important victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, a complete rout of the Union forces.

2. General Meade retreating towards Baltimore, and General Lee in hot pursuit.

3. Lee captured forty thousand prisoners, and lost four thousand.

4. Grant defeated by Johnston at Vicksburg, and his whole string the strength of the false news published by their newspapers. Take, for example, that which better illustrates the forlorn condition to which better illustrates the forlorn the false news published by their newspapers. Take, for example, that the false news published by their newspapers. Take, for example, that the false news published by their newspapers. Take, for example, General Smith's army, including the brigades of

what is left of it. The rebels fear us now, and we shall be everywhere the victors. CALM YOUR FEARS. Let me say that the Philadelphia regiments have not yet been engaged with the enemy since leaving Carlisle. They have met with no loss whatever. General Smith's orders from General Meade are not to bring on an engagement at present, as he hopes to injure the enemy in a peculiar way very soon again with the Army of the Potomac, when he may seed the assistance of the militia. The weather is oppressive, but we all hope to live L. W. WALLAZZ.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. Preparations Completed for a Second Attack

compelled to fight Meade in a bad location, and that when he gives the Yankees battle again, he will seriainly be victorious. They estimate their killed and wounded at 20,000. certainty de victorious. They estimate their killed and wounded at 20,000.

The brigade of regulars attached to the 5th Corps suffered severely in the late fight at Gettyeburg. It went into action with 80 officers and 825 men, and lost 36 officers and 472 men, killed and wounded. One of its regiments, the 11th, went into the fight with 244 men, of whom 117 privates and officers were killed or wounded. This regiment has been in every fight, from those during McClellan's sevendays retreat to Gettysburg.

The rebel wounded at Gettysburg freely admit that Lee's forces were terribly defeated. Not a few, especially from North Carolina, express a desire not to go into the rebel service again. One soldier, from the Old North State, followed Senator Wilkinson a half a mile, to tell him that he, with his fellows, had been impressed into the service, and that the Old Flag of the Union was dear to him yet. No man of them is so ignorant as not to know that the Confederate money is utterly worthless, and they would discard it alrogether, did not the rebel laws compel them to use it.

Col. Colville, of the 1st Minnesota, is still lying on Charleston begun on Thursday last, the first attack on the birth place of Secession, and discard it altogether, did not the rebel laws compel them to use it.

Col. Colville, of the 1st Minnesota, is still lying wounded at Gettysburg with his men, refusing to be removed till they are cared for. Many of the wounded are still under fly-tents, hospital-tents not baving yet been received. The rebel wounded are to be sent to Foint Lookout Hospital, as well as to David's Island and Chester Hospital, Pennsylvania. The Surgeon General is still at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and will remain until the battle, daily expected, is over.

FREDERICK, July 12.—The following congratulatory order from Gen. Howard has been read to the corps in his command:

General Orders—No. 18.

Headquarters, Eleventh Corps,
Army of the Potomac,
Near Boonsboro, Md., July 10 1883.
The General again thanks his command for what has been done during the last month. You have now met the enemy, and feel conscious that you have done your duty on the first day of July, with the 1st Corps and Bulord's division of cavalry. You held double your number in check from 12 M. until night, and thus opened the way for the victory that followed on the 3d. You held an important position during the cannonade, and repulsed the enemy when already within your batteries and breaking through your lines. On the 3d the same post was held, under the severest cannonade of the war. Our batteries, sided by our infantry, contributed a full share to the repulse of the enemy's last attempt to drive the army from its position. The 11th Corps, as a corps, has done well—well in marching, well in fighting. The sacrifices it has made shall not be forgotten in the retropect, your general feels satisfied. Now we must make one more effort. Let there be no wavering, no doubt. Our cause is good, and our success sure.

O. O. HO WARIO,
Major General Commanding. GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 18.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A letter from Antietam creek, dated yesterday, says Vice President Hamlin WASHINGTON, July 13—A letter from Anticham creek, dated yesterday, says Vice President Hamlin was in camp.

The number of prisoners who have been forwarded by the general provost marshal to Baltimore is between 8,000 and 9,000. This is independent of those sent forward by Gen. Couch, and hundreds of deserters in Pennsylvania. It is estimated that nearly 3,000 deserters have left Lee's army, a large portion of whom have recrossed the Potomac at various points above Williamsport, and made their way thence to their homes in the South.

From the best sources it is believed that Lee has yet in his command not less than 50,000 men. Taking the natural strategic positions in possession of the enemy, and the additional advantage of his being entrenched, General Meade has no trivial task before him.

He is preparing for the conflict with all possible speed, coupled with great discretion. His engineers are industriously employed in surveying the ground and selecting the best positions, while our cavalry are engaged in feeling the enemy's lines.

There was considerable skirmishing along the lines on Saturday night, and yesterday morning the enemy's infantry and artillery were in plain view on the Hagerstown road.

Some reinforcements have arrived.

Headquarters army per mode, July 12, 4 P.
M.—(Special to the Tribune!—Hagerstown was cocupied this evening by our cavairy with but little opposition. Very important changes of position of the different corps have been made to-day; and should Lee remain in his present line a general engagement will take place to-morrow. The position of Lee's army has been definitely ascertained. The right of his picket line rests about a mile south of St. James College, two miles westward of James' Cross Roads.

A private of the 47th Virginia was captured this evening by our pickets. He stated that Lee is entrenching from St. James' College to Williamsport, and that he intends to give us battle. Our forces have advanced a considerable distance. A very heavy rain storm this afternoon has prevented important movements of our army.

PHILADELPHIA TROOPS DISTINGUISHED. PHILADELPHIA TROOPS DISTINGUISHED.

