LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Yesterday's Second Edition.

The Military Spirit--Western Pennsylvania Aroused.

We have the gratifying intelligence to-day that the entire western portion of the State has shaken off its lethargy, and the people are now thoroughly aroused. The western counties are responding to the last call of the Governor with commendable alacrity, and beyond the most sanguine expectations of the military authorities.

Beaver county reports her full quota of 600 men, who will report here to-morrow morning. They also report that the number can easily be swelled to a full regiment, and no doubt will be. They will go into the service for three months.

The people of Crawford county are in motion, and companies are being rapidly organized. Their quota is 988, and the information is that they will be ready to report in full to-morrow night.

The quota of Armstrong county is said to be full. A company of seventy men reached here to-day from that section, and others will speedily follow. This county will send in excess of its quota.

The work of organization has also commenced in Indiana, and we will soon have official reports from that quarter. In fact, the Indianians are that the next few days will bring encouraging and satisfactory accounts from every county west of the Alleghanies, and we may soon expect lively and stirring times here.

All troops from the western part of the State are ordered to rendezvous at this place, and must report to Gen. Howe.

Rebel Force Reported at Bloody Run —Milroy's Force at Bedford.

We have a report to-day, through a gentleman who arrived from Johnstown, that the rebels, 6,000 strong, have pushed west from McConnellsburg, in Fulton county, to Bloody Run, in Bedford county, where Col. Pierce's forces (lately under command of Gen. Milroy) were stationed. It is also stated that Col. Pierce, believing the enemy to be much superior in numbers, deemed it prudent not to attack, but fell back to Bedford. These reports have not been confirmed by official advices.

A glance at the map will show that Bloody Run is distant, is a direct line, not more than thirty-five miles from Johnstown, Cambria county, and about the same distance from Hollidaysburg, Blair county. If there is a force of 6,000 rebels at Bloody Run, as reported, they are within a days' ride of the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Johnstown. The next county west of Bedford is Somerset, which is bounded on the west by Fayette and Westmoreland. It is the duty of our people, therefore, to ascertain at once the facts in regard to this reported movement westward, and to interpose such barriers as will effectually check any inroads upon Western Pennsylvania. This can only be done by promptly guarding all the mountain passes.

—Since the above was written we have another report that Col. Pierce has driven Imboden's cavalry out of McConnellsville, killing and wounding some, and capturing a number of prisoners.

An Infamous Offense.

Mayor Alexander had before him to-day a German named Peter Rauscher, a resident of Ross township, charged with surety of the peace, on oath of his step-son, John Ott, and after a hearing the defendant was required to give bail in $400 for trial. During the investigation, one of the witnesses, Elizabeth Ott, a step-daughter of Rauscher, let fall a remark which satisfied the Mayor that the conduct of the father towards her had been of the most infamous character. Her mother spoke to her in German, and cautioned her to keep quiet on that subject. When the first case was disposed of, and bail had been entered, the Mayor took the girl and her mother aside, and interrogated them in reference to the matter above alluded to. The girl then made a statement, the substance of which was that she had more than once been subjected to the most criminal abuse by her step-father, and that she had been prevailed upon by her mother not to prosecute him. She was corroborated by her mother, and an information charging Rauscher with incestuous adultery was then preferred against him, and duly sworn to by the girl. Bail was required in the sum of $1,000, and the accused was committed in default.

Fatal Accident--Drayman Killed.

On Monday, an accident occurred on Second street, in this city, resulting in the death of Mr. John Fisher, a drayman in the employ of Messrs. F. McKee & Brother, glass manufacturers. Mr. Fisher was hauling a dray load of empty barrels from this city to Birmingham, and while passing along Second street, in the vicinity of the bridge, the mule became frightened and fractious, causing the barrels to roll about so that Mr. Fisher was thrown forward between the shafts, and immediately behind the mule. In this position he was dragged a considerable distance, when he fell to the ground and one of the wheels passed over his head and neck, causing injuries which soon after terminated in death. The deceased was a very worthy and industrious man, and served under General Scott in the Mexican war. He resided in East Birmingham, where he leaves a wife and several children.

Enthusiasm in Lawrence County.

On Monday morning, on receipt of the news from the eastern part of the State, the people of New Castle, Lawrence county, closed their stores and shops for the purpose of attending a meeting, and organising militia companies under the urgent call of the Governor.

A large and spirited meeting was soon convened in White Hall. A resolution was adopted instructing or requesting the County Commissioners to assess a tax of two and a half mills for the relief of any of the families of volunteers going out under the call of Governor Curtin. A resolution was also adopted pledging to all men who enlisted from Lawrence county, whether they belonged to that county or not.

