

STATE EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

Agreeably to a call published generally in the Democratic newspapers of the State, a Convention of the Democratic Editors of Pennsylvania met at the Senate Chamber of the Capitol at Harrisburg, at 8 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

On motion, the Convention was organized by the appointment of Hon. George Sanderson, of Lancaster, President; Col. Levi L. Tate, of Columbia county, and Gen. James P. Barr, of Allegheny county, Vice Presidents, and Thomas J. Han, of Wayne county, Secretary.

Mr. Sanderson, on taking the chair, briefly spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you heartily for the honor just conferred upon me, in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of this body; and it gives me pleasure to say that the Democratic editors of Pennsylvania constitute a body of men with whom I am proud to be associated.

Gentlemen, the power of the press, at this time, is fraught with vast importance to the people of our Commonwealth. It is emphatically the fourth power in the State. The Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary constitute the three powers, but the press, and especially the Democratic press, is more potent than either, or all combined, inasmuch as it can make and unmake Legislators, Governors and Judges, and it is the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself. Free speech and a free press—the right to speak, write, and publish to the world our honest opinions—are cardinal principles in the creed of every free American citizen, whether naturalized or to the man born—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only—which, some would or come we, can never be surrendered to the dictation of tyrants and dictators, whether in power or out of power.

These are my honest sentiments, fearlessly expressed, and I feel sure that, at the same time, I am giving utterance to the sentiments of all my brethren of the Democratic press, when I say that, come what come we, in adversity or prosperity, we shall claim this liberty at the risk of our lives.

We are in the midst of exciting and perilous times; but we must not falter in the bold and faithful discharge of our duty as commentators of the Republic. It is now the second reign of terror is upon us, more fearful and tyrannical than the first reign of terror during the administration of the late Adams, but we must not allow the wisdom of despots to be the Queen of England could not retain her throne for twenty-four hours if she attempted to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus, prevent the right of the press to criticize the acts of her Government, or suppress the freedom of speech. And shall we, in this free State of Pennsylvania, have less liberty than they? Shall we bow the knee to the iron heel of despotism, and consecrate ourselves to the servitude of the glorious heritage of freedom bequeathed to us, under the blessing of Heaven, from our patriotic forefathers? No, never—never is the response to every true-hearted American bosom. The Democracy, as one man, give an indignant denials to the interrogation, and the conservative portion of our Republican friends take up the fearless response, and say, "Never—no, never!"

Gentlemen of the Democratic press, we have an important duty to perform in this alarming crisis of our public affairs. The Convention to-day will place candidates in the field, who must be elected, or all will be lost. If we elect a President, who will not only protect the rights of the State against Federal aggression, but the constitutional rights of every citizen in the broad limits of the Commonwealth, let us be firm, therefore, in the discharge of the duties devolving upon us, and a brighter day will dawn upon our beloved country on the second Tuesday of October next.

Again thanking you, gentlemen, for the honor just conferred upon me, I shall dissent from any further remarks, so that the Convention may proceed to the business which is called for by the hour.

At the conclusion of his remarks, which were repeatedly greeted with applause, the Secretary was directed to record the names of such Democratic editors as were present, together with the several journals represented by them. The following names were headed in:

- J. H. Seneca, Indiana Democrat.
- Levi L. Tate, Columbia Democrat.
- Benjamin Whitman, Erie Observer.
- A. E. Lewis, Philadelphia Evening Journal.
- E. M. Hill, Lackawanna Register.
- James F. Campbell, Johnstown Democrat.
- J. Hodgson, West Chester Jeffersonian.
- W. Boscawell, Reading Advertiser.
- O. S. Long, Western Star.
- Amos G. Bonnell, Juniata Register.
- M. Hauman, Luzerne Union.
- Thomas Chalfant, Danville Intelligencer.
- Joiah Cole, Correspondent and Democrat.
- William H. Hutter, Easton Argus.
- George Sanderson, Lancaster Intelligencer.
- D. H. Neiman, Easton Sentinel.
- A. A. Rupp, A. H. H. Democrat.
- Nelson Weiser, Independent Republican.
- Frederick W. H. Record, Harrisburg.
- William W. Keenan, Greensburg Democrat.
- O. A. Branch, Hollidaysburg Standard.
- J. S. Sanders, Berwick Gazette.
- James P. Barr, Pittsburgh Daily Post.
- A. J. Gloabrenner, Philadelphia Age.
- Albert Owen, Huntingdon Monitor.
- Messrs. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia Saturday Mercury.
- Walter H. Somers, Somerset Democrat.
- Henry Ward, Patriot and Union.
- Dr. J. D. Mendall, Doylestown Democrat.
- J. Grandy Winegarder, Lewisburg Argus.
- E. W. Jones, Wayneburg Messenger.
- Harvey Siskler, North Branch Democrat.
- F. W. Meek, Shillington Watchman.
- W. G. Knight, Mercersburg Register.
- J. G. Ruddy, Seneca of Liberty.
- G. Smith, Palmyra Democrat.

STATE EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

The State Editorial Convention at Harrisburg re-assembled on Thursday, the 18th inst., and was called to order by Col. L. L. Tate, in the absence of Mr. Sanderson, the President of the Convention.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to record the names of such additional delegates to the Convention as might be present. The following names were presented:

- J. George Ripper, Pittsburgh Democrat.
- J. S. Todd, Democrat and Sentinel, Elmberg.
- Truman H. Farley, Northumberland county Democrat.
- D. W. Moore, Clearfield Republican.
- David Fisher, Gettysburg Zeit, Kutztown.
- Franklin Weirick, Selinsgrove Times.
- J. B. Sanson, Chairman of the Committee on preparing business for the Convention, submitted a verbal report.

On motion of Nelson Weiser, amended by Henry Ward, an Executive Committee of seven was appointed for the purpose of conferring with the State Central Committee, with a view to perfecting an arrangement by which a more perfect concert of action between the local presses of the State will be secured, and greater efficiency in the conduct of political campaigns attained, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary to further the interests of the association.

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Nelson Weiser, Geo. Sanderson, Henry Ward, R. W. Jones, Thomas Chalfant, Truman H. Farley, and James P. Barr.

Following the appointment of the above committee, a general discussion ensued upon the specific duties of the same, as well as upon other matters relating to the interests of the party which came before the meeting, after which, on motion of H. G. Smith, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. George Sanderson, President of the Convention of Democratic editors of the State of Pennsylvania, be requested to appoint an early day for the assembling of the Democratic editors of the State at Lancaster, and that he hereby urge upon our brethren the importance of their general response to the call.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Sanders, it was Resolved, That the Democratic editors of the State of Pennsylvania cordially endorse and ratify the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention in the nomination of the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward for Governor and the Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, for Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.

After which the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman of the Convention.

The Executive Committee organized by electing Hon. James P. Barr, President, and Henry Ward, Secretary.

Particulars of the Middleburg Fight.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac says:—Pleasanton had the greatest cavalry fight on the 21st that has yet taken place. Early Sunday morning he advanced on the enemy at a point beyond Middleburg, being supported by Gen. Barry's division of infantry. A fight ensued, which was kept up all day, Stuart being driven steadily, with heavy loss, clear into Ashby's Gap, Upperville, a distance of twelve miles. Pleasanton captured two guns, one caisson, and blew up another caisson; also, upwards of one hundred prisoners, including one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, and five other officers. The enemy left their dead and wounded on the field, and in the town of Upperville a large number of wounded rebels were found. Gen. Pleasanton describes it as a most disastrous day to the rebel cavalry. Our cavalry behaved with the greatest bravery, and as usual did great execution with the saber.