PHILADELPHIA TROOPS DISTINGUISHED.

HARRISBURG, July 13.—The Gray Reserves and Blue Reserves, of Philadelphia, went on a reconnoissance, on Saturday, towards Hagerstown, and aucceeded in opening communication with the Army of the Potomac, capturing several prisoners. They are complimented by the corps commander for their excellent behavior. The Reserves sustained no loss. The store trains of the regiments have arrived, and the sufferings of the men are at an end.

A gentleman who has just arrived from the Antietam valley reports that heavy thunder-storms visited that region on Saturday and Sunday evenings. The rain fell in torrents for hours, and the mountain streams are again much swollen.

THE REBEL POSITION. mountain streams are again much swollen.

THE REBEL POSITION.

HARRISBURG, July 15.—A gentleman who left Waynesboro yesterday at noon furnishes the following interesting intelligence:

It is understood that the rebels, in falling back to the line of Conococheaque river from Antictam, encountered the forces of General Mulligan, and after several ghirmishes in the vicinity of Clear Spring, retired to the eastward. This accounts, no doubt, for the reoccupation of Hagerstown by Gen. Ewell. Hagerstown is now held by our forces.

The position of the rebel army is now reduced to a space of six miles by nine in which to mancauvre. They have no naturally strong positions left to them, and it is believed by persons in official position that they cannot possibly escape capture or annihilation. nihilation.

The report that a large number of rebels had crossed the Potomac with a wagon train is believed to be entirely false, as there is nothing to cross the river with except a rope ferry. Two hundred Union prisoners who refused to take parole from the rebels were crossed on this ferry on Thursday evening.

Captain Norris, who succeeded in making his escape, brought information that, as far as he observed, there was no considerable rebel force on the south bank of the Potomac. south bank of the Potomac,

FREDERICK, July 12.—The following general order of General R. E. Lee, to the rebel army, issued from Hagerstown, on Saturday, was found when General Kilpatrick entered the town, on Sunday GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 16.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
After the long and trying marches, endured with
the fortitude that has ever characterized the soliders
of the Army of Northern Virginia, you have penetrated to the country of our enemies, and recalled to
the defences of their own soil those who were engaged in the invasion of ours. You have fought a
ficree and sanguinary battle, which, if not attended
with the success that has hitherto crowned your
efforts, was marked by the same heroic spirit that
has commanded the respect of your enemies, the
gratitude of your country, and the admiration of
mankind.

has commanded the respect of your enemies, the gratitude of your country, and the admiration of mankind.

Once more you are salled upon to meet the enemy from whom you have torn so many field-names that will never die. Once more the eyes of your countrymen are turned upon you, and again do wives and sisters, fathers and mothers, and helpless children, lean for defence on your strong arms and brave hearts. Let every soldier remember that on his courage and fidelity depends all that makes life worth having—the freedom of his country, the honor of his people, and the security of his home. Let each heart grow strong in the remembrance of our glorious past, and in the thought of the inestimable blessings for which we contend; and, invoking the assistance of that benign Power which has so signally blessed our former efforts, let us go forth in confidence to secure the peace and safety of our country. Soldiers, your old enemy is before you. Win from him honor worthy of your right cause, worthy of your comrades dead on so many illustrious fields.

R. E. LEE, General commanding.

4. Grant defeated by Johnston at Vicksburg, and his whole army cut to pieces.
5. Bahks defeated at Port Hudson and his army destroyed, with the exception of five thousand men.
6. New Orleans captured by General Lee refused to be paroied and preferred to go to Richmond. General Meade's army frightfully demoralized.
8. Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Washington as good as captured.
9. Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Suffolk evacuated by the Yankees.
10. General Lee's army in splendid spirits and masters of the field.
11. The terms of peace to be dictated on Northern soil.

12. Lee to be in Baltimore on the 9th. through it.

L. W. WALLAZZ.

The National Army.

Washington, July 12.—[Special to the Tribune]
—The battle on the Upper Potomac is not likely to be much longer postponed. Gen. Meade has massed his troops upon an unusually short line, and is in a position to fight if Gen. Lee chooses, or is forced to remain on this side of the Potomac. The Potomac cannot yet have fallen, and if the heavy showers which drenched Washington this afternoon visited the Upper river, it has risen considerably. The clouds to night threaten still more rain. Lee's army is estimated to be between 50,000 and 80,000 strong.

Captain Belcher, Maine regiment, taken prisoner by the rebels at Gettysburg, escaped from them, and is now in this city. He says the rebels only renot the most imposed, and independent investigations made of late by other astronomers have led to the same result. It is also menioned in the report that a new determination of the direction of movement of the solar system in space that they were hadly whipped. The rebels took 4,000 Union prisoners, whom Captain B. saw in the teat of the rebel army. The rebels say Lee was lead to be in Baltimore on the 9th.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The annual visitation of the English Royal Observatory was made on the 6th of June. Professor Airy, in his report of his proceedings, says that he has commended a series of observations on star spectra—a tracted great general interest, and which may yet lead to most important results. He says, also, that from observations made in Australia, a value of the solar strandom the received value by about 1.24th part." This shows the earth to be nearer the sun by several millions of miles than has been estimated to be between 50,000 and 80,000 strong, long the received value by about 1.24th part."