CORRECTION.—Messrs. Gray, Possiel and Ross, merchant tailors, Fifth street, are credited with but fourteen men on the fortifications, according to the last report, when they have twenty-two engaged. The fault, we presume, lies with the party making the report to the Safety Committee.

KENYON COLLEGE.—At the recent commencement of Kenyon College, Ohio, Edwin L. Stanton, son of the Secretary of War, graduated with the highest honor and received the degree of A. B. The Secretary is himself a graduate of this College.

WAR MEETING AT EAST LIBERTY.—A war meeting will be held this evening, in the public square at East Liberty, to take steps for the organization of a military company. Speakers will be present, and a plan of organization will be submitted.

DIVINE CONFERENCE.—Rev. D. H. Riddle, D.D., President of Jefferson College, and formerly pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of this city, has received the degree of L. L. D. from Rutger's College, N. J.

Two Hundred Thousand Emigrants Wanted.

The Nashville *Union*, which is one of the most lively as well as the most useful journals in the country, hopes "to see a hundred thousand German emigrants settle in Tennessee in the next two years." It adds: "We are tired of effete aristocracy; give us honest working men in their place."

Tennessee is, in regard to climate, soil, and other advantages, one of the finest States in the Union. Its valleys are among the pleasantest and richest, and its mountains amongst the grandest in the country; and the people, except in the western part of the State, near the Mississippi, are loyal to the Union and to liberty. Here thousands of industrious, peaceable foreigners can find a pleasant home, with work in abundance, in the iron mines, or the fertile fields of the State.

One good result of the thorough shaking up which the rebellion has given to the slavery question is, that henceforth emigrants from Europe and from the Eastern States will no longer have to travel half across the continent, to Iowa or Minnesota, to buy cheap and pleasant homes; but these claims will henceforth seek—and be sought by—the content States, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, as well as Maryland and Delaware. These States could do nothing, now, more advantageous by their interests than to send representative and capable agents to Europe to induce emigration to their borders.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(FROM OUR EVENING EDITION.)

GEN. ROSECRANS' ADVANCE.

Account of the Operations up to Monday.

BRAGG'S FORCES CONCENTRATING AT TULLAHOMA.

Heavy Skirmishing at Various Points.

RECONOISSANCE TO WITHIN FIVE MILES OF TULLAHOMA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MANCHESTER, TENN., JUNE 27, 11 o'clock P. M.

The long expected advance of this army began on the morning of the 24th.

The different divisions occupy the various roads leading southward. McCook's corps took the Shelbyville pike, Thomas's corps the Manchester pike, and Crittenden's corps the Woodbury pike.

The first day's march of McCook and Thomas was opposed by the rebels at Liberty Gap on the Shelbyville route, and Hoover's Gap, on the Manchester route. The former position was taken by Willich's brigade, after pretty heavy skirmishing, in which the 48th Ohio lost quite a number of killed and wounded. The whole brigade lost 75 killed and wounded.

The latter position was taken by Colonel Wilder's mounted brigade, with a loss of 53 killed and wounded.

Crittenden had no material opposition.

On the evening of the 24th, Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters were eight miles out on the Manchester pike, in the house and grounds of Mr. G. McGill, of Big Creek Crossing.

On the forenoon of the 25th it rained hard, and not till evening was an advance ordered, and then but a short distance was accomplished. Gen. Thomas, on the Manchester road, pushed advance but two or three miles, driving the enemy, with a trifling loss. The position was pushed about the same distance forward.

Willich's brigade, still in the advance, was furiously attacked by a rebel division. They held their ground till out of ammunition, and until getting the support of Johnston's 2d brigade, commanded by Col. John G. Miller. The 38th Illinois, Col. Gilmer, also went up to their support. The rebels were then quickly driven back, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

The loss of the 89th Illinois and 15th Ohio was severe in killed and wounded. The gallant Col. Miller was badly wounded, but hopes are entertained of his recovering.

Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters remain in Big Creek for the night.

On the morning of the 26th the advance of the army again began. McCook pushed steadily forward, driving the rebels through the gaps and over the hills, and losing a few men on the centre. Rosecrans' and Brannon's division had the advance.

The regular brigade suffered, a good number being killed and wounded. Among the latter James A. Thompson seriously.

Walker's brigade, Brannon's division, suffered, having 43 killed and wounded. The rebels were steadily driven, however, Reynolds' division crowding the Manchester pike within five miles of Manchester.

Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters for the night was at the Jacob's House, on Garrison fork. He was getting troops in early motion, and made rapid marches for this point, when Wilder's advance arrived about ten o'clock A. M., surprising and capturing a squad of rebel prisoners.

Parties went this morning within four miles of Tullahoma, encountering the rebel pickets. They burned the bridge on the McMinnville Railroad.