Stuart has fortified Ashby's Gap with artillery, and will probably hold it against our further advance. Considering the extensive nature of the fight, our loss is light, and well exceeded, in killed, wounded and missing, one hundred and seventy-five. The enemy left a ten pounder Parrott gun carriage on the field. Two rebel colonels are known to have been killed. Col. Vincent's infantry brigade, Butterfield's old brigade, were actively engaged, and behaved with great courage. Gen. Buford's cavalry column opened on the right, and successfully drove a large part of the enemy before him, and captured a number of prisoners including two lieutenant-colonels. The cavalry justly feel gleeful over their large exploits, and the infantry partake of the same spirit, and are now ready to back up the cavalry in their achievements. Four hundred wagon loads of wounded are reported by the citizens to have been taken through the Gap. This is believed to be exaggerated.

Coming North.

NEWBURN, N. C., June 23.—As soon as the intelligence reached Gen. Foster of Lee's advance he, on his own responsibility, commenced making arrangements for embarking all his available force for Fortress Monroe, to be used by Gen. Dix in taking Richmond, or to assist in repelling the rebel invasion, as Gen. Dix might think proper. Our waters, since the occupation of the news, have been black with moving masses of troops.

MILROY THE CAUSE OF OUR MISFORTUNE.

As was predicted the other day, the praise which has been so liberally bestowed upon Gen. Milroy for his "heroic (!) defence" of Winchester, are turning to curses as each day reveals the extent of our disaster and his disgraceful management. His cowardly abandonment of his strong post, his guns, ladies, and everything, was almost as bad as Ford's wretched conduct at Harper's Ferry, and for which he ought long since to have been shot, instead of being "white-washed." The Herald, after publishing a detailed letter of the Winchester affairs, makes the following comments:

"The position was evidently strong, and ought to have been held, as it certainly could have been if there had been generalship and pluck at the head. The attacking force has been estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000. Milroy had 7,000 in the battle, and could have concentrated 15,000 from the adjoining posts. Milroy had not fled four miles when he found himself confronted by an overwhelming force, which the Confederates had sent ahead. Two regiments were captured wholesale, and the slaughter of those who cut their way through was very considerable, while the cavalry pursued and captured great numbers.

The loss was terrible. Nothing was saved except what was carried upon the persons of the troops. Not a soldier had a change of clothing. The officers were compelled to leave even their wives behind them in the hands of the enemy. Three entire batteries of field pieces and one battery of siege guns—in fact the whole of the artillery of the command—were lost, together with six thousand muskets, and small arms without count, all the ammunition and commissary stores, two hundred and eighty wagons, and one thousand and two hundred horses. Out of seven thousand men only from one thousand six hundred to two thousand had turned up safe, leaving upwards of five thousand to be accounted for.

The report in circulation that the train of Milroy had escaped turns out to be without foundation. Our correspondent, writing on the 20th, says that nothing whatever belonging to Milroy's command was saved, and the mistake originated from the fact that the trains from Jones' brigade at Martinsburg, and McReynolds' brigade, from Berryville, escaped to Harrisburg. Thus the defeat of Milroy was most thorough and disastrous, and so much so he feared that he appeared never to have stopped till he got to Baltimore.

Now, his troops fought admirably, and they were well handled by the subordinate officers. What, then, is the cause of a disaster as needless and as humiliating as that of Harper's Ferry last year? Nothing but the want of cool courage and capacity in the commanding General. Unfortunately Milroy is one of the political Generals, appointed not for his military abilities, but for his violent abolition opinions. Such men, being fanatical, have not the brains to lead armies.

In the second battle of Bull Run, in which Pope commanded, Milroy's frantic conduct showed that he had no presence of mind in battle. He says himself, in his evidence before a court of inquiry:—"I told him (McDowell) that I was not fighting with General Sigel's corps; that my brigade had got out of ammunition some time before and gone to the rear, and that I had been fighting with half a dozen different brigades, and that I had not inquired whose or to what particular corps they belonged."