This shows the earth to be nearer the sun by several millions of miles than has been supposed, and independent investigations made of late by other astronomers have led to the same result. It is also mented to be supposed, and independent investigations made

We learn from Washington, on excellent authority, that the attack on Charleston was to have The fleet of iron clads, under command of Admiral Dahlgren, were rendezvousing at Port Royal and Edisto at the last accounts. These vessels have all een strengthened and put in complete order since

they are now considered as impregnable for defence as they are formidable for offence. A number of worth guns, and otherwise fitted to take part in the General Gilmore has command of a large land force which was to co-operate with the navy. The present plan was to first attack and take the batteries on Morris' Island. If they were captured it was expected that their big guns would be turned upon Fort Sumpter and the iron-clads would thus be aided in humbling the fortress which has borne so prominent a part in the history of the rebellion.
It is generally believed that most of Beauregard's troops were sent to join Lee, before the battle of Gettysburg, and it is thought there were but few men under arms at Charleston. At the last accounts the Federal forces-both land and sea-were determined that Charleston should fall this time if hard

fighting would accomplish it. Morgan and his Guerillas. From the narrative of a writer captured lately by Morgan's troopers, on his way from Nashville to Louisville, we take the following. It is a droll description of Abat odd, freebooting chivalry:

Arriving at the line of prisoners, I introduced myself to a couple of officers; who sat lazily on their steeds, with each a leg thrown over the pommel of his saddle. They were major and colonel. Major proved quickest, and asked me to let him see that haversack: A parcel of unwashed linen, of which I had hurriedly divested myself in the morning a toilet care with soaps, were "just what he wanted;" a toolt brush he did not want, so he gave it to me, and I stood forth plucked as clean as a young robin. The colonel, a great, good natured provincial, kindly offered me a bite of plug tobacco, or "mule hauresg" smiled, and softly feit of the hat I wore. He told me his name was Cluke, and pointed out a ragged line of men in the edge of the grove as "his regiment." I had heard of Cluke wene he travelled in the shadow of that mountain of meat, Humpbrey Marshall, through Kentucky, and told him so. My hat, for which I had paid a fabulous price in Nashville, was not good enough, so he compromised and took a travelling cap from the haversack, once mine, now the Major's, saying it would be just the thing for "some of the boys." who were short of head gear. I found Cluke communicative, and talked with him long about national affairs. He unbosomed himselfso far as to tell me whose command it was that had captured us, stating their numbers as high as 6.000; he was very sanguine about Vicks. dorgan's troopers, on his way from Nashville to sent forward by Gen. Couch, and hundreds of deserters in Fennsylvania. It is estimated that nearly 3,000 deserters have left Lee's army, a large portion of whom have recrossed the Potomae at various points above Williamsport, and made their way thence to their homes in the South.

From the best sources it is believed that Lee has yet in his command not less than 50,000 men. Taking the natural strategic positions in possession of the enemy, and the additional advantage of his being entrephed, General Meade has no trivial task before him.

He is preparing for the conflict with all possible speed, coupled with great discretion. His engineers are industrously employed in surveying the ground are engaged in feeling the enemy's lines.

There was considerable skirmishing along the enemy's lines.

So Clukeinfoduced me to Johnny. I found Gen. There was considerable skirmishing along the enemy's lines.

In Saturday night, and yesterday morning the enemy's lines.

So Shutkeinfoduced me to Johnny. I found Gen. There was considerable skirmishing along the enemy's lines.

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So Shutkeinfoduced me to Johnny. I found Gen. The feature of a polished the enemy's lines.

So Shutkeinfoduced me to Johnny. I found Gen. The feature of the lates with a l

supported by General Ames' division of initantry, from the 11th Corps.

We took about one hundred and twenty-five prisoners, with a loss of only twenty wounded, including Lieutenant Colonel Gould, of the 5th Michigan Cavalry. We also captured several officers and privates, who had been concealed in the town since off our troops.

The citizens were overloyed at the reappearance of our troops.

Our whole army is now on the west side of the Anticam, commanding the pike from Sharpsburg to Hagerstown, our right resting at the latter place, and sure the way. It is about six lies long williamsport road. This lies is about six lies long williamsport road. This is about six lies long williamsport road. This from Williamsport has advanced to battle, and is now an average distance of six miles from Williamsport. It is reliably reported from Hagerstown that at a lie land is now an average distance of six miles from Williamsport. The sense have thrown in the road to Williamsport. The sense have thrown in the road to Williamsport. The sense have thrown in the road to Williamsport. The sense have thrown in the road to Williamsport. The sense have thrown in the road to Williamsport the sense have thrown in the state of the rest and the miles, but were all the provisions save barely enough for stready retreat before our advance can be accounted for in no other way.

The enemy are making systematic levies upon the people of Maryland. They take all the horses and stready retreat before our advance can be accounted for in no other way.

The enemy are making systematic levies upon the people of Maryland. They take all the horses and the poultsy save barely enough for stready retreat before our advance can be accounted for in no other way.

Handuarens Army Poromac, July 12, 4-P. M.—Special to the Tribmer, Hagerstown was one eniforcements have arrived.

Handuarens Army Poromac, July 12, 4-P. M.—Special to the Tribmer, Hagerstown was one eniforcements have arrived.

Handuarens Army Poromac, July 12, 4-P. M.—Special to the Tribmer, Hag

on mischief.

I am confignt his command is less than six thousand strong, with one battery (six pieces) of artillery. His mearer very well armed, the greater portion of themserying army revolvers in addition to the Mississipi rifle, and will be likely to march fast and steallesperately. A Story of Grant. ties, could ejoy a good joke, and is always ready to perpetrate of when an opportunity presents. In-deed, amonghis acquaintances, he is much renown-ed for his edentric humor, as he is for his skill and

perpetrate of when an opportunity presents. Indeed, amonghis acquaintances, he is much renowned for his ecentric humor, as he is for his skill and
bravery as seommander.

