HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

INVASION OF THE NORTH.

BATTLE AT WINCHESTER—ESCAPE OF GENERAL MILROY—CAPTURE OF MARTINSBURG—HAGERSTOWN OCCUPIED—OCCUPATION OF CHAMBERSBURG, &C.

[From the Balt. Sun of Tuesday.]

The news from the Valley of Virginia, published in yesterday's Sun, in relation to the offensive movement of the Confederate forces, stated that a fight had taken place on Saturday at Berryville, Va.; that on the same day an engagement commenced near Winchester, resulting in the repulse of the Confederates, who renewed hostilities on Sunday; and that the Confederates appeared before Martinsburg on Sunday, and demanded the surrender of the town, to which demand the Federal officer in command refused to comply, whereupon a battle ensued. The subjoined news, received yesterday through the "Associated Press," and others, is a continuation of the record:

Gen. Tyler sustained the fight at Martinsburg until dark on Sunday evening.—He then prepared to evacuate the position, which fact the Confederates discovering, they attacked him in strong force, and a most sanguinary fight was kept up during Gen. Tyler's movement to the Potomac river, which he crossed at Shepherdstown, and subsequently moved to Harper's Ferry with his forces, and at once assumed the chief command. His loss in killed, wounded and missing was said to be very severe, as was also that of the Confederates. It was stated that he brought away all his cannon. The Confederates at once took possession of Martinsburg and the immediate surrounding country.

Yesterday morning a large body of Confederate cavalry passed into Maryland, at Williamsport, and subsequently took possession of Hagerstown. The telegraph wires between Hagerstown and Harrisburg were cut about nine o'clock yesterday morning, as also those to Chambersburg.

Later in the day it was ascertained that a body of Confederate cavalry was approaching Chambersburg, but of the results of that movement nothing definite was known in this city at a late hour last night. It was asserted that all government stores, &c., had been removed from Hagerstown previous to the Confederates entering that place.

At last advices the city of Frederick and vicinity had not been visited by the enemy. All the government stores, &c., were removed from that place yesterday, as a precautionary measure. The sick and convalescent soldiers were also removed from there. Quite a number of citizens of Frederick city and county, also of Washington and Allegheny counties, arrived in this city during yesterday, alarmed by many war rumors in their neighborhoods. The passenger trains between Frederick, Harper's Ferry and Baltimore continued yesterday without interruption.

In the last account we stated that Col. McReynolds' forces were engaged in a fight at Berryville, on Saturday evening, and that it was thought he had cut his way to Gen. Milroy. This, it appears, he succeeded in doing about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, after having sustained a severe encounter until dark on Saturday evening. His loss was stated to be quite heavy.

The most important part of the military movements in that section of the country was being enacted by Major-General Milroy at Winchester. That officer succeeded in cutting his way through Gen. Ewell's forces, who had surrounded him at Winchester, and arrived at Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon with the larger portion of his command. The following is the substance of an official dispatch received from Gen. Milroy by Major General Schenck last night:

"The fortifications were invested by about 15,000 Confederates, with twenty pieces of artillery. This force, after a desperate conflict, carried the outer works by storm about six o'clock on Sunday evening. Gen. Milroy spiked his heavy guns and withdrew after night in the direction of Martinsburg. He marched about four miles unmolested, when he was attacked by an overwhelming force. A desperate fight of two hours followed, when Gen. Milroy cut his way through, and arrived at Harper's Ferry with a supposed loss of not over two thousand killed, wounded and missing."

INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

EXAGGERATED RUMORS—ONLY TWO THOUSAND CONFEDERATES AT CHAMBERSBURG—ARRIVAL OF GEN. MILROY'S WAGON TRAIN AT HARRISBURG—SCENES AT THE STATE CAPITAL—DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS, &C.

The Harrisburg Union of Wednesday says:

The invading force of rebels which has caused so much commotion and anxiety, by the latest intelligence has dwindled down from 40,000 to 2,000, and the extent of their incursion has been to Chambersburg, where, it is reported, they conducted themselves civilly and paid for all the supplies they obtained. Such was the message sent from Shippensburg by telegraph at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

How reports so exaggerated and false as those which gave rise to the late panic could have originated, is a mystery which we hope may be speedily solved that means may be adopted to prevent similar impositions hereafter. The anxiety, inconvenience and expense occasioned by these false reports are too serious to be encountered without earnest resentment.

GEN. MILROY'S WAGON TRAIN.