It is evident he has no idea of order or subordination in his command, and is totally unfit to lead troops. The evidence of Capt. Cutting and Lieut. Boobling shows the extraordinary state of mind in which he appeared at that battle. Brigadier General Buchanan bears similar testimony. He says: "His manner was very excited, and every one inquired who that was rushing about so wildly. I left him haranguing and gesticulating most emphatically; but afterwards found him giving orders to a portion of my brigade. His own brigade was not near there, and he seemed to be rushing about the field without any special aim or object, unless it was to assist in the performance of other officers' duties."

Lastly, General McDowell says of him:—"When he spoke to me he was in a frenzy, not accountable scarcely for what he said, and attracted the attention of every one by his unseemly conduct." His own report, indeed, written some time after, when his mind might be supposed to be in its normal state, shows how extravagant and unmeasured he is in his language and how illogical his mind.

Now the Invaders Talk and Look.

A letter of the 20th, from Mercersburg, Pa., says:—"On Thursday night a detachment of Jenkins' cavalry, consisting of two hundred men, and headed by Col. Ferguson, of the best quality, who had been in the neighborhood of mountains, where most of horses were concealed. Yesterday afternoon they returned with one hundred and twenty captured horses and about two hundred head of cattle, all of the best quality. The whole estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand dollars, the result of a few hours' expedition. They also had a few contraband negroes mounted on horseback." They remained about two hours in town, with out disturbing the night, who turned out in considerable numbers to witness the humiliating sight. I had a long conversation with Col. Ferguson, an intelligent and courteous officer with an immense beard, about the fortunes of war, the right of secession and the right of revolution, the prospects of re-union or a separation, &c. He spoke with great determination and decision, was full of fight, but showed no disposition, to assert his military superiority, or to give any opinion on the subject. The two hundred rebels looked like semi-savage at least many of them—in the most miscellaneous dress and equipment. They left there at four o'clock P. M., and took their road to the west, where they have, it is said a large force.

Helix of the Day.

Our Minister at Winchester.

A letter from Monocacy Junction, near Frederick, Md., of the 20th, gives some interesting facts obtained from citizens, concerning the late unfortunate battle at Winchester on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last, the 13th, 14th and 15th insts. They represent the battle as a terrible disaster to our arms. General Milroy had under his command two brigades, which was increased to three on the arrival of Colonel McReynold, after his retreat from Berryville. The main facts respecting the desperate fighting of our troops on Saturday and Sunday, and their hasty retreat on Sunday night, when they encountered a heavy force in their rear on the way to Martinsburg, have already been published, but the serious loss we met with has not been made known to the public. General Milroy had about 7,000 men under his command, and out of this number only 1,500 or 1,600 have reached Maryland Heights, and probably 200 or 400 escaped to Hancock and Cumberland. Upwards of one-half of his command was killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, infantry regiment, behaved nobly in the fight and lost heavily; as did also the Twelfth and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Cavalry—Col. Ely, of the Eighteenth Connecticut, was taken prisoner, along with many other gallant officers and men.

Our Loss—Officers' Wives Captured.

We lose three full batteries of field artillery: Alexander's Baltimore Battery, Randolph's Virginia battery and Carlan's battery; Fifth United States Artillery; all the siege guns in the Star Fort and the main fort; the Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores, and ammunition, besides six thousand muskets, and two hundred wagons with horses and mules, and all the private baggage and camp equipage of the officers and men.—The fugitives came into Maryland Heights, straggling in small parties with nothing but what they could carry on their backs, beside being hungry and tired out with three days fighting and marching. Many of the officers had their wives with them in Winchester and were compelled to leave them to the mercy of the rebels.

Milroy Charged with Bad Management.