When Grint was a brigadler in southeast Missouri, he chimanded an expedition against the
rebels undel Jeff. Thompson, in northeast Arkansas. The ditance from the starting point of the
expedition to the supposed rendezvous of the rebels
was about bne hundred and ten miles, and the
greater porion of the route lay through a howling wildernes. The imaginary suffering that our
soldiers entired during the first two days of
their march was enormous. It was impossible
to steal or "confiscate" uncultivated real
estate, and not a hog, or a chicken, or
an ear of corn, was anywhere to be seen.
On the thid day, however, sffairs looked more
hopeful, fors few small specks of ground, in a state
of partial chitvation, were here and there visible.
On that dry Lieutenant Wickfield, of an Indiana
cavalry regment, commanded the advance guard,
consisting d eighty mounted men. About noon he
came up to a small farm house, from the outward
appearance of which he judged that there might be
something it to eat inside. He halted his company,
dismounted and with two second lieutenates entered
the dwelling. He knew that Grant's incipient fame
had already gone out through all that country,
and it occurred to him that by representing himself
to be the General he might obtain the best the house,
afforded. So, assuming a very imperative demeanor, haccosted the inmates of the house, and
told them is must have something for himself and
staff to ea. They desired to know who he was,
and he toll them that he was Brigadler General
Grant. Atthe sound of that name they flew around
with alarning alacrity, and served up about all
they had it the house, taking great pains all the
while to nake loud professions of loyalty. The
lieutenant ate as much as they could of the not
over-sumplious meal, but which was, nevertheless,
good for thit country, and demanded what was to
pay. "

good for that country, and demanded what was to pay. "Nothing." And they went on their way rejoicing.

In the miantime General Grant, who had halted his army alew miles further back for a resting spell, came in spht of, and was rather favorably impressed with the appearance of, this same house. Riding up to the fence in front of the door, he desired to know if they would cook him a meal.

"No," sid a female, in a gruff voice, "General Grant andhis staff have just been here and eaten everything in the house except one pumpkin pie."

"Humph!" murmured Grant; "what is your name?" "Humph" murmured Grant; "What is your name?"
"Selvidge," replied the woman.
Casting a half-dollar in at the door, he saked if she would keep that pie till he sent an officer for it, to which she replied that she would.
That evening, after the camping ground had been selected, the various regiments were notified that there is would be a grand parade at half-past six, for ordert. Officers would see that their men all turned out. Se.

Grant's orders were law, and no soldier ever attempted to evade them. At 7 o'clock the lieutenant filed out of camp with his hundred men, amid the cheers of the entire army. The escort concurred in stating that he devoured the whole of the pie, and seemed to relish it.—Chicago Spirit of the West.

tion, as nine-tenths of the influential people of this country are bent upon your destruction as a great nation—secretly, if possible, or, if circumstances should arise, such as getting France to join them, then openly war. I have watched the ebbing and flowing of opinion here regarding your war, and I cannot, I am sorry to say, come to any other conclusion. Your cause has many warm friends here, but their influence is, I am afraid, on the decline, priscipally through the disaffection in some of your loyal States, which, in itself, has immensely strengthened your enemies here. An Interesting Letter from Mr. Thurlow

The following letter appears in the Albany Even-The following letter appears in the Albany Evening Journal:

Albany, Friday, July 10, 1863.

Dear Sir: Since replying briefly to your letter, it has occurred to me that I may properly submit portions of that reply to the public through the Evening Journal.

I am not only without a Presidential candidate, but whenever the subject is brought to my mind, it turns from it impatiently. There is a primary and paramount question to be determined first, and that is, whether we are to have a Union and a "Fovernment? If I have any views upon this question, they are to hold the Presidency in abeyance as a reward for him, whoever he may be, that will crush Rebelllon and restore the UNION.

I did not urge the removal of General Hooker, (although I have believed that he, like his predecessors in command of the Army of the Potomac, proved himself unequal to the management of a great army in battle,) nor am I entitled to any credit for the fortunate selection of General Meade.

I did, in March last, when troops were wanted, urge the appointment of General McCiellan in the place of General Halleck. The effort was unsuccessful; and while you inform me that the circum stances are known in Boston, I am not at liberty to speak of them.

At an earlier day I made an effort to give the

stances are known in Boston, I am not at liberty to speak of them.

At an earlier day I made an effort to give the country the benefit of General Butler's services. I did so because I know personally that he was prompt, efficient, and wise in the discharge of his duties at Aonapolis and at Fortress Monroe. But while the President was anxious to avail himself of the services of General Butler, there were difficulties in regard to a suitable command, which could not be overcome. ties in regard to a swiable command, which could not be overcome.

I have refused to unite with those who seek to displace the Secretary of War; and I do not sympathize with those who malign and abuse him. I cannot, while remembering Mr. Stanton, "faithful among the faithless" in Mr. Buchsnan's Cabinet, cease to remember him with gratitude. I know that the country is indetted to the courage and fidelity of Mr. Stanton, during the two months preceding the 4th of March, 1860, for most that was left of it. There was imbecility at the head of the Government, and treason in its arms. Mr. Stanton aided in bringing Gen. Dix into the Treasury, with whom he watched, and, as far as possible, thwarted the treasonable conspiracies of his colleagues.

Mr. Stanton brought to the discharge of his duties, as Secretary of War, INDUSTRY, ABLITTY, INTEGRITY, and TATRIOTISM. Those who deny him all or either of these qualities do so maliciously, or in ignorance of his character; and, with such qualities, I do not think the President is called upon to dispense with his services.

lorediregiment from Boston, that is to pass through New York on Monday, may occasion disturbance. Let such wrong be averted. Our great commercial city cannot afford such disgrace. Nothing is asked for this colored regiment but the privilege of going unmolested to the field. Forbear, now, New Yorkers, and when, if these negroes, or those of them who survive, return, have proved recreant, I will not only join you in spurning them, but will cast the first stone myself.