The Harrisburg Union also says:

Gen. Milroy, commanding in Western Virginia, was attacked last week by the force of rebels now invading this State, and his command cut in two, the troops being on one side and the wagons on the other.—Many of the latter were captured. The remainder commenced a retreat from Martinsburg in this direction about noon on Sunday, having eight hours' start of the rebels. They passed through the various towns in the valley, still in advance of the enemy, and arrived here on Monday, the van of the train passing through town in the forenoon. The train is an immense one, consisting of upwards of five hundred wagons, (four horses to the wagon,) and is about three miles in length. They have made the extraordinary march of one hundred and twenty miles in forty-eight hours, having had no sleep during that time, and stopping only to feed the horses. Both horses and drivers bear evidence of the hardships endured on the retreat.

Very many of the wagons were driven by contrabands, who rode the wheel horse, while their families sat perched upon the top of the load. Here on one wagon were old white-headed crones, and on another would be little negro children who had fallen asleep from sheer exhaustion, while the sun beat full on their upturned faces. Over all was thrown a yellow mantle of dust. Eye lashes, eyebrows, flesh and wool were powdered so thickly as to give the caravan a most motley and grotesque appearance. The luggage consisted of provisions, knapsacks, haversacks, stores, &c.—The entire train crossed the Market street bridge, and is encamped on the other side of the canal.

SCENES AT HARRISBURG.

The Union describes at length the exciting scenes in Harrisburg, on Tuesday. It says:

The morning broke upon a populace all astir, who had been called out of bed by the "beat of the alarming drum," the blast of the bugle and the clanging of bells. The streets were lively with men who were either returning from a night's work on the fortifications, or going over to relieve those who were toiling there. As the sun rose higher, the excitement gathered head. All along the streets were omnibuses, wagons and wheelbarrows, taking in trunks and valuables and rushing them down to the depot, to be shipped out of rebel range. The stores, the female seminaries, and almost every private residence, were busy all forenoon in swelling the mountain of freight that lay at the depot. Every horse was impressed into service, and every porter groaned beneath his weight of responsibilities.

The scene at noon at the depots was indescribable, if not disgraceful. A sweltering mass of humanity thronged the platform, all furious to escape from the doomed city.

At the bridge and across the river the scene was equally excited. All through the day a steady stream of people, on foot and in wagons, young and old, black and white, was pouring across it from the Cumberland valley, bearing with them their household gods and all manner of goods and stock.—Endless trains, laden with flour, grain and merchandise, hourly emerged from the valley and thundered across the bridge and through the city. Miles of retreating baggage wagons, wagons filled with calves and sheep tied together, and great old-fashioned furnace wagons loaded with tons of trunks and boxes, defiled in continuous procession down the pike and across the river, raising a dust that marked the outline of the road as far as the eye could see.

The following dispatch came from Harrisburg at a late hour on Tuesday night:

The Rebels at Chambersburg only 2,000 Strong—The Excitement Subsiding.

HARRISBURG, June 16, Midnight.—Dispatches received up to this hour from Shippensburg show that the rebels are still at the latter place—but in force not exceeding 2,000 cavalry, with no infantry. Gen. Jenkins, who commands the rebel forces, ordered all the stores in Chambersburg to be opened at nine o'clock this morning, which was complied with. The merchants were forced to take Confederate money in payment for their goods. At one o'clock today the rebels were drawn up in line of battle on Col. McClure's farm, anticipating an attack.

The rebel officers at Chambersburg stated that they were only waiting for infantry, when they would move forward. The authorities here doubt this statement, and are inclined to believe that they will not attempt to move further North. The farmers in the valley are sending their horses and cattle into the mountains to avoid their falling into the hands of the rebels. The rebels are gathering up all the negroes that can be found, with the intention of taking them along. So far as heard from private property has been respected. Last night they burned the railroad bridge across Scotland creek, six miles this side of Chambersburg.

The excitement here is subsiding, although hundreds of women and children left the city during the day. Several citizens on leaving were hooted and groaned by the crowd assembled at the depot.

The troops are not responding to the call with that promptness which those who know the position of affairs here would desire.

Major Sees, master of transportation, has made arrangements with all the railroads in the State, by which troops assembling for the defense of the State will be furnished with transportation on application to the officers of such companies.

The Governor of New Jersey has tendered Pennsylvania the services of many men, which have been accepted.

Dispatch from Gov. Curtin.