The officers and men are loud in condemnation of General Milroy, whose bad management they charge as being mainly the cause of the disaster. Officers and men concur in awarding to the brigade and regimental commanders the highest degree of praise for their bravery and courage under the trying circumstances. The dead and wounded were left on the field and along the roadside as they fell; the latter without surgical attention either by the rebel surgeons or our own. The whole scene is described as one of the most humiliating and heart-breaking that has been witnessed during the war, fruitful as it has been in horrible incidents. A full investigation will doubtless be made of the circumstances attending the battle, and the responsibility will be placed where it properly belongs.

General Milroy's Antecedents.

Major-General Milroy had rendered himself very obnoxious to the rebels, in consequence of the rigorous policy he pursued towards them, punishing the citizens with great severity and liberating their negroes. Their hatred to him was so bitter that a reward of ten thousand dollars was offered for his head, and it is thought that the desire to save himself from capture induced him to neglect the precautions necessary to secure the safety of his command.—Gen. Milroy is from Indiana, but the force under him was composed mainly of Virginia and Maryland troops. It is said he was suspended from command by General Schenck, and ordered to report at Maryland Heights for duty under Brig. Gen. Tyler, and was on his way there on Wednesday night, when he was prevented from reaching that point by the rebels being at Point of Rocks.

Successful East Tennessee Expedition.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—The following dispatch has been received by Gen. Burnside from the expedition sent into East Tennessee: Boston, June 23.—I arrived here with my command at eleven o'clock this morning. I struck the railroad at Lenoire, destroyed the road up to Knoxville, made demonstrations against Knoxville, so as to have the troops drawn from above; destroyed the track and started for Strawberry Plains; burnt State Creek bridge, 312 feet long, and the Strawberry Plain bridge, 1,600 feet long, and also Massey Creek bridge, 825 feet long.

I captured three pieces of artillery, some two hundred boxes of artillery ammunition, over five hundred prisoners, ten hundred stand of arms, destroyed a large amount of salt, sugar, flour, meal, saltpetre, and the saltpetre works and other stores.—My command is much fatigued. We have had but two nights sleep since leaving Williamsburg. The force in East Tennessee was larger than I had supposed. I did not attack Loudon Bridge for reasons that I will explain. At Massey Creek I determined to return to the mountain. I had very great difficulties that were unexpected. I found the gaps by which I intended to return strongly guarded with artillery and infantry, and blockaded with fallow timber. A force was also following in our rear. I determined to cross at Smith's Gap, which I did.—I will report more fully as soon as possible. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. H. SAUNDERS, Col. Com'd'g.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

FORNIDANCE INVASION OF THE STATE!

Latest From Harrisburg.

Rebels Occupy Carlisle and Move in Three Columns Toward Harrisburg—Enemy also at Gettysburg and York.

HARRISBURG, June 27.—Carlisle was occupied about ten o'clock this morning by the rebels. At 12 o'clock they were three miles this side, and still advancing.

Our cavalry force is gradually retreating. The enemy have a line of pickets extending from Carlisle to Gettysburg.

They are moving in this direction in three columns. The authorities were in telegraphic communication with Hanover Junction at noon, but the appearance of the enemy's column is hourly looked for. What has remained of the Government archives, are now being packed up for shipment. The Susquehanna is rapidly rising, and all the ferds will be destroyed.

General Smith, commanding the troops on the opposite side of the river, considers his position impregnable. There is not as much excitement here now as there was when the rebels first entered Hagerstown.—The greatest fear is that the railroad and other bridges across the river will be destroyed.

The Curtin Troop, Capt. Murray, had a skirmish on Walnut Bottom, near Carlisle, at Stone Tavern, and lost seven men. The authorities expect the bridge on the Northern Central Railroad in the neighborhood of York and Hanover Junction will be destroyed to-day, cutting off all communication with Baltimore.

HARRISBURG, June 27.—Midnight.—The rebels occupied York at five o'clock this evening. No resistance was made by our troops. The regiments of Cols. Thomas and Frick are known to be safe. York is ten miles from Columbia.