Crittenden has had a terrific time with the mud, but little trouble from the enemy. The army is in splendid condition, and eager for the next development of the commanding General's splendid strategy.

MANCHESTER, TENN., June 29, 1863.

The restrictions upon telegraphing were removed yesterday, but the removal was unknown to your correspondent until to-day. I think it entirely probable that my written account of the first day's march from Murfreesboro, and Col. J. Wilder's fight at Hoover's Gap, will reach you as soon as this telegram; but lest it should not, I send you a brief account of all the movements up to this date, including the combat aforesaid.

Early on Monday morning the army commenced moving from Murfreesboro—General Thomas' Corps upon the Manchester road, Gen. Crittenden toward Bradyville via Readyville, Gen. McCook on Shelbyville, and Gen. Granger's reserve corps from Triune towards Middleton and Unionville.

Gen. R. B. Mitchell's cavalry division in advance of Granger was checked by Forest, and Gen. Stanley, who had started upon some route with Crittenden, was sent over with a portion of the force he had taken along with him in beginning to restore portions of the Cavalry. Stanley and Granger together were divided to hold their position in the neighborhood of Middleton and Unionville while McCooks' corps should advance and drive the enemy from Liberty Gap. This last position is on Waltrace road, and Johnson's and Davis' command advances to occupy it, while Sheridan held Shelbyville road and operated in conjunction with Stanley and Granger against Gill's Gap.

These operations were so far successful that on Wednesday evening our forces had possession of the northern mouth of Liberty Gap.

The movement upon Manchester was, if possible, still more successful. Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry left Murfreesboro at 4 a. m., and a few hours after dashed upon the enemy at Hoover's Gap, seventeen miles distant, and before they had recovered from their surprise, drove them from their works and took possession of the formidable position.

In the afternoon the rebels made a determined effort to recover the south-eastern mouth of the Gap. Their artillery, of which they had two batteries—Darton's and Colvin's—opened sharply upon us. Capt. Lilly's 18th Indiana Battery replied. This duel was kept up some time, when the rebel infantry—Bates' brigade, of Stewart's division, and a part of Bushrod Johnson's brigade, also of Stewart's division—rushed from their place of concealment amongst the hills and woods to the right of the turnpike, and charged upon Wilder with a yell. Repulsed in front, they endeavored to turn his right flank, but he promptly moved the 72d Indiana and 98th Illinois around him, behind which his horses were placed for safety, and drove back the rebels with severe loss.

At the same time the 123d Illinois, which had been moved down into the hollow in front of Lilly's battery, repelled the new effort of the enemy upon that part of the line, Captain Lilly pouring several rounds of canister over the heads of our men plump into the enemy's ranks.

The 72d Indiana regiment held the left while the fight was going on. Part of Col. Hall's brigade with Harris's 19th Indiana battery was hurried up to Wilder's support. The battery took a position on the hill to the left of the pike, and rendered efficient service. After the repulse of the enemy, his artillery took a position on his way to the right, and kept up a duel on our battery until night, during which two of his pieces were dismounted.

It rained all day Wednesday, all the following night, and all day Thursday. Operations on the latter day were, consequently, somewhat retarded.

Palmer's command, which started from Readyville, where it had been stationed, reached Bradyville on Wednesday.

Wood's command started from Murfreesboro and reached Bradyville on the same evening.

On Thursday, owing to the dreadful condition of the roads over which it traveled, Crittenden's Corps only made about nine miles, Palmer's command reaching a point a little south of old Fort Knap.

Thomas' Division contented itself with holding Hoovey's Gap, Gen. Brannon's command coming over from Triune and joining it.

Johnson and Davies engaged the rebels in the afternoon, and after some time completed the work commenced the day before, and drove them entirely from Liberty.

The next day (Friday), Hooper's Corps, with Reynold's in the advance, moved along the Manchester road, and Reynold's encamped that night within five miles of town. Negley, Brannon, and Rosseau advanced to drive the rebels from the hills near the mouth of Hoovey's Gap, while Negley held the left, and Rosseau's and Brannon's command, both for a time under the command of Rosseau, turned the position held by Bates and Bushrod Johnston by able flank movements by night, without a charge. The regular brigade finished the movement, and the rebels precipitately retreated.

At 10 a. m., Wilder dashed into Manchester, the remainder of Wilder's command rapidly following.

Last evening about six o'clock, Gen. Gordon Granger took possession of Shelbyville, capturing three pieces of artillery and three hundred prisoners. Bragg left Shelbyville for Tullahoma early yesterday morning.

Four companies of the 17th Indiana, under Major Jones, reconnoitered last night to within six miles of Tullahoma.

The movements of Gens. Thomas, Crittenden and McCook since Friday evening are contraband, but Crittenden is pretty well out of the mud, and McCook has accomplished about what was expected of him.