At nine o'clock Tuesday night a telegram was received at Washington by Col. Puleston from Gov. Curtin, stating that at last accounts the enemy were at Chambersburg and Scotland, and within seven miles of Shippensburg. The Governor adds:

"We are preparing for them—have strong works on the opposite side of the river, and will give them battle if they come. The people are rising handsomely; we will soon have a great army. Governors Seymour, of New York, and Parker, of New Jersey, have sent militia, who will arrive here during the night."

New York Troops for Pennsylvania—Twelve Regiments under Marching Orders.

ALBANY, June 16.—Secretary Stanton telegraphs that the men will not be needed for more than thirty days, and probably not for that period. Also, that arms will be supplied them at Harrisburg, and that they will report to Gen. Couch.

The 7th, 11th, 13th, 28th, 37th, 47th, 65th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 71st and 74th regiments are under marching orders. The 7th and 71st will leave to-night. Marching orders will also be issued to 1,500 volunteers at New York, 800 at Rochester, and 500 at Plattsburg.

Gen. McClellan is here for the purpose of aiding Gov. Seymour in organizing and sending forward troops for the defence of Pennsylvania. About 14,000 men are already secured and beginning to go forward.

The following additional militia regiments are under orders to move: The 8th, 2d and 36th. The 22d, 20th and 34th regiments of volunteers, here waiting to be mustered out, also offer their services.

The Rebels Retreating.

HARRISBURG, June 17th.—No doubt whatever exists as to the presence of the enemy at Chambersburg up to about three o'clock this afternoon, when they retreated, as we suppose, toward Hagerstown. The operator is now there, and telegraphic communication has been re-established.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK—ALL THE PUBLIC PROPERTY SECURED—THE RETROGADE MARCH—POSITION OF GEN. LEE.

A correspondent of the New York Herald writes from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, under the date of the 15th inst., as follows:

THE MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY EXPECTED.

The grand and long expected retrogade movement from Fredericksburg is accomplished. The hills and valleys where, for eight months, the army of the Potomac had encamped are desolate, and mud walls, tattered tents and ruins alone remain of the Rappahannock. For weeks past we have looked for this, and though the order came upon us suddenly, it was not at all unexpected.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE REBELS.

The moving of cavalry at Culpepper was the first to occasion uneasiness. Then Lee moved up with an immense body of infantry, and every energy was taxed to check his progress, but without avail. The fifth corps was hurried up to the fords, and brigades detached from the other commands to aid in protecting the crossings of the Rappahannock. Stuart's cavalry were fought near Culpepper, his plans for the time thwarted, (although with a sacrifice of nearly a thousand men,) and our hopes of undisturbed quietude brightened. But Lee had not given up his plans for the annihilation of our army, and every day brought more convincing proofs that he would not stop short of the capture of Washington unless a vastly superior force confronted him in the fortifications of the Federal capital.

FURTHER MOVEMENTS.

Suddenly our corps were hurried up towards Warrenton, and the remainder waited anxiously for orders, while the sixth corps worked in the trenches on the South bank of the Rappahannock, and skirmished with the sharpshooters of the enemy. Thus matters stood on the night of the 12th inst.—Saturday morning we received orders to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice but about noon the members of the staff were directed to prepare for an early start next morning.

CAMPS BROKEN UP.

The offices of the Adjutant General and the Chief Quartermaster were packed and loaded into the wagons, tents were struck, lanterns trimmed and everything arranged for a move in a The station at Falmouth and Stoneman's smithy were broken up, and everything that could be moved was hurried off to Aquia Creek.

THE START ON SUNDAY.

At daylight Sunday morning we were off. The Sixth Corps (which had recrossed the river without molestation) followed, swung round and took up the line of march by a different route, for the plains of Manassas, having relieved the infantry on the river bank, and while the rebels waited on the heights, no doubt wondering at the not unusual spectacle, our army toiled on in the dust over the hills toward the first grand battleground of the rebellion.

THE FLEET ON THE RIVER.

The river at Aquia swarmed with vessels, and trains of heavily loaded cars one after another rushed down to the landing, while forage and commissary stores, tents, baggage and equipments that could not be saved were consigned to the flames. At dark on Sunday night the region South of Stafford Court-House was deserted, save by a handful of cavalry left to protect the rear.

THE MARCH

was rapid, at times disorderly, and most unpleasant. Bridges broke down beneath the teams, destroying mules, horses and the wagons; droves of horses became frightened and rushed through the column like a tornado, and the men, choked with dust, straggled out into the fields to search for water and rest in the inviting shadow of the trees.

