

THE SITUATION.

There is nothing special to-day. The rebels are still located at Hagerstown, which they have fortified to some extent. A detachment has occupied Millerstown, Adams county, eight miles from Gettysburg. The post office, express office and other valuable stores have been removed from the place. It is presumed that they design to attack the Northern Central railway and thus cut our communications off with Baltimore. In this they will be foiled. An ample force is distributed along the railroad to prevent the marauders from invading our State at that point. Troops are now stationed all along the route and good care will be taken to repel any force that may attempt it.

The Cumberland Valley railroad bridge at Scotland has been rebuilt. Cars passed over it to-day, and mails will, hereafter, pass regularly to Chambersburg.

Troops are pouring in and shipped to other points as fast as steam will carry them. The rebels will discover, ere long, what we are doing.

"The Harrisburg Telegraph."

The Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Telegraph has been suppressed by military authority. It was an abolition concern.—N. Y. Herald.

Of course our readers in this locality need not be told that the assertion of the Herald, quoted above, is a lie, and of course wherever the Herald is read, the statement in relation to the TELEGRAPH will be received with doubt; as are all the assertions, statements and publications of the New York Herald. As liars, hypocrites, hypocrites and traitors, those who conduct the Herald have no equals, either in hell or on earth. Bennett himself is an unadorned liar, with all the attendant qualifications of coward and knave to make him efficient and successful. He has "induced" individuals for money—impugned innocence for pay—attacked weakness for sordid revenge—assailed his adopted country for mischief—been spit upon, horse-whipped, ejected from refined society, and refused association among even thieves, simply because the truth was and is not in him, and because he has ever disregarded every principle of manly honor and patriotic integrity. As if any wonder that the misrepresentations of such a man, made deliberately and with the intention of not only impairing our own usefulness and business, but indulged in to injure a great and holy cause—is it any wonder, we ask, that such a man and such a traitorous sheet should ruffle our temper?

In regard to the temporary suspension of the TELEGRAPH last week, we have nothing to offer in extenuation or to ask in approval. That sort of suspension was made in response to a great public necessity, a necessity which was recognized and respected by all save the traitors. The Philadelphia Dial, so far as we are concerned, gives the real facts of the suspension, and as matter of information to our readers and rebuke to the torques, we quote its statement: "The Harrisburg TELEGRAPH was temporarily suspended by the invasion of Pennsylvania. All the compositions in the TELEGRAPH office are lately returned nine months' men, whose situations had been kept for them by Mr. George Barker, the proprietor. When the call for men was made all enlisted, and a day or two elapsed before the paper could be published. Upon the above statement of The Dial we rest our case. This statement, in every particular, is substantially true, and those who are engaged in our misrepresentation are but the common liars who, when they become weary of misrepresenting the Government, devote themselves to the maligning of its individual supporters.

The Fourth N. Y. (Millittie) Artillery. Among the splendid organizations which have reached this city during the past and present week, the Fourth New York (Millittie) Artillery may be classed as unsurpassed in point of efficiency and enthusiasm. It is probably one of the very best military organizations outside the regular army. Composed of men who have had large experience in the armies of Europe, and who understood every requisite of discipline, it had scarcely recruited a maximum number when it was ready for the field, every man fully understanding and appreciating the duty for which he volunteered. Five hundred of its number were born in foreign lands, while many of the others are descendants of foreigners who still live under a Government which oppression abroad taught them was the only refuge of those who desire to be free.

While this foreign element is thus strongly mingled in the organization of this regiment, it must be borne in mind that none but citizens are received within its ranks. Between the citizen of adoption and birth, there is no difference, when both are truly imbued with devotion to the Government under which they live. The lives and interests of both are involved in its safety. This is felt by the men of the regiment to which we refer, and we predict that, when the opportunity is afforded, the Government how futile it is to struggle for its overthrow when it is upheld by brave men.

Chief of Cavalry.

By an order of Major General Couch, Captain James S. Brislin, U. S. A., has been appointed Chief of Cavalry in the Department of the Susquehanna. This appointment will give general satisfaction, as Captain Brislin is known as a brave and experienced officer, fully competent to organize and lead a cavalry force, such as will be requisite in this department. We understand that Captain B. will establish his headquarters at Camp Curtin, and that he will proceed at once to the organization of the force of which he has been placed in charge.

TREASON OF MARYLANDERS.

On account of the Government's organization of a howitzer corps at the Washington Navy Yard for the defense of the city, a number of women from Maryland have left the yard.

The Democratic Party Committed to Nullification by its Leaders.