Thus by a brilliant series of operations we have driven the enemy from all the famous gaps and completely turned his immense chain of fortifications from Fairfield to Shelbyville, and gained possession of the entire line of Duck River, and all this with so little loss that we are ourselves astonished. McCook lost principally at Liberty Gap—perhaps 300 killed and wounded. Granger has not lost half so many. One hundred and fifty will cover the casualties in Thomas' corps, so that our entire loss will fall below 600 men, of whom less than 100 were killed.

The estimated loss of the enemy is 1,100 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The rebel Gen. Claibourne is reported killed at Liberty.

Major Claybrook, of a rebel Tennessee regiment, was killed at Hoovey's Gap.

We have to regret the loss, among other meritorious officers, of Col. J. F. Miller, commanding a brigade, and Captain Thompson, of the 18th regulars, both severely, and it is feared mortally, wounded.

A rebel telegram of June 24th, from Jackson, Miss., says that twenty Yankees captured a freight train at Brook Haven to-day, burned it and then left in the direction of Monticello

Firing at Vicksburg ceased at 7 p. m.

OMAHA, June 24.—The Provost Guard, ordered from Clinton here, report heavy firing last night at Port Hudson.

Jackson, June 24.—General Jackson had a skirmish with a small force of the enemy at Richmond, La., on the 17th.

Heavy firing commenced at Vicksburg.

Official dispatches state that Gen. Chalmers sunk three transports below Memphis on the 20th, and disabled another.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, June 29, 10 A. M.

Scouts report that Bragg is concentrating at Tullahoma for battle. All his Shelbyville and Wartrace troops are there, and large reinforcements from East Tennessee.

A reconnoissance yesterday under the command of Col. Ducat, went within four miles of the place, capturing the enemy's videttes. The whistles of the cars, and the drums beating were heard.

The construction of the reconnoissance, is, that the enemy are evacuating the place. However may be the case, if Bragg can be caught, he will get battle from this army, the result of which need not for a moment concern loyal people.

Feelers are now being thrown forward which will soon determine the matter. The army is gloriously elated over its Commanding General's strategic movements.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, June 22, 12 M.

Official information was received of the capture of Shelbyville, last night, by the troops under Granger and Stanley. Gens. Wheeler and Wharton, occupying the place, fled at the approach of the Federals, yielding the place without a contest. We captured three pieces of artillery and three hundred prisoners, among them one Colonel, and one Lieutenant Colonel, and a score of other officers.

The stars and stripes floated from many windows and house tops. The people gave the troops a hearty welcome.

Bragg left Shelbyville yesterday morning. The cars were running all night before, moving the stores and sick and wounded.

The bridge over Duck river was saved.

Bragg had about 18,000 men at Shelbyville and 7,000 at Wartrace.

The rebels left but few stores.

The rebel wagon train had but a few hours start of the Federals, and the loads being heavy there is every probability that it will be destroyed.

The General Commanding has his headquarters yet at Manchester.

The rebels are being outwitted, and everything promises splendidly for the campaign.

MANCHESTER, Tenn., June 23.—The following is the Chattanooga *Rebel's* account of the fight on Wednesday, from passengers who come down on the afternoon train yesterday:

We learn that on Wednesday seven brigades of Rosecrans' army attacked the brigades of Gens. Bates and Siddell, holding Hoover and Liberty Gaps. Our men fought the enemy until their ammunition was exhausted, when they fell back. This movement indicates a general advance of the enemy's force, which may result in a pitched battle. We regret to learn that among the killed in Bates' brigade was Major Clagbrook. Gen. Siddall lost some estimable officers.

An editorial on the situation says, no time within the past two years has the horizon of the Confederate States uprisen in such splendor as now, when from Vicksburg, Virginia, and Middle Tennessee, harbinger days of peace seem to burst in harmonious lustre from the long night of war. To drive their gunboats on the Mississippi, invest the Yankee Capitol from Maryland, and defeat Rosecrans, are the present objects, and it thinks the prospects were never better for their consummation, for these legitimate and possible contingencies.

It says, on the division into the North, the leading spirits of the Democracy must be told that our object is peace, and that when our independence is recognized we will lay down arms. Vallandigham will tell them so, but let our Government and our armies, in our march over the border, also proclaim it. It is recorded that Erasmus, on his way to hell, threw a sop to Cerberus; let us not disdain to throw a little sop to the gashless ghost of Democracy.

Isham G. Harris, in a proclamation a column long, call for 6,000 troops for six months from Tennessee, under provisions of the act of the rebel Congress, to provide for loyal defense in the special service, composed of men over 45, not liable to conscription.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG.

THE ENEMY'S POSITION AT HARRISBURG.