THE FIRST CAMP—WE AGAIN START.

Dumfries was reached, and the troops encamped. A few guns were heard in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap; but with this exception everything seemed quiet along the lines. This morning we started again, and to-night the whole country South of the Occoquan is left to the enemy. It is reported that the rebel cavalry is at Chambersburg, and that the enemy has appeared at Brook's Station, five miles from Aquia.—The rebels will undoubtedly follow us closely, though an engagement with the pursuing force is not anticipated.

GENERAL HOOKER'S NEW LINE OF DEFENSE.

It would be improper to state where our next line of defense will be established, although the enemy will doubtless know before the publication of this letter. Suffice it to say General Hooker is hastening with his entire army to the defense of Washington, and will occupy a position best adapted to defeat the plans of Lee.

THE POSITION OF THE REBELS.

To-day all is quiet. Where the enemy is those not in the confidence of the commanding general know not. Whether Lee will attack us or attempt another experiment in Maryland remains to be determined.—In a few hours we shall be ready for him, and the fate of the rebel army of Northern Virginia may be decided in as many days. Lee undoubtedly has an immense force between Warrenton and Culpepper, and those left at Fredericksburg, numbering nearly twenty thousand, will probably be added to that army as soon as possible. We can now only await developments.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

The Washington Star of last evening says:

The staff boat Ella, Capt. Eldridge, arrived up this morning, having left Aquia Creek at three o'clock. All the rolling stock of the railroad and the stores had been got off and the storehouses were entirely cleared out. Yesterday afternoon five rebel scouts were seen about eight miles from the Creek.

Three deserters from the rebels came into the Creek last night and reported that the last rebel troops, a battery of artillery, left Fredericksburg yesterday afternoon, going in the direction of Chancellorsville.

The statement that the Creek has been evacuated by us is incorrect, some of our troops still being there. The Mahaska (steam sloop) and gunboats Yankee, Freeborn, Currituck, Resolute and Dragon are lying off the Creek.

LETTER OF HON. CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.

The following letter was received from the Hon. C. R. Buckalew, in answer to an invitation to address the Democratic meeting in Independence Square:

BLOOMSBURG, June 1, 1863.

H. W. Dittman, Esq.,
Chairman Dem. City Executive Com.:

Dear Sir:—Your letter inviting me to attend your meeting of this evening, called with reference to the arrest, military trial, and exile of Mr. Vallandigham, was delayed in reaching me. I have only time, before the closing of the mail, to write a few lines in reply.

I approve, most heartily, the object of your meeting, and hope it may be successful and exert a wide influence upon public opinion. Now that public events present to the people the question of liberty as well as of Union, there ought to be no doubts and no hesitation among them as to the course to be pursued. They must uphold liberty and put down its foes, and that, too, without regard to the poor, pitiful pretexts by which the latter seek to defeat or excuse their usurpations.

I am, respectfully, yours,
C. R. BUCKALEW.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR YANKEE TARS.

The Germans have a proverb, founded on the experience of ages. It is this: "It is not the horse that does the most work which gets the oats." This is exemplified by the return of the proceeds and cost of the sale of three vessels captured by our cruisers and condemned by the prize courts in New York. The figures are very remarkable, and show that it is sometimes a hazardous undertaking, on the part of our gallant tars, to catch too many blockade runners:

	Proceeds of Sale.	Costs and Expenses.
Schooner Louisa Agnes & cargo	$1,105	$1,401
Schooner Mary and cargo	1,141	1,157
Schooner Velasco and cargo	550	871

The crews of the captors are thus brought in debt, as follows:

On the schooner Louisa Agnes and cargo they owe	$296
On the schooner Mary and cargo	16
On the schooner Velasco and cargo	321
Total amount of the debt of the crews	$633

We can imagine the disappointment of those gallant fellows who, in their dreams, already wallowed in unfold wealth, and now find themselves awaking so much *minus*. The horses that have done the work find the oats eaten by the "Patriots" who remained in the stable.—*Age.*

☞The Abolition paper of Danville shows considerable ill humor at the appointment of a commissioner of the draft in that place. First, a Mr. Phiny was appointed. The next week this appointment was "cancelled," and Capt. Alexander J. Frick was appointed. Capt. Frick was "sworn in" and just beginning to make an estimate of the probable emoluments of the office, when by another sudden turn of the wheel, Frick is "removed," and Mich. C. Gier comes out commissioner.