There is a cause, however, for the hatred of the negro, and the indignities to which he is subjected, that should be remembered and reprobated. The daily and offensive obtrusions of the New York Tribune, with the too frequent and even more offensive obtrusions of Wendell Phillips, feed and foater popular prejudices against the people of color. But recently this traitor or fanatic, or traitor and fanatic, exhibited a mulatto girl to a sympathetic auditory for the purpose of saying that neither peace nor prosperity could return to our country until, by a general amalgamation, its blood, universally demoralized, should become thus mingled! And such teachings, with its approval, are scattered broadcast among the people by the Tribune, exciting general disgust, and aggravating the existing prejudices against an unfortunate race.

Detestable as was the course of Vallandigham, in and out of Congress, I would have allowed him to rail on. But inasmuch as he was arrested, the President did quite right in sending him into rebeldom, where he belongs. But he did not do his whole duty. Phillips should have gone with the Ohio disunionists, for both are disloyal, the Massachusetts man being the most invariance. The Unixe, there would have been thou has mentations here or elsewhere that any honest man should regret." Yours, truly.

mentations here or cinewalling should regret." Yours, truly,
THURLOW WEED.

PHILO, S. SHELTON, Esq. Dr. Lieber on Emancipation in Missouri. The following is a private letter to a friend in St. My Drar Sir: Is not your emancipation a plain sign-post on a rugged, perhaps miry mountain-path of history? Is it not a distinct and, to me it would appear, well-planted fact, worth more than a dozen victories, or if people do not consider emancipation a desirable thing, at any rate a fact more significant and more conductive than ever so many meetings, speeches, publications, platforms, elections, and civil ebbs and flows? civil ebbs and flows?

I cannot help thinking that this is one of those things on which the manly thinker puts his finger and says: "Here is a stage—the end of a great complication of things, the beginning of a new line of march!" And is not this march toward Kentucky? I should like much to have your calm views about it.

You observe that I have sucked a fact that we want to the control of the You observe that I have spoken about the weighty

You observe that I have spoken about the weighty importance, and historical significance of the great event only, an importance and significance equally great for a lover of slavery, and a lover of its elimination. As for myself, who consider slavery an anachronism in the nineteenth century—a festering splinter under the toe-nail of fair America—I rejoice at it, although I-know that it will not allay. Missouri's heart-burning for a time to come yet. It seems to me that the emancipation of your State is the greatest event upon which the insurgents, in their confusing pride, did not calculate, next after the rising itself of the North against the rebellion. Would they have ventured, had they thought it would come to this?

What you have done seems to me a new watershed in the history of humanity—an up-heaval which makes the waters course henceforth in different directions.

This is a rambling letter, but when the heart of a which makes the waters course henceforth in different directions.

This is a rambling letter, but when the heart of a man is very full, he cannot help running round to his neighbor and have a warm talk with him. If now we could learn that Vicksburg had fallen, and that Port Hudson had surrendered, and that Lee has been captured, and—butitis very easy to write out an If programme. Still, great things do happen, as Missouri has shown. Many a man, not here alone, but also on the other side of the Atlantic, will sing, a fervent Te Deum Laudamus in the temple of his soul. The banner, inscribed with the words, truth, justice, glory, has been carried a few steps further into the territory of "the spirit that denies."

If I write exultingly, it is because I am a student of history, and know what it means that Missouri has joined the legions of civilization.

Ever your friend,

FRANCIS LIEBER.

HEINTZELMAN.—A writer in the New York Times thus describes this admirable veteran: In physique, Heintzelman is a man of fifty-six or fifty-seven years, of middle stature, and of a wiry build, which betokens those wonderful powers of physical endurance for which he is distinguished. His hair and beard are firm in texture and plentifully mixed with the gray of long service. His expression partakes of his other general characteristics. It, too, is firm, steadfast, resolute, capable of fight. In no respect is he yet weakened by age. Every motion betokens the sound, healthful, enduring man, competent to fatigue and ignorant alike of nerves and dyspepsia.

Intellectually, he is a difficult character to study. Morally, you know him to be pure, brave, honest; but also diffident and silent. He lacks "cheek." A dash of impudence would amazingly improve him. And so he covers up and conceals himself. The quiet, reserved, and gentlemanly person seated at headquarters you recognize only as a remarkably truthful man, cautious in opinion and never exagerating a fact; intelligent, thoughtful, competent; but you can hardly imagine he is the veteran of so many battles, and that in the heat of action he is electrically full of fire and élan. But you do know that he is a great general, one of those men who are grandest when in action. When we come to look up the record, we find that the Army of the Potomac is the mausoleum of generals. Few have come out unceathed from the fiery ordeal of criticism bestowed upon it; but what savage Knight of the Quill has yet done else than honor Heintzelman?

upon it; but what savage Anight of the cull has yet done else than honor Heintzelman?

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH.—The London Times, of July 7, says: "Mr. Roebuck has failed to show that any good would ensue from the House adopting his motion. The speech of Mr. Gladstone, who opposed the motion, may be taken as an exposition of enlightened English opinion on the subject. He condemns the war; he condemns Mr. Lincoln's incitements to servile rebellion; but he denies that England and France can abate the miseries of the contest by such an act as the recognition of the South. He believes that the South can maintain its independence, and that it would be expedient for the Federals to desist from a hopeless, and, therefore, an unjustifiable war. The Times says it is plainly our duty, as well as our policy, to bear with this misguided people for some time longer. It is the opinion of the best judges that the Northern States must raise another large army or allow the war gradually to wear out. The conscription is languishing—most people think it can never be enforced; and even when the new levies are made, it will be six months at least before they are ready for leaving, and next spring before they can be used. This being the case, is it not better to wait and see what the next few months will bring forth? It may be that the failure of so many enterprises, and the wasting away of their enormous hosts, will at length teach the Northern people wisdom. The South may then indicate their willingness to receive the mediation which, if offered now, might give a new impulse to the war." cheers of the entire army. The secore concurred in stating that he devoured the whole of the pie, and seemed to relish it.—Chicago Spiril of the West.