Rebel Designs on Baltimore.

ATTEMPT TO REACH THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Our Troops in Possession of Gettysburg.

OUR ARMY MOVING IN THAT DIRECTION.

Railroad from Baltimore to Frederick Torn Up.

A special to the N. Y. *Times* says:

HARRISBURG, June 29.—Throughout the day our forces have held their position beyond the fortifications, in anticipation of the enemy's advance. The rebels have not shown any inclination to make an attack.

This morning a few shot were exchanged between the rebels and our pickets.

The opinion is gaining credence that the rebels are maneuvering to take Harrisburg by a flank movement.

The report that they have a pontoon train twelve miles this side of Columbia, however, is somewhat doubtful.

A gentleman just escaped from the rebel lines at Chambersburg, reports the rebel column moving westward to number 37,000, accompanied by 104 pieces of artillery.

Gen. Lee, with his staff officers, were in Chambersburg last Saturday.

Thirty-three prisoners captured at Mount Union were brought into town this morning.

Gen. Stahl has been appointed to the command of the cavalry forces in this department.

Another order has been issued by the rebel General Ewell, dated June 22d, relative to the restrictions enjoined upon his army and the citizens of the country through which the rebels pass. He urges a ready acquiescence with the demands of the military authorities, which will serve greatly to lessen the rigors of war.

It is confidently believed this morning that the enemy would commence an attack to-day. In all probability to-morrow or next day will develop his intended movements. Possibly Lee may contemplate the capture of Baltimore, and consider Harrisburg of secondary importance.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30—8:30 A. M.—A special to the *Inquirer*, from Baltimore, states that the train arrived from the western terminus of the Western Maryland Railroad. No rebels had appeared along the route.

It has been ascertained that a large body of Federal cavalry had reached Gettysburg and took possession, capturing a number of rebels.

Our army is moving gradually in that direction.

Trains on the Northern Central Railroad run to Parkton, twenty-six miles from Baltimore.

No apprehensions are felt for the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, which is strongly protected; also, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore road.

Gunboats are in the Gunpowder river and at Havre de Grace and Bush river.

The defences of Baltimore are very strong.

The cars from Baltimore to Frederick were obliged to return, after reaching Sykesville, where a large force of rebel cavalry were seen tearing up the track.

HARRISBURG, June 29—Midnight.—The Northern Central Railroad has been burned between Goldsboro and York, to the distance of sixteen miles.

Movements show that the rebels are attempting to reach the Pennsylvania Railroad about forty miles from here.

All is quiet here. Troops are rapidly arriving.

HARRISBURG, June 30, 1863.

A dispatch dated Fort Washington, on the west bank of the Susquehanna, yesterday, states that the enemy's position describes the arc of a circle, the extremes resting on the two main roads. Pickets are out and artillery are in front, and a flank battle is expected to-morrow.

NEW YORK, June 29.—A special from Harrisburg says it is reported that Ewell's force, over 25,000, are withdrawing in the direction of York. It looks as if the whole rebel army meant to operate immediately against Baltimore.

FROM KENTUCKY.

THE RAID IN EAST TENNESSEE

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SOMERSET, KY., June 28, 1863.

It has rained steadily for five days and nights, and the mud and high waters are at present of chief interest.

Detachments of Sander's expedition come in slowly, bringing particulars not varying essentially from our former dispatches. The Tennesseans who took occasion to visit their friends during the raid and were captured are returning, and bring the latest news from the rebels. They represent London bridge as guarded by only seven hundred men and five pieces of artillery. The 54th Virginia escaped the conflict and capture by our forces only by breaking for the woods.

Dr. Baker, near Knoxville, who fired upon our passing troops, was shot by the 2d Ohio, and is probably dead.

Lenoir's factory was not burned, but we did mischief at Knoxville. We lost two guns of Kunkel's battery, and 400 horses are used up. Five men of the 11th Illinois are reported drowned.

The rebels are fully awakened to their danger and are preparing. East Tennessee is still in their hands. Raids don't pay.

Morgan is again reported in our front. Our advance is at Jamestown, and if he permits himself to get too near our boys, I may have more items. The report is not confirmed, however, and matters remain quiet.

SOMERSET, KY., June 29, 1863.

All is calm except the weather. It is still raining.

No rebels are known to be near, except a small party said to have crossed the river yesterday. Our boys have gone after them. Their superior speed may save them.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

Rebel Reports of Grant's Repulse

&c., &c., &c.

Jackson, Miss., June 24.—Twenty Yankees captured a freight train at Brookhaven today, burnt it, and left in the direction of Monticello.

Firing was heard at Vicksburg at 7 o'clock p. m. The Vicksburg *Telegraph*, of the 15th, says:

The western shores of the Mississippi, from Milliken's Bend to Vicksburg, are full of Confederate troops. They hold Richmond, New Carthage and Convent.

Reinforcements from Wachesita to Pemberton are received. Troops are supposed to cross over every night.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 24th, editorially, says: Grant, on the 22d, attacked along the whole line. He failed to carry a single breastwork; was repulsed with a loss of 10,000, and is in full retreat.

The dispatches from which these inferences are drawn by the *Rebel* are by no means conclusive.

Rumors of Halleck's Removal—M'ClcHan his Successor.

NEW YORK, June 30.—A rumor is very prevalent that Halleck has been removed and McClellan appointed his successor.

[Rumors similar to this set afloat by the McClellanites in Washington and elsewhere, have been alternately frightening and amusing different classes of this people for several days past.]

LETTERS FROM HARRISBURG.

THE REBELS 11-2 MILES FROM THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

Their Further Advance to be Resisted.

GENERAL EWELL MARCHING ON HARRISBURG.

Unsuccessful Attempts to Cross the River.

15,000 REBEL TROOPS AT YORK.

IMBODEN AT BLOODY RUN, ADVANCING.

All the Bridges between York and Goldsboro Destroyed.

ADVANCE OF THE POTOMAC ARMY.

25,000 of our Forces at Frederick.

&c., &c., &c.

Mail Disp'ch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, June 29—12 M.—We have reliable accounts that the number of the enemy's troops which have passed Chambersburg exceed 37,000, with over one hundred pieces of ordnance.

Gen. Lee was there in person last Saturday. They are threatening to pass the river at several points, the principal of which is Safe Harbor, several miles below Columbia, where the river is very shallow. The threat is very serious.

There has already been some picket firing opposite this city.

The responses of troops from different parts of the State still continues. They come in more rapidly than can be provided for by Quartermasters and Commissaries.

In many parts of the State business is entirely suspended. The people are rising *en masse*.

Philadelphia is highly excited. She will have sent forward her quota here by to-morrow noon.

The following is from very high authority: The enemy commenced throwing shells at our forces this afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock. Some fifteen shells were thrown. It seems that the rebels were trying the range; perhaps it was the feint of an attack which they intend making to-night or or to-morrow morning.

All the bridges (a large number) between York and Goldsborough have been destroyed by the rebels.

The contributions levied on the citizens of York by the rebels, if not forthcoming within twenty-four hours will be seized without further ceremony, according to the rebel general's order. R.

HARRISBURG, June 29, 1863, Monday, 6 o'clock P. M.

The following is reliable: Murray's cavalry came into the entrenchments about noon to-day, and reported the rebels as being a mile and a-half from the river. At that point the 11th New York (sharpshooters) were stationed, with orders to resist the further advance of the enemy.

The rebel cavalry were seen to make their way down the turnpike, while the rebel artillery moved along the base of the mountain, making demonstrations as if they were going to cross the river below the city.

Lieut. Harbours and Surgeons Morgan and Irvin, who arrived here from Pittsburgh, yesterday, were ordered this afternoon to proceed to Fort Washington over the river.

It is said that Gen. Ewell, with Rhodes' and Jenkins' corps, were ordered this morning to leave camp near Carlisle, and move towards Harrisburg. They number 11,000 men. Gen. Anderson, with 20,000 men, was moving through Chambersburg this morning. This information is received from a scout.

It was rumored this morning that the rebels had crossed the river at Middletown three miles below here, but it turns out that the people who crossed were citizens of York county getting away from the rebels.

The following is from this evening's *Telegraph*:

A gentleman direct from Frederick, Md., who managed to get through the rebel lines, informs us positively that an advance of the Army of the Potomac, 25,000 strong, was at Frederick on the day he left, and that a continuous column of soldiers were necessarily slowly advancing.

We place entire confidence in this statement. It agrees with previous information received as contraband here.

Our advance pickets were two miles further towards Carlisle at eleven o'clock this morning. A collision must undoubtedly take place very soon. R.

HARRISBURG, June 29, Monday night, 12 M.

Four rebels who came within our lines at Mt. Union yesterday, arrived here to-day.

Twenty-five rebels captured at different points in this neighborhood, within the past few days, were taken to Philadelphia.

Refugees from Cumberland Valley do not pass through so numerously as heretofore.

Large quantities of dry goods, wines and liquors, grain, iron and sheet tin have been removed from the city within the past few days. Some dealers are packing up to-night.

Quite a number of families, particularly the female portion, have left for Philadelphia and New York, but principally the latter place. Many will go to-night.

A telegraphic despatch this afternoon says that the rebels attempted to ford the river at Columbia, but found the water too deep; it also states that the rebels had torn away part of the Columbia dam, hoping thereby to make a fording place.

It is stated on good authority that the rebels also made an attempt to cross at Bainbridge, twelve miles this side of Columbia, but did not succeed.

Mr. McVeigh has been appointed to prepare war bulletins for the press.

The following is this evening's bulletin:

The rebel force at York is 15,000, under Early. They have levied a contribution of $150,000, 150 barrels of flour, 40,000 pounds of beef, 50 sacks of coffee, and a quantity of sugar.

The enemy moved from Wrightsville to York.

Imboden, with 6,000 men, comprising all the three arms of the service, is believed to be about twelve miles from Bloody Run, and advancing.

HARRISBURG, June 30, 1863.

The following is from to-day's *Telegraph*:

The rebels have destroyed five bridges on the Northern Central Railroad, between Goldsboro and Liverpool, a distance of about seven miles.

The men were arrested after dark this evening, below the Half Way House, sounding the river. They were discovered by our pickets, and when hailed paid no attention to them until eleven shots were fired, when they surrendered. They gave their names as Shaefer and Wilson, (son of Stephen Wilson.) They had a long, thin pole, together with a heavy lead, by which they were measuring the river. They had also a small signal whistle. They were committed to jail for examination to-morrow.

THE SITUATION.

The following communication from Major General Couch to Governor Curtin, is published for general information:

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, HARRISBURG, June 28, 1863.

His Excellency, Governor A. G. CURTIN:

SIR:—I beg leave to present to you the following as my views of the composition of the Volunteer Militia force called out by your latest proclamation:

There shall be,
3,000 men rendezvoused at Huntingdon.
17,000 " " at Harrisburg.
20,000 " " at Reading.

The total making 40,000 men, the proper quota of the new force for the Department of the Susquehanna.

Out of this number, there should be 5,000 mounted riflemen, who would furnish their own horses—to be paid by the Government 40 cents per diem, for the use of horses.

Twenty companies of sharpshooters, each 100 strong, who should be chosen among the mountain people.

Twenty companies of artillery, each having a battery of four pieces, and one hundred men.

Deducting these from the total force, it would leave thirty-three thousand infantry.

Very respectfully, yours,
[Signed,] D. N. COUCH,
Major General Commanding.

Skirmishing has been going on during the afternoon, about five miles from the city. Several shots were fired by the rebels at our pickets, without doing any damage.

THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS ON THE CUMBERLAND.

INVASION OF OHIO APPREHENDED.

The Rebels 40,000 Strong Preparing to Advance into Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—A committee of citizens had an interview with General Burnside last night relative to the defenses of the city. The committee adjourned without action, to meet this morning. There was a general suspension of business.

At Columbus, yesterday, a meeting was held at the State House. It was addressed by Gov. Tod, who said he had information that the rebels design was to enter Ohio within the next month.

A committee of citizens was appointed to adopt a plan of action and raise volunteers for home defence.

The *Commercial's* dispatch says that matters on the Cumberland wear a threatening aspect. The enemy is reported in force at Albany.

The rebels, numbering 40,000 under Pagram and Marshall, are preparing to advance into Kentucky from Walker's and Cumberland Gaps. The advance of this force entered Columbia yesterday.

The character of this movement is not fully developed; but those in command seem confident in their ability to repel any attack likely to be made.

There are heavy rains in Central Kentucky for five days.

The Cumberland has risen fifteen feet.

The roads are in bad condition.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Business Almost Entirely Suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The excitement to-day is intense. Until a late hour the streets were crowded with an excited population eagerly inquiring for news and enlisting in defense of the city and State. At the Navy Yard and most of the shops of the city, business was either entirely suspended, or they closed at an early hour, to allow men to drill, and most of the stores on Market and Chesnut streets closed early, for the same purpose. The city no doubt will soon be placed in a state of defense.

From Gen. Banks' Army—Affairs at Port Hudson.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The steamer Columbia via New Orleans on the 24th, has arrived. On the 20th the rebels attacked the bridge at La Fourch Crossing, but were repulsed. A second attack was made on the night of the 21st, but were again repulsed with considerable loss, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

A deserter from Port Hudson says their best artillerist, Capt. Beut, had been killed; also several ladies.

In the recent assaults the rebel loss was about 1,500.

The deserter states that when he left they had 15 days rations, and when these were gone the rebels intend to cross the river on rafts instead of surrendering.

Rebel Pickets near Alexandria.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The Washington *Star* says it was currently reported here yesterday, that rebel pickets made their appearance four miles from Alexandria on the Fairfax road.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 30, 1863.

Business, generally, is dull and neglected, with no demand for the leading articles, except in a small way. So far as quotations are concerned there is no change whatever.

As it is almost impossible to get a dispatch through from New York, the money market is so unsettled, that there appears to be no established rates.

FLOUR—is steady with a moderate local demand, without, however, any change in rates. We note small sales to the retail trade at $5,50@5,60 for Extra and $5,75@6,00 for common, and $6,25@6,75 for fancy brands of Extra Family. Rye, flour is dull; with an occasional small sale at $4,75@5,00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet and unchanged. There is a moderate demand for Plain Hams at 8¾@ 9¼c, and 11@11½c for Sugar Cured. Shoulders and Sides are very dull, with a dropping tendency.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and lower; from first hands Red may be quoted at $1,15@1,18. There is some inquiry for Oats, and we note small sales at 60c from first hands, and 73@75c from store. Corn may be quoted at 75 to 78c, as to quality.

BUTTERS EGGS—are dull and drooping; sale of 12 bbls Eggs at 13c.

POTATOES—unchanged; sale of 500 bush prime from store at 60c per bush.

CHEESE—in good demand and firm with sales of 125 bxs W R in lots at 10@10½c for common to prime.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of 90 bush Apples at $1,15 @1,25 per bush. Peaches may be quoted at $2,75.

LIME—Sale of 60 bbls Leslie's at $1,10 per bbl.

HOMINY—Sale of 10 bbls at $5,00.

GROCERIES—Sugar is firm, and a shade higher, ranging from 12 to 13c for common to prime grades. Coffee is nominal with small sales at 22@23c—some choice lots at 24c. Molasses unchanged at 55@60c for old and new.

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Crude is firm and higher, ranging from 33 to 35c. Refined in bond is excited and firm at 54@57c for July; August 57½@58c, and September 60c. Refined, free, ranges from 60 to 65c, according to quality. Naptha is a little better, and may be quoted at 24@25c. C.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

JUNE 30—There is a moderate local demand for Crude, and, with light receipts, the market is firm and prices are fully maintained. In the absence of sales, we continue to quote at 18½@19c, package returned, and 22@22½c, packages included. Refined is very firm with considerable inquiry, and prices are tending upward. Sale of 500 bbls bonded for present delivery at 44½c, and 500 do at 45c. Refined, free, has advanced, with sales of 178 bbls fair at 31½c, and 250 bbls prime at 33c.

Advices received from Oil City to-day, report the market firm at the wells, holders asking at $4,00 per bbl.

Toledo Market.

JUNE 27—The market for Wheat and Corn has been quite active to-day, but we have no particular change to note in prices. Flour is altogether neglected. Flour—No sales reported. Wheat—Sales 800 bush M S Red at 122c; 2,000 bush No 2 Red at 123c; 1,500 bush M S Red at 123c, 600 bush and 6,300 bush No 2 Red at 125c; 10,000 bush No 2 Red on private terms. Corn—More active than for several days past; sales 1,500 bush and 5,000 bush M S at 54½c; 500 bush at 54½c; 600 bush M S at 55½c; 500 bush No 1 at 54½c; 3,000 bush and 4,000 bush No 1 at 54½c. Oats—Sale of 800 bush at 41c. Other Grains quiet and unchanged—Blade.

N. Y. Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 30—6 P. M.—Money—Market active and firm at 1 per cent, on call loans.

Sterling Exchange—Market quiet and firmer. First-class bills 148@149.

Gold—Market advanced fully 2 P cent. Opening at 46¾, and closing firm at 47¼.

Government Stocks—Market dull and lower. United States *6s* of 1881, coupons, 108; 7-30s Treasury Notes 103@104¼; United States One Year Certificates 97 new.

Stocks—Market dull and lower. Chicago & Rock Island 94; Milwaukie & Prairie du Chien 51¾; Toledo & Wabash Preferred 51; Toledo and Wabash 78; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne Chicago 61¾; Chicago & Northwestern 29¾; Alton & Terre Haute Preferred 70¼; Galena & Chicago 92¾; Cleveland & Pittsburg 80¾; Illinois Central Scrip 101¼; Michigan Southern guaranteed 113; Michigan Southern 73; New York Central 120; Erie 80¾; Erie Preferred 103¾; Harlem 103¾; Reading 90; Michigan Central 108; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st 108¾; do 2d 102; Mississippi & Missouri Genuine 60; Missouri 6s 67; Tennessee 6s 60.

Cleveland Market.

JUNE 30—Flour—Sales 50 bbls red XX at $5,62. Wheat—Nothing done, and no prices walked of on Change. This afternoon 3200 bush red sold at 125c f.o.b. Corn—A car of ears found sale at 58c. Stalled may be quoted nominally at 55c. Oats—None selling, and prices are nominal at 41c.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, June 30—125 oil bbls, Jas McCully & co; 141 bgs corn, D & H Wallace; 30 pks knives,