This last change has aroused the wrath of the Danville *Democrat*. He swears it is "an outrage." He should not oppose the administration.

☞The first Abolitionist that we read of appeared to mother Eve, in the garden.—He preached "emancipation," and inculcated disregard of the Constitution and disobedience of the laws. She listened to his teachings—embraced his "higher law" doctrines,—ate the forbidden fruit, and that "first disobedience brought death into the world, and all our woe."

The Genealogy of Republicanism.—Garrison's *Liberator* begat the New York *Tribune*; and the New York *Tribune* begat the Irrepressible Conflict: and the Irrepressible Conflict begat the Helper Book; and the Helper Book begat the raid of John Brown; and the raid of John Brown begat the Chicago Platform; and the Chicago Platform begat the Republican party; but to say what the Republican party begat "will not be tolerated in this Department."—*Sunbury Democrat.*

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
HON. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

EVERY DELEGATE PRESENT.

ENTHUSIASTIC & HARMONIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

Woodward, Lowrie and Victory!

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court. Notwithstanding the prevailing excitement, occasioned by the invasion of the State, every delegate was present. Dr. W. C. Stem, of Cashtown, represented this Senatorial district, (Franklin, Fulton and Adams,) and George King, Esq., of East Berlin, the Representative district, (Adams.) Hon. Findley Patterson was President, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Dr. Stem was one of the Secretaries, also a member of the committee on permanent organization.

The first ballot for Governor stood:—Witte 47, Clymer 33, Franklin 4, Woodward 9, Black 2, Bigler 1, Cessna 9, Sanderson 6, Cass 13.

The eighth ballot resulted: Clymer 62, Witte 51, Woodward 19, Franklin 7.

Hon. F. W. Hughes then arose and said that he was authorized to withdraw the name of Wm. H. Witte in favor of Geo. W Woodward, which was greeted with applause—and on the next ballot he was nominated. Woodward 75, Clymer 58.

Hon. Walter H. Lowrie was re-nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court by acclamation, which was greeted with loud cheers. A resolution was adopted requesting Judge Woodward not to resign his seat on the Supreme Bench until his inauguration as Governor of Pennsylvania.

Hon. F. W. Hughes, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following platform:

PREAMBLE

That we approve the resolutions, upon the state of the country, passed by the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth on the 13th day of April last, and in addition thereto, and as a further expression of our views upon public affairs, do resolve as follows:

Resolved, That we again renew our vows of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, the great charter for which was established, as they themselves expressed it, "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Constitution embodies the only guarantees we have for public liberty and private rights, as without it we can have no hope of protection from bloodshed, spoliation and anarchy—the man who sneers at "the Constitution as it is" proves himself to be deficient in the first element of patriotism; and any officer of the State or Federal Government who swears to support the Constitution, and afterwards, with that oath on his conscience, willfully violates it, is wholly unworthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That among the rights which the Constitution provides to every citizen, is that of being secure in his life, liberty and property, so that he cannot be deprived of either without due process of law, a fair trial by a competent judge and a jury of his neighbors, with witnesses to confront him and counsel to defend him. This is so just in itself, so necessary to the happiness of the people for whom all government is made, and so plainly written down in the Federal Constitution, and in all the State Constitutions, that any person who can misunderstand it has not, in our opinion the mental capacity which fits him for public station.

Resolved, That we have heard with intense alarm and deep indignation that some of our political opponents claim for the President of the United States a power hitherto wholly unknown in America and never exercised in Europe or Asia, except by the most despotic monarchs, namely: the power to arrest free citizens for the expression of their honest opinions on public affairs, and that the President has not only presumed to exercise this power himself with the moderation and mercy which his own nature might prompt, but has delegated it to many subordinates, and they again to others in every part of the country, until its hideous presence is seen and felt all over the land.

Resolved, That among the numerous officers to whom the President has given this terrible power above the laws and above the people, there must, in the nature of things be a large proportion who are totally incapable of wielding it either honestly or wisely—low politicians filled with partisan rancor, knaves who do not care for justice and ruffians who delight in trampling it under foot; and therefore we are not surprised to learn that the worthiest men have been torn from their families, judges knocked down on the bench, ministers of the Gospel imprisoned in loathesome dungeons and respectable women treated with brutality which it would be indecent even to name—and all this, in many cases, without a pretense that the victims were guilty even of a political offence, much less of any crime against the laws.