The Anglo-Rebel Navy.

Lonnon, June 27.—I have noticed your account of the many monitors now building, and am glad to hear that they are so rapidly nearing completion; for I sm afraid that you will need them all should there vessels of Laird's and the one at Chaggor get away. The friends of the rebels here that they are so rapidly nearly of the country are accounted there vessels of Laird's and the one at Chaggor get away. The friends of the rebels here the country are accounted the consciption is the country are accounted to the consciption in the country are accounted to the country are accounted to the consciption in the country are accounted to the consciption in the country are accounted to the consciption in the country are accounted to the country are a serious matter; for you have not say the country are a serious matter; for you have not as yet anything to cope with them, except the Roam of the country are a serious matter; for you have not as yet anything to cope with them, except the Roam of the country are a serious matter; for you have not as yet anything to cope with them, except the Roam of the country are a serious matter; for you have not as yet anything to cope with them, except the Roam of the country are a serious matter; for you have not as yet anything to cope with them, except the Roam of the country are a serious matter; for you have not as yet anything to cope with them, except the Roam of the country are a serious matter; for you have not as yet anything to cope with them, except the Roam of the country are a serious matter; for you have not as yet anything to cope with them, except the Roam of the co

THREE CENTS.

Meeting of Protest in St. Louis.

The St. Louis Democrat of Friday says one of the

argest, most earnest, and most popular demon-trations that have been ever witnessed in this city,

was that which took place last evening, in the ro-

lowing call:

tundo of the court house, in response to the fol-

(PUBLISHED WERKLY.) THE WAR' PRESS will' be sent to subscribers by! Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from, as hey afford very little more than the cost of the paper. THE WAR PERSS.

To the getter-up of the Glub of ten or twenty, an

THE WAR PRESS.

extra copy of the Paper will be given. in New York to 23 premium. A few purchases were made by dealers here at 30 premium, but there is not much of a disposition now to pay more than 25 premium. Sales were made at 35 premium. To represent the market as nearly according to its practical working as nossible, we quote the buying rate in our table at 2625 premium, and the selling figure at 35 premium. The discounting of the banks was quite light. Indiana and Kentucky entreeve has a rather heavy market, and bankers generally make 2 premium an outside rate for the notes of either the Bank of the State of Indiana or of Kentucky banks. Quartermasters' checks and vouchers are held with greater firmness by those who have them to sell A few checks were taken by bankers at 1634 off, and vouchers at 26 off.

The "Third National Bank" has been granted its certificate of organization, and will commence business in all the branches of general banking, excepting the issue of notes, which cannot be made until trey are farnished by the banking department, on the lith day of this month. The office will be located at the northeast corner of Third and Walmut streets.

The London Economics, of June 27, says:

lowing call:

All citizens of St. Louis who are opposed to the action of the late State Convention, in adopting a scheme for the maintenance of the institution of slavery in Missouri, under the guise of a plan of emancipation, in declaring the exemption of slave property from taxation, in denying to the people the right to elect their own rulers, and in refusing to the people the privilege of voting upon the pretended ordinance of emancipation, passed by that body, are requested to meet at the court house, in this city, on Thursday evening, the 9th instant, at eight o'clock, to make such expression as the extraordinary circumstances of the time demand.

We make the following valuable extract from the speech of Mr. Charles D. Drahe, a distinguished other module. The ounce will be located at the northeast corner of Third and Walnut streets.

The London Economist, of June 27, says:

The supply of money is more than adequate to the
present demand, and, notwithstanding the approach of
the quarter, terms are quoted a trifle bolow the bank
rate. The fall in dollars, and the improvement in the
Oriental, as well as other exchanges, and
oriental, as well as other exchanges, or favorable
symp oms, leading to the expectation of still earlier one
on the proximate release of the dividends now due roasnouncements of new projects continue to be mad, but
the uncertain state of Enropean polities, the recent
change in the French ministry, and the numerous spreyions creations of stock of different descriptions apreyions creations of stock of different descriptions apreyions creations of stock of different description with the
attractions of fresh schemes. In connect no the
settlement now in progress on the stock exchange, there
is a brisk inquiry for money, and the discounts have on
this account been numerous

Very large amodits of bullion are expected to arrive
immediately. immediately.

The following are the current quotations for paper of various dates;

eight o'clock, to make such expression as the extraordinary circumstances of the time demand.

We make the following valuable extract from the speech of Mr. Charles D. Drake, a distinguished leader of the Emandipationists in Missouri:

The only provisions of the ordinance, which have any direct present tendency to destroy the institution of slavery among us, are those which declare that "all slaves hereafter brought into this State, shall thereupon be free;" and that "all slaves removed by consent of their owners to any seceded State, after the passage by such State of an act or ordinance of secession, and hereafter brought into this State by their owners, shall thereupon be free." For so much let us be grateful to our masters of the Convention.