At three o'clock this afternoon a skirmish took place at Sterritt's Gap, eleven miles from where the Pennsylvania railroad crosses the Susquehanna river. We had 4 men killed in the skirmish.

The people from all parts of the State are promptly responding to the Governor's proclamation of yesterday. The excitement is most intense. The streets are crowded with citizens and strangers, who are turning out by thousands to defend the city. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevail, each one endeavoring to do all he can to assist in redeeming his State and his country.

Adj. Gen. Russell issued an order this afternoon that arms should be given to all citizens on application to the arsenal. When it became known the result was at least three thousand persons made application, most of whom carried away a gun. Most of the men who had arms were formed into Companies and marched across the river.

Later—Information has been received here that the rebel force, which was at Sterritt's Gap at three o'clock this afternoon, has arrived in front of Duncannon, the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers. In that event the Pennsylvania Railroad will be cut off.

McCONNELLSBURG, June 27.—The rebels evacuated this place at nine o'clock yesterday morning. On Thursday evening their pickets were driven in by a detachment of the 1st New York Cavalry under Major Adams, causing quite an alarm among them, and the cause of their retreat is supposed to be a flank movement on the part of Milroy—an operation for which the country offers great facilities.

The rebels were about 5,000 strong, under command of General Stuart. They retreated in the direction of Chambersburg, and will to-day reinforce their forces that are menacing Harrisburg.

A destructive raid was made through the lower part of this county yesterday, by a body of Imboden's men. They paid no respect to any kind of property whatever, and what they could not carry away they destroyed.

These bands of plunderers are more to be feared along the borders than the regular rebel-army.

STILL LATER.

Engagement at Wrightsville.—The Columbia Bridge Burned—Rebels Reported at Bainbridge, Twelve Miles Above Columbia.

HARRISBURG, June 28.—The city to-day has been comparatively quiet, considering the near approximation of the enemy. The banks of the river has been lined with men, women and children, hourly expecting the approach of the enemy. The trains departing from here to-day have been crowded with persons fleeing from the city.

York has been occupied, and a portion of the bridge on the Northern Central Railroad this side of that place has been burned. When our troops fell back from Carlisle, they left in the barracks equipments for one company of Cavalry, one regiment of Infantry, and twenty thousand rations, which have fallen into the hands of the enemy. There is a report that the barracks have been burned, but it has not been confirmed. A fight took place this afternoon opposite Columbia. The troops which were guarding the Northern Central Railroad retreated to Columbia bridge on the approach of the enemy, except Col. Frick's regiment, who remained at Wrightsville to guard the bridge. The rebels attacked him in heavy force, and in

order to escape his men he was forced to cross to Columbia.

This magnificent bridge was then burned to prevent the rebels from reaching this side of the river.

The Governor has information that the rebels are at Bainbridge, 12 miles above Columbia, with a pontoon bridge sufficiently large to construct a bridge.

The rebels which drove our men from Sterritt's Gap yesterday, and then moved toward Duncannon, have returned to the Gap.

No demonstration has been made on the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day, so far as known.

Major Winkop has been appointed by General Couch Chief of Cavalry in this Department, Captain Brislin having been ordered to his regiment.

Troops under the new call are rapidly arriving. Two companies of colored troops, composed of citizens of this place, were armed to-day, and sent across the river.

Col. Jenning's regiment, which had the skirmish at Gettysburg, arrived here to-day. He lost about 300 men in prisoners and stragglers. The officers were sent to Richmond, and the men paroled. Some of them have arrived.

THE FIGHTING COMMENCED.

Cannonading Heard Distinctly in Harrisburg.—The Troops in Position and Awaiting the Attack.