Resolved, That free government cannot exist without a free press, and the Constitution of this State, as well as that of the United States has declared that it shall be free. Those persons therefore in office or out of office, who attempt to suppress books and newspapers by violence are the enemies of this government and ought to be themselves suppressed.

Resolved, That we heartily thank the lion-hearted Democracy of Ohio for the manly vindication they have given to the Constitution against the great crime committed upon it in the arrest and deportation of Clemant L. Vallandigham; and we assure them of our cordial sympathy in the great struggle they are making for their undoubted rights.

Resolved, That the plain duty of the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth requires him to use whatever power the law has placed in his hands to protect the State and the people from lawless outrages, come from what quarter they may, and no man is fit to be Governor of this State who will consent to hold his own liberties and let the people hold theirs at the mere will of the Federal Executive.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania has been ever true to the cause of the Union. It was in the name, and for sake of the Union, that our party was made; that we denounce the least intimation that the Democratic party entertains now, or ever has entertained, or ever can entertain, the slightest sympathy with the present gigantic rebellion, or with traitors, in arms against the government, or would ever consent to peace upon any terms involving a dismemberment of the Union, as utterly unjust; and in proof of this, we point with exultation to the lavish contributions to the war in blood and treasure heretofore and now being made by the hundreds of thousands of Democratic citizens, who were among the first to fly to the rescue of the Union and peril their lives in its defence.

Resolved, That as the true friends of the Union, and feeling a profound anxiety for its fate, we claim, and will exercise, the right to consider, discuss, ascertain and urge in becoming terms upon the people and the constituted authorities, whatever measures will, in our judgment, be most likely to please and keep the whole nation and Union together under one federal government.

Resolved, That when this war began we had the solemn pledge of the federal administration and of the party which placed it in power, as expressed in the resolution passed Congress on July 22d, 1861, that it "is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy, of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." But the federal administration, acting under the influence of a small faction of ultra Abolitionists always opposed to the Union and without the consent of the great mass of the people, has totally changed its ground, avowing and proclaiming its purpose to be wholly different, and thus it has greatly allayed our just hope of peace.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention amid frantic shouts of applause.

After the nomination of Hon. George W. Woodward for Governor, Messrs. Witte and Clymer, the gentlemen most prominent before the Convention, (until the concluding ballot,) addressed the assembly in the most high toned and patriotic strain, giving in their adherence to the choice of the Convention, and pledging themselves to use every effort in their power to secure for him an overwhelming majority in October next.

Judge Woodward is a sound patriot and statesman, pure and spotless. His election, which we confidently look for by a tremendous majority, will place Pennsylvania in as good a position as the election of Seymour has placed the great State of New York.

Rally, then, Democrats and all other conservatives, for WOODWARD, LOWRIE and VICTORY!

87TH PA. REGIMENT.

This hard-working and always-ready Regiment, formed in York and Adams counties, was in the recent fight at Winchester, and much anxiety has been felt in regard to it. It was rumored at first that a large portion of the men had been captured, but we are happy to learn from several who have made their escape, and arrived here, that such is not likely to turn out to be the case.

Col. Schall reached Harper's Ferry with about sixty of the men, and he thinks many more will come in. This he writes to Col. Hay, at York.

Several of our boys who reached home on Friday, report having seen Lieut. Col. Stahle, Major Kuhl, Lieut. Norris, and a portion of the men, at Hancock, all safe.—Lieut. Baker is now said to be safe, and it is hoped that Capt. Adair will soon be heard from in safety too. Several of the men are reported slightly wounded, but it is not known that any were killed. Let us be patient, and content ourselves for the present with the hope that all will soon come in without serious hurts.

OFFICIAL NEGLIGENCE.

We understand that influential parties, for some time past, pressed on the powers in Washington the necessity of protecting our State; but when no steps to that effect were taken by the President, why were the people of Pennsylvania not informed of the fact, and why did the Governor of the State fail to act as became its chief Executive officer?