But not so, not so, for that cap-sheaf of their work, which, from the date of the ordinance, exempts slaves from all taxation through all future time. The master may hold the slave, and profit by, live upon, luxuriate in the avails of his labor, with the protection of the State, and every other benefit that taxation is designed to procure, but not a cent of tax is he to pay upon his slaves! The owner of a house which may be destroyed by tempest or fire at any noment; the owner of horses or cattle, which are his means of living, and which may die at any time, must pay tax upon his house, horses and cattle, just as if they were to be his always; but the slave owner is to pay none upon his slave, because, seven years hence, the slave is to be transmited into a servant! The white laborer is to be taxed out of his hard-earned pittance, but the profit from slave labor is to be diminished by taxation never a single cent! The very institution which has blasted Missouri is to be henceforth her untaxed pet. Property assessed in 1860 at some millions of odlars, and even now, in the midst of war, claimed by slaveholders when they would portray the wrong to them of emancipation to be worth that amount, is withdrawn from taxation, and the deficiency of revenue consequent thereon is *At the London and Westminster, two per cent. only in sums below £500. Large amounts of bullion have been taken to the Sank yesterday £148.000 was purchased by that establishment, and to-day £4.600 only have been carried to ts coffers. AMERICAN ENGURITIES IN LONDON—June 21.—In re-lation to American securities E. E. Enterthwaite says:
After our last, of this day week, the market for American recurities, which then closed strong, took a enddes and rapid turn upward, Illinois shares touching 23% discount, and Brie 62; since which, hewever, there has been a slight relapse; but to day the market is again firmer, and closes steadily good at our quo'ations. The demand for United States. Virginia, and Illinois Gental Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. say:

The New York Evening Post of to-day says: The following table shows the principal the market as compared with the latest taturday evening: WEST POINT.—In the reminiscences of an "Old

wEST POINT.—In the reminiscences of an "Old Soldier," published in the Louisville Journal, a number of its West Point graduates are mentioned with interest. I was considerably amused to day to hear a graduate of West Point describe some of the peculiarities of Buell and McClellan. We were talking of Buell's energy, when he remarked "that if Buell had as much energy in his head as in his foot, he certainly would be one of the most vigorous men in the world. Buell's said he, "is the only man that ever attended West Point able to kick a football over north barracks. The man who is able to raise a ball to the eaves must possess great physical power. The traditions of the Academy give the name of but one man who succeeded in kicking the hall over the barracks, and that name is Don Carlos Buell. When Buell was a lieutenant a large, burly fellow gave him some insolence, and even foroth imagely as faunt on the large Rulte feit the Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Bxcl FIRST BOARD, 160 Little Sch B. 30dys. 49 | 15 Spruce & Pine 3 told us ina-among the tears of strength in his time at the academy was the grip of the knees when on horeeback. A man who could make a horse squeal by gripping him with the knees was considered a No. 1 rider. Among those who excelled were McClellan and Fitz John Porter. The former could make a horse squeal, and the latter would make him squeal and switch his tail.

LANCASTER COUNTY REGIMENTS.— Another regiment from Lancaster county is being organized at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. The men have enlisted for three months, and many of them are from Lancaster city. Prof. Wickersham has been elected colonel, and Captain B. F. Cox, major. We did not learn the name of the lieutenant colonel,

There is very little change in the position of money affairs on Third street. Gold was more active on the news of resistance to the draft in New York, and the reported postponement of it in this city, which latter was considered an evidence of weakness on the part of the Government. Government securities are firm; sales Government. Government securities are int, also being made at Saturday's figures. Money is extremely easy at 5@6 per cont.

The five-twenty loan is attracting more attention than it has for some time past. Not only is the amount of conversions increasing, but there is a more general in-Indson, Charleston, Mobile, and the defeat of Lee in Maryland, is having its effect, and should these promises be fulfilled, a renewed impulse will be given to the loan, and a still more substantial token of a people's regards

The Flour market continues viry dull, and there being very little demand for shippent, small sales are making to the retailers and bakers at prices ranging from \$5.5(\textit{05} 75 for superfine; \$60\textit{06} for extras and extra family, and \$7.25(\textit{07} 7.5 \textit{07} b) bl for finey brands, according to quality. Rye Flour—There is very little doing; small sales are making at \$4 75 \textit{07} bbl. Corn Meal is scarce: Brandy wine is held at \$4.25, and Pennsylvania Meal at \$4 \textit{07} bbl.

GRAIN.—There is not much demand for Wheat, and the market is dull; about 6 000 bushels sold at 100 for prime Penna red, and 160(\textit{07} b) bushel for Fenna, Corn—The demand is limited; small sales of primary of the company of the primary of the same in steady demand; 3(000 bushels sold at 76), and \$75\textit{08} bl.

Wilelly First No. 1 Operations is dull, and offered at \$4 \textit{07} be. BARK.—First No. 1. Quercitron is dull, and offered at per Ib cash.

GROCERIES.—There is very little doing in Sugar or Coffee and the market continues dull; we quote the former at 10½@11c per 1b for Cuba, and Rio Coffee at 31c per lb. PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing, and prices are without change. Small sales of Mess Pork are making at \$15@41.50 \(\ext{Re}\) b). There is a fair damand for making at \$15@41.50 \(\ext{Re}\) b). There is a fair damand for baron and salted Meats. Lard is held at 10%@10%c \(\ext{Re}\) is for barrels and tierces. WHISKY.—Barrels are selling in a small way at 47@%: 48%c, and Drudge at 48c \(\ext{Re}\) gallon.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. July 13, 1863. The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard have been very large this week 2,000 head sold to the Government at from \$5.37@5.50 \$100 hes gross, and 1,640 to the trade, at from 11@111½c for Pennsylvania and Western extra; 10@10½c for fair to good, and 7@9c for common, according to quality.

The market opened very dull this morning, owing to The market opened very dull this morning, owing to the large receipts, but prices are without any material ohange. Sales were reported at the close at lower prices; than the above for common Western cattle.