[TELEGRAMS RECEIVED SUNDAY NIGHT.] HARRISBURG, June 28, p. m.—The capital of the State is in danger.—The enemy is within four miles of our works, and advancing. The cannonading has been distinctly heard for two or three hours. Our troops are all in position, awaiting the attack. The authorities feel confident of their ability to repulse the assailants. A battle will probably take place before night. The Pennsylvania Railroad is so far safe. The enemy now occupy Wrightsville, on the Susquehanna, immediately opposite Columbia. Our troops have retired to the western bank of the river. The bridge across the river at this point is a mile and a quarter long, and will probably be destroyed.

Advices from the Southwest.

MEMPHIS, June 28, via Cairo, June 25.—Official intelligence from Grant's army to the 20th has been received.

Johnston is said to have withdrawn his troops across the Big Black river, and is moving towards Clinton.

About 1,000 Texans attacked Lake Providence on the 10th, and were repulsed with loss by the negro troops, who fought bravely.

Col. Phillips, with 800 cavalry, was attacked by 200 rebel infantry and 1,000 cavalry, under Rokenford, on the Tallahatchie. The fight was severe. Col. Phillips lost seven killed and ninety wounded. He cut his way out, and arrived here yesterday.

MEMPHIS, June 26.—Col. Misner has just returned from a successful cavalry expedition South from Lagrange. He reports having broken up the command under Col. George at Panola, destroyed the railroad bridge at Jackaway, the trestlework just beyond, and a portion of the road. He then crossed the Tallahatchie, and pursued Chalmers beyond the Coldwater on the Helena road, where he killed fifteen or twenty rebels and took forty prisoners. He paroled all the sick at Panola, and brought away or destroyed all the army supplies, workshops, mills, tanneries, depots, &c. He passed within three miles of Austin and Commerce, destroying an immense amount of forage and subsistence, taking from six to eight hundred horses and mules, and five hundred head of cattle. He also sent detachments north and east of Helena, to destroy or bring away all the subsistence, forage, horses and mules, and crossed the river.

Chalmers had with him the commands of Stokes, Slemmers and Blythe, nine hundred strong, with three pieces of artillery. The remainder of his force, 900 troops, fled South via Charleston.

Phillips destroyed all the ferries at Panola and Coldwater, losing one man killed and five wounded. His fight at Tallahatchie was very severe. The enemy's loss was one hundred.

A large number of companies raised in Northern Mississippi have joined Faudner's, Chalmers', Ruggels' and Buckner's commands, and a movement on our lines was contemplated, which was broken up by this raid. Gen. Corleson made a speech at Oxford Miss., threatening to force into the service every man in the country, if companies were not organized to reinforce Johnston.

Burnside's Forces Engaged with the Rebel Buckner's in East Tennessee—Our Forces Reported Repulsed Twice.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 22d says that it is thought in that city that Vicksburg must fall without the interposition of a miracle.

The Dispatch has the report of a battle at Big Creek Gap, East Tennessee, on Friday last, between Gen. Buckner and the Federals under Gen. Burnside, in which the Federals were repulsed twice with heavy loss. Burnside then commenced a flank movement, and Buckner fell back to Clinton to cover Knoxville.

It is asserted here that Richmond is held by not more than four thousand men.

Death of Admiral Foote.

New York, June 28.—Admiral Foote died to-night at eighteen minutes past ten o'clock, at the Astor House.

The Rebels Anticipated to-morrow.

25,000 Men Already Rallied Under the Governor's Call.

HARRISBURG, June 28, Midnight.—The artillery firing heard to-day was a skirmish between the enemy's advance and our outposts. No damage is known to have been done on either side. It occurred about five miles from here. Our troops then fell back, and up to the present time the rebel advance is four miles from here.

The authorities expect an attack to-morrow. The Governor has received notice of twenty-five thousand men who have enlisted under the last call.

BRIDGE ON VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD DESTROYED.

Capture of a Rebel General and Ten Other Officers.