In the course of a speech before a jury in Pottsville, last week, and while he was engaged in attempting to prosecute certain U. S. officers for enforcing the law, Frank Hughes openly advocated the States' right of nullification. He contended that the President could not authorize the Provost Marshal to make arbitrary arrests; that the act of Congress did not extend to arrests made by the Provost Marshals and Deputy Provost Marshals, and that if the Provost Marshal or his deputies committed any offense against the law of Pennsylvania, Congress could not pass any law that would exempt them from the jurisdiction of the State tribunals; that all such laws, and attempts to put them in force, was an infringement on State rights. The whole tenor of the speech was a tissue of such kind of ultra-Wholesale assertions about State sovereignty as were made by J. F. Davis before he left the Senate of the United States. He also contended that the State tribunals were to define the jurisdiction of the United States Courts under the Constitution, and could nullify any act of Congress which the judges of the State court should think contrary to it, and therefore, he called upon the court to refuse the prayer of the petition.

The Democratic leaders are now fast placing that organization not only at the feet of the conspirators, but they are putting it in the position of the anti-war party, the peace party, the nullification party. The monstrous doctrine that Congress could not pass any law exempting U. S. officers from prosecution in State courts, is in keeping with the claim that State Legislatures have a right to pass laws nullifying the acts of Congress. We give the traitor Democratic leaders joy in their position thus defined by the Tory Hughes.

Speech.

Everything now seems to turn on the right of free speech. According to Democratic ethics and traitor practices, every man has a right to abuse and misrepresent the Government, with his tongue or his pen. No man can be prevented from giving information to the common enemy, without infringing the rights of free speech. It is perfectly consistent to misrepresent the Government in the hour of its peril, and thus increase its enemies and its dangers. It is guaranteed by the right of free speech to pervert the decisions of the judiciary, misconstruct the laws of the land, misrepresent the proclamations of the highest executive officers of the Government. These are the claims of those who indulge in the freedom of speech for the overthrow and destruction of the Government. Yet these very men have denied that freedom of speech to those who sought the discussion of principles involving the very existence of the Government. The Democratic leaders have always been opposed to the freedom of speech where the interests of slavery have been concerned. Ever since the Declaration of Independence was signed, the freedom of speech was denied in localities where slavery existed. For fifty years, in the South, women and men were horse-whipped, tarred and feathered, hung and burned for attempting to discuss the rights of one man to buy or sell another. It was visited with death to question the divine right of slavery. It was the signal of outrage to refuse in a fugitive slave. It was the evidence of "incendiarism" to utter even the words of "freedom" where slavery had power. All this was justified by the Democratic leaders. It was claimed as right and applauded, to "incite a love of liberty." It was made the basis of the South that the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press were subject to the mandates of the slave power. All this was approved by modern Democracy. But this Democracy has changed front. The freedom of speech which was denied in the discussion of the question of slavery, is now vehemently insisted upon by those who desire to assail the Government. It is perfectly right and proper to give those in authority with obloquy—to denounce the acts of the Government—to incite the army to mutiny—to give information to the enemy—to impair the civil power by encouraging and contributing to conspiracy—to oppose the military power invoked to put down rebellion, by questioning its Constitutional authority and aiding the enemy who has made its organization necessary.

We want the reader to compare the denial and the exercise of the freedom of speech as both are insisted upon by the Democratic leaders. The position of these men may be simply thus stated: "No man has a right to denounce slavery, but every man wretch and coward in the country has the sacred privilege to malign the Government."

Union Convention at Concord, N. H.

The day assigned for this public gathering being a most pleasant one, the assembly was a large one, including delegations from all the surrounding towns, who were formed into a procession of two or three miles in length, accompanied by several bands of music, and bearing a variety of devices and mottoes, and proceeding through the principal streets of the city, and afterwards forming in convention on the ground in front of the State House, where they were addressed by Montgomery Blair, Major Gen. Butler, Mr. Turner, of Texas, and several others.

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and more indistinct. No definite reports have been received.

It was known that Gen. Pleasanton attacked the enemy near Aldie, and it is supposed he has succeeded in routing Stuart's command. It will probably be late before the reports of the battle are received, as the battle field is 25 miles distant, with no telegraphic communication.

FROM FREDERICK, MD.

THE REBELS OCCUPYING THE TOWN

BALTIMORE, June 22.

Parties who came from points up the Baltimore and Ohio road towards Frederick yesterday, state that the rebels returned to Frederick in small force about ten o'clock A. M. near the bridge, and all day. They destroyed the telegraph wires during the day. A small force of our cavalry charged into the town and drove the rebels out, but they subsequently returned. The rebel cavalry are said to be mostly Maryland rebels who came in to see their friends. Parties from Camp No. 4, on the Baltimore and Ohio road, state that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry, at intervals, nearly all day.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Satisfactory Progress of Affairs.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, NEAR VICKSBURG, June 16, 1863.

There is increased cannonading this morning. Logan's division is reported to be engaged. The enemy is resisting our advance on the central portion of the line. It is thought the rebels are expending the remainder of their ammunition before the final capitulation.

Johnston is ascertained to be fortifying the east bank of the Big Black. This is supposed to be a *deus ex machina*, merely to prevent our crossing.

On June 19—Official advices from Vicksburg to the 18th are received. The siege was progressing slowly but surely.

Our total loss during the past week is estimated at less than forty. Not over eight or ten were killed.

The garrison continued a vigorous firing of musketry and shells up to the time the dispatches were written, but with no success.