General Heintzelman, we understand, has some fifty thousand men, with whom he protects Washington; could he not spare a few thousand for the protection of Pennsylvania? If General Hooker's army, as the *Press* of last Tuesday informed us, already outnumbers that of General Lee, what use is there for an additional fifty thousand in and about Washington? Thirty thousand would answer that purpose sufficiently, and twenty thousand might be spared for Pennsylvania. Twenty thousand efficient troops *now* would be of more service in our State than fifty thousand six weeks hence. Soldiers cannot be made in a day. New levies are generally more dashing than veterans; but they lack knowledge and discretion, and on that account require experienced leaders. We fear the safety of the State of Pennsylvania.—*Age.*

☞A special dispatch to the New York World, dated Springfield, Ill., June 17, says:

"The Democratic meeting to-day was the largest ever held in the United States, and the enthusiasm greater than was ever known. There were present not less than one hundred thousand people, every part of Illinois being largely represented. The railroads brought here immense numbers, and in several processions there were counted by Colonel Richardson 4,424 wagons, buggies and carriages. There were, besides, thousands of horsemen: also wagons which did not join the processions. Such an assemblage of people was never before witnessed by any American at a political meeting.—The amphitheatre on the fair grounds was packed so full that a hundred more could not have got in. The inside space of enclosure contains two acres, which was filled. In the fair grounds there were three stands, around which there were thousands congregated. From six stands speeches were made."

The Military Excitement in New York and Brooklyn.—New York, July 16.—All our militia regiments are getting under arms at their armories. Bells were rung at midnight in Brooklyn, calling out minute men and the regiments of that city assembled at eight o'clock this morning. A large number will leave for Philadelphia this morning.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION AT EMMITSBURG, MD.

A LARGE PORTION OF THE TOWN DESTROYED—FIFTY-FOUR FAMILIES BURNT OUT.

On Monday night last, at about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in our neighboring town of Emmitsburg, ten miles from this place, which was truly awful in its ravages. It commenced in the Livery establishment of Messrs. Beams & Guthrie, and spread with such rapidity as to defy all efforts to stay it. In its progress it consumed the properties of the following persons, and nearly in the order given:

Julia P. Rowe, owner of the property occupied by the Livery, loss estimated at $800; Beams & Guthrie, 9 horses, 1 cow, 2 hogs, vehicles, &c., burnt, $3,000; John Barry, barn and stable, $600; J. A. Elder, barn and stable, $400; Lawrence Owen, house, shop, barn, &c., $4,000; William Waters, house and stable, $600; Dr. Eichelberger, house and stable, $4,000; Michael C. Addelsperger, house and stable, $1,500; James F. Addelsperger, tin establishment, with goods, $3,000; James F. Addelsperger, house and stable, $1,000; Dr. Patterson, house and stable, $4,000; Daniel G. Addelsperger, house and stable, $2,000; Patrick Kelly, house and stable, store and goods, $6,000; George Bishop, house and barn, $700; Francis McGraw, house and stable, $1,500; James Hospelhorn, $3,500; Upton Koontz, house, shop and stable, $1,400; Caroline Zimmerman, house and shop, $1,500; Jacob Eckenrode, furniture, meat, &c., $700; Jacob Harner, house, $500; John Haupt, house and stable, $500; Hugh P. Dailey, house and stable, $1,000; David Morrison, house, $300; Samuel Welty, furniture, $150; John Hoover, house and stable, $700; Widow Cunningham, house, $900; Charles Shirkey, furniture, &c., $400; Charles Donnelly, furniture, &c., $400; James L. Wise, house and barn, $2,000; John Miller, house and barn, $4,000; H. & G. Winters, house, $600; James Knouff, furniture, $320; Edward Adams, furniture, $200; Joseph Ovelman, furniture, $300; Frank Smith, house and barn, (not his hotel property,) $1,000; Jesse Seabrooks, furniture, &c., $1,000; Mrs. Kerrigan, furniture, $160; Mrs. Eli B. Lefever, furniture, $300; Jesse H. Nurser, house and stable, $1,600; Joshua Shorb, residence, store building and stable, $4,000; Shorb & Addelsperger, a large stock of store goods, $12,000; Daniel Wile, City Hotel and stabling, $10,000.

Mr. Wile lost nearly all his furniture, in addition to all his buildings, as was the case with most of those mentioned.

The amount of insurance on all this loss is estimated at $20,000.

Twenty-eight dwellings were destroyed, rendering homeless fifty-four families, numbering in the aggregate one hundred and eighty-nine persons. These have been cared for in various ways. A large proportion have been accommodated at the Sisterhood—the Hall in town is full, whilst all having spare room have freely given it to the houseless.

A subscription was started there, the next day, for the benefit of the needy, and, we are told, was liberally responded to. It is the intention to extend the paper to the neighboring towns for help, and it is to be hoped that a large sum will thus be realized. Certainly, it is wanted. The sad spectacle presented by the desolate ruins of many a once comfortable homestead appeals irresistibly to the kindlier emotions of our nature, and cannot but elicit the most substantial sympathy. Let all who can, contribute to the relief of our afflicted neighbors. Like bread cast upon the waters, it will come back increased many fold.

Eli Smith has been arrested and confined in Frederick jail, on suspicion of having been the incendiary.

The fire continued until daylight, but the principal part of the property was consumed in about four hours.

TO ARMS!—In accordance with the President's and Gov. Curtin's proclamations, the State is being aroused for defence. Troops are pouring into Harrisburg from all quarters. A company of sixty, formed of students and citizens of the town, and commanded by Capt. Frederick Klinefelter, left this place on Wednesday morning. Capt. Bell's cavalry was ready to start on Thursday morning, but having been assigned to special duty in this county, they did not get off. Additional companies will doubtless be raised during the next few days. The emergency will not admit of delay.

☞Three rebel prisoners, captured about Greencastle, were brought here on Wednesday, and sent to Baltimore.

☞In consequence of the excitement last week but little business was done here. The mails also became "badly out of joint," which will account for many of our subscribers not getting their papers as early as usual, although issued on the regular day.

☞We notice among the list of killed, at the battle between Pleasanton and Stuart, the name of Lieut. Col. Irvine, of the 10th New York Cavalry, (Porter Guards.) The deceased was known to many of our citizens. The Regiment was in camp here winter before last. He was a good soldier.

☞Capt. Eyster, Provost Marshal for the 16th Pa. District, has appointed John Busbey, Sr., Deputy Provost Marshal for Adams county, with his headquarters at Gettysburg. He entered upon his duties on Monday last.

☞Capt. Henry Chritzman has been appointed Captain of the Provost Guard of Harrisburg, and has been acting in that capacity for some time.

☞The festival announced for several evenings of last week, at Sheads & Buehler's Hall, has been postponed.

New York, June 18.—The common council this afternoon adopted a resolution respectfully and earnestly requesting the administration to place General McClellan at once in the place which the present crisis demands for the safety of the republic.

☞The advices from Haines's Bluff are to the 12th, and report the situation of affairs at Vicksburg as unchanged, and that no general attack from Gen. Johnston was expected for some days; although the Confederates had made their appearance within four miles. The siege of the city was progressing steadily.

☞The Republicans of Ohio have thrown Governor Tod overboard. They last week nominated John Brough, of Cuyahoga, to be beaten by Vallandigham.

☞Henry Ward Beecher sold out his picture gallery before going to Europe, and in other ways (says the Boston *Post*) has made all snug so that if necessary he can live abroad upon his large fortune.

☞The State of Pennsylvania has furnished one thousand one hundred and fifty-five negro soldiers, most of whom went to Massachusetts.

LATEST.

THE REBELS AT HAGERSTOWN—A MOVEMENT IN THIS DIRECTION.

There has been much excitement here all week, owing to the presence of the Confederates in the neighboring Counties. The reader will get an idea of their doings by referring to previous columns.

The following we give as the latest intelligence, and it can be relied upon:

On Friday there was a large force of the enemy at Hagerstown, probably 20,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and artillery numbering twenty or more guns.

On Saturday night Jenkins' cavalry, say 2,000, were encamped a short distance beyond Waynesboro', and yesterday moved up the South Mountain. The woods were scoured by their skirmishers on foot, in advance on each side of the turnpike. When our informants left they had reached Monterey Springs, on the top of the mountain, firing at several bodies of persons on horseback on the route.

Near dusk a body of their cavalry entered Fairfield, in this county, and but eight miles from Gettysburg. Their number is estimated at from fifty to one hundred.

☞The rebel cavalry that entered Fairfield last evening passed through the town without stopping, taking the direct road to Fountaindale, on the turnpike. This is the latest.

☞It is rumored that about 1,300 rebel cavalry entered Frederick on Friday night. Another battle may take place near or on the Antietam battle-ground.

☞The latest advices from the Army of the Potomac report Hooker at Fairfax.—Fredericksburg and Falmouth are evacuated, and the headquarters of the army are established at Fairfax.

☞A dispatch from Baltimore says a considerable infantry force is posted on the Virginia side near Williamsport, and it is reported that another infantry force is posted near Antietam or Shepardstown, and about to cross over.—*Patriot & Union.*

SIMON CAMERON INDIGNANT.

Harrisburg has been much excited during the past week, on account of the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania. On Monday a meeting of the citizens was held, to devise means for the defense of the State Capital, and the