COWS AND CALVES—There is less domand, and prices are rather lower: 100 head sold at from \$20 up to: \$40 per head; as to quality.

SHEEP.—The receipts are large; about 6,000 head sold at 565% of h, gross, as to quality into the week at the different yards, at from \$5 5068.25 \$100 lbs. not.

The Cattle on sale 10-day are from the following States: 700 head from Fenney Ivania.

The following are the particulars of the sales: Martin & Fuller. 162 Western Steers, selling at from \$1001 for the particular of the sales: Unimar & Bockman, 208 Western Steers, selling at from \$1001 for common to fair quality.

Described in Selling at Ivania were selling at from \$300 for common to fair quality.

Baldwin & Co., 20 Chester county Steers, selling at from 96010 for fair to good.

Bice & Smith, 95 Illinois Steers, selling at from 9601136 for common to fair quality.

C. Air man, 25 Illinois Eteers, selling at from 10611 for fair to extra quality.

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 100 head this week. There is less demand, and prices are rather lower. Springers selling at from \$20695, and Cow and Calf at from \$206915. Phead according to quality. Old lean Cows sell at from \$1566.

CALVES.—About 25 head sold at from 565% \$2 ib for Irom 51060 6. CAIVES.—About 25 head sold at from 565% c # ib for first quality, and second do at from 464% c # ib, as to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET. THE SHREP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are leave this week, reaching about 6,000 head; there is a fair demand, and prices remain about the same as last quoted, ranging at from 565%c \$\overline{9}\$ hout the same as last quoted, ranging at from 565%c \$\overline{9}\$ hout the same as last condition and quality.

Lumbs are scarce: small sales are making at from \$2\overline{9}\$ 400 \$\overline{9}\$ head, as to condition and quality.

The HOG Market,

The arrival and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards are moderate this week, reaching about 2,300 head, and telling at from \$6.50\overline{9}\$ \$2.7\overline{9}\$ to 100 hs., nett. 720 head also sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, by John Crouse; \$\overline{6}\$ Co., at from \$6.50\overline{9}\$ \$2.7\overline{9}\$ 100 hs., nett.

New York Markets, July 13.

ASHES are nominal at \$5 for Pots, and \$9 62½ for Pearls. Beradstuffs.—The market for State and Western Flour was dull and 50 lower.

The sales are 7,500 bbls at \$4.3694.75 for superfine State; \$5.4065.60 for extra ditto; \$4.2694.75 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohlo, &c.; \$6.2065 50 for extra ditto, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$5.7065.55, and trade brands ditto, at \$5.5067.50.

Southern Flour is dull and drooping; sales 550 bbls at \$6.1666.75 for superfine Baltimore, and \$6.5069 for extra ditto.

Canadian Flour is dull and lower; sales 450 bbls at \$5.60.65.70 for eommon, and \$5.5067.30 for good to choice extra. New York Markets, July 13. (25.70 for common, and \$5.80(37.30 for good to choice extra. Flour is inactive, with small sales at \$3.50(35.10 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is dull. We quote Jersey at \$4; Brandywine, \$4.25(34.40; Caloric, \$4.25; Puncheons, \$22.
Wheat is dull and lc lower. The sales are 50,000 bus at \$1.13(36.1.25 for Chieseo Spring; \$4.13(36.1.35) for choice Milwankse Club; \$1.50(36.1.36) for miner red Western; \$1.30(36.1.4) for amber hitchigan, and \$1.10 for unsonnd Chieseo Spring.

Rye is quiet at \$2.26(35 for Western, and \$1.02(31.05 for Jersey and State.

Barley is dull and nominal.

Outs are quiet, at 70(376% for Canada, Western, and State. State. Corn is heavy and lower; sales 65,000 bush at 67%@83c shipping, and 66@67% for Bastern.

FROVISIONS.—The Pork market is fairly active, but prices have undergone no change, although the tendency is downward.

The sales are 2,400 bbls at \$13.75@14 for new mess; \$10.75 for sour mess, and \$11.25 for new prime. Beef is teady. Bales of 250 bbis at \$10 50@13 for repacked Western and \$12@16 for extra mess. Tierce Beef is dull and

\$66,699 174,000 174,000 176,000 287,00 \$785,000 \$65,180 \$65,180 \$65,180 \$125,000 \$74,000 \$74,000 \$74,000 \$74,450 \$75,773 \$75, \$12,000 \$1,50 ielphia Banks made up this afternoon : deipnia Banss made aptims attendor.
Capital Stock.
Loans and Discounts.
Specie in Bank
U. S. Demand and Legal-Tender Notes.
Dus from other Banks.
Dus to other Banks.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL,

fancies; State fives were held at par; new city sixes sold at 103, the old at 104; Camden and Amboy sixes, 1870, at 104, 1867 at 105; Long Island sixes at par; North Pennsylvania, sixes at 92, 112 bid for the tens; Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1832, sold at 84; Allegheny County Rail-

Reading Shares Indicated between 0.3,693-5, Closing at 52%; Philadelphia and Erie sold at 23%; Norristown at 59; Catawissa preferred at 32%. Long Island at 39; Shamokin Valley at 39%; Pennsylvania at 63%; Little Schuylkill at 49; 19% was bid for North Pennsylvania.

Passenger Railways are dull—Tenth and Eleventh

Delaware Division Canal sold at 43; Lehigh scrip at 44;

New Creek sold largely at 1; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at 55%. The market closed firm.

elling at 41%.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 9th says:
Financial affairs to day showed more decidedly the effect of the improvement in the military situation. Gold was reported by affarnoon despatches to have been down