An attack from Johnston is looked for daily, but each day lessens his chances of accomplishing anything.

The guerrillas are still active at various points on the Mississippi.

There is nothing from the cavalry expedition sent out by General Harburg.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Dispatches dated the 15th and 16th have been received from Vicksburg. The siege works are still progressing with vigor.

Gen. Grant was still receiving reinforcements, and the health of the troops continued excellent.

The whole loss of the United States forces for the week preceding the 16th was not more than twelve killed. The total killed and wounded did not exceed fifty.

LATER.

NEW YORK, June 22.

A late Vicksburg paper received at headquarters contains nothing of importance, but speaks of severe casualties.

IMPORTANT REBEL NEWS.

LEE CLAIMS ANOTHER VICTORY.

Richmond, June 16, 1863.

A dispatch from General Lee, dated the 16th, says: "God has again crowned the valor of our troops with success. Ewell's division stormed the entrenchments at Winchester, capturing their artillery, &c."

REBEL ADVICES FROM VICKSBURG.

[From the Chickasaw Bayou, June 10.]

The enemy has gotten within three hundred yards of our outer works, mounted siege guns and opened fire without doing any damage so far. Our loss in the whole series of Grant's attacks has been six thousand, and the enemy's between forty and fifty thousand. Grant's present force does not exceed fifty thousand, notwithstanding heavy reinforcements have reached him. No fear is felt in regard to the subsistence of our garrison. Below is a state-ment of the daily rations now being issued: Quarter of a pound of bacon, half a pound of beef, five-eighths of a pound of meal, and an allowance of peas, rice, sugar and molasses.

An officer who left Vicksburg on Monday night reports all working well. The garrison are in the spirits, and well supplied with water and provisions. So far little damage has been done by the enemy's fire. Grant is still pouring away from his parallels, but no mischief is done yet. It is rumored that Magruder was marching on New Orleans, but it is not credited in official circles. No firing was heard this afternoon, and nothing has been seen of the enemy's cavalry since the skirmish of yesterday. Since meeting Jackson he is thought to have given up the idea of another raid.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT HUDSON.

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FALL IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

An officer just from Natchez reports that the gunboat Oriole grounded on a bar four miles below the city, on the 11th, and the river has fallen three feet since.

GEN. MAGRUDER AND THE UNITED STATES CONSUL IN MATAMORAS.

From the Brownsville (Texas) Fly, June 8.]

When Generals Magruder and Bull paid a visit to the Governor of Tamaulipas, Mexico, the authorities of Matamoros fired a salute in honor of the distinguished visitors, whereupon the Lincoln Consul demanded his passport. The flagship of Gen. Magruder would leave in Louisiana demanded his presence. The editor adds that Banks will soon meet the fighting men of the Department of Texas.

EXECUTION OF REBEL OFFICERS.

[From the Chattanooga Rebel, June 17.]

The Rebel has an editorial on the execution of the Confederate officers at Franklin, tacitly admitting the justice of the hanging. It says:—Lawrence Orton Williams was one of the most honorable officers in this service. He was recently married to Mrs. Lane, formerly Miss Hamilton. The expedition that ended so tragically was undertaken on his own account and was unknown to his brother officers.

OPERATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.

The Destruction of Darien, Ga.—Seven Union Iron-Clads and a Large Land Force Reported in the Vicinity of Brunswick, Ga.—Yallahs and Nassau, &c.

Fortress Monroe, June 21.

Richmond papers of the 20th received, say that the city of Darien, Ga., was burned by the Unionist on the 11th instant, and is now one plain of ashes and blackened chimneys.

The Federals also captured the schooner Pet, ready to sail for Nassau, with a cargo of cotton.

Several iron-clads were at Brunswick, Ga., on the 12th, and large forces had landed from transports.

Yallahs and Nassau has run the blockade from Wilmington. He is going to Nassau, hence to Canada.

Wanted.

On Sunday morning, in this city, Mrs. ANNA M. HOYMAN, daughter of John M. Eberhart.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his residence in Second street, between Locust and Pine streets.

His friends and acquaintance are invited to attend without further notice.

New Advertisements.

FOUND.—A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. The owner can have them by calling at THIS OFFICE and paying for this advertisement. J. H. S.

WANTED.

A BOY to attend in a grocery store. Enquire at T. F. BOYER'S, No. 312 N. 2nd St.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "THE BANK OF GERMANTOWN" intends to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their next session, for a renewal of their charter. Said Bank is located in Germantown, Twenty-Second Ward of the City of Philadelphia, with an authorized capital of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars; a renewal of which will be asked for, with the usual banking privileges. By order of the Board, CHARLES W. OTTO, Cashier, Germantown, June 20, 1863. [je23-caw6m]

WILL EXHIBIT IN HARRISBURG!

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Commencing Monday, June 29, 1863, Near Railroad Depot.

NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS.

MME MACARTE'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS.

First appearance in America.

Madame Macarte has great satisfaction in announcing to the people of this country, that after an absence of several years of