Also 35 Wagons, 200 Horses and Mules and \$15,000 of Confederate Money.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Gen. Dix telegraphs as follows: Fortress Monroe, June 28.—Colonel Speer, of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, whom I sent out ten days ago, completely destroyed the bridge of the Virginia Central Railroad over the South Anna, and captured Gen. W. T. Lee, Lieut. Col. Hoarable, four Captains, five Lieutenants and one hundred privates, and brought them in. He has also brought in thirty-five wagons, with six mules each, and one hundred and fifty mules in addition, and from seventy-five to one hundred horses. He took \$15,000 in Confederate bonds, just issued from an agent of the authorities at Richmond. Col. Speer's loss was three killed and eight wounded.

Assault on Port Hudson Repulsed.

New York, June 27.—The Herald's New Orleans correspondent says a second assault upon Port Hudson was made on the 14th inst. by the Union troops, and again disastrously repulsed. The loss of field officers were very large, amounting to no less than five colonels. Our troops, though repulsed, fought bravely. It seems evident that General Banks has not force enough to accomplish what he so daringly attempts, and it is to be hoped that he will speedily be reinforced from some quarter.

It was expected that another assault would be made on the 19th.—Col. Dudley volunteered, and was to lead a forlorn hope, or storming column, of 4000 men—all picked and volunteers. The result of this attack remains to be known.

The loss in the repulse of the 14th, is stated at seven hundred killed and wounded. Among the killed are, Col. Tholcomb, 1st La. (white) regiment; Colonel Bryant, 175th N. Y.; Captain Huriburt, 91st New York; and Lieut. Hutchinson, 75th New York. Among the wounded is Gen. Paine, in leg, severe; Col. Smith, 114th New York, mortally; Colonel Curry, 123d New York, severely in both arms; Lt. Col. Babcock, 75th New York, leg, slightly; Captain Savery, 75th N. P., arm, slightly; Lt. Thurlow, 75th N. Y., slightly.

These are but a few of the injured, the authorities refusing to give any list of the killed or wounded. The enemy's loss is not one-fourth of ours.

Col. Curry says that Port Hudson is one of the strongest places in the world. He describes the works as follows: First an abatis of felled trees for at least one hundred yards, then a ditch forty feet wide, with four to six feet water in it; then a glacis about twenty feet high, sloping gradually to the parapet on which is a protection for sharpshooters. Behind this, say one hundred yards, is another line of works, on which heavy field artillery is mounted.

The correspondent of the Herald does not think it will be taken, except by starving out the garrison.

One hundred and fifty of the Metropolitan cavalry has been captured by the enemy two miles from Gen. Banks' headquarters, without firing a gun or a sabre drawn. The steamers Anglo America and Sykes were captured by guerrillas at Palquemin, and the crews taken prisoners and the boats destroyed.

There is no doubt that Magruder is in the Allalafas country, with 15,000 or 20,000 men, destroying all the property we did not move. He is also fortifying Franklin to defend that country should Port Hudson fall.

New York, June 27.—A letter from New Orleans of the 18, to the Tribune, says: Yesterday Gen. Banks issued an order for one thousand volunteers to make a final charge on the enemy's works. The 4th and 6th Wisconsin regiments volunteered, and were repulsed. They were afterwards taken prisoners, all or nearly all.

From Rosecrans and Bragg.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—The Nashville Union reports that one division of the Federal army captured three thousand rebels on Saturday, when going through Hoover's Gap. No further particulars. The same paper also reports that the 17th Indiana mounted infantry, being surrounded by four rebel infantry regiments, cut their way through, taking a number of prisoners.

A special to the Louisville Journal from Manchester, Tenn., says Wilder's mounted infantry dashed into Manchester, capturing a large party of rebels, including Capt. Anderson, of the 1st Kentucky cavalry.

What They Captured.

The Richmond Dispatch gives the following as the captures of the rebels at Winchester:—Prisoners, from 6,000 to 7,000; horses, 2,000; wagons, 400 to 500; stores, from \$1,500,000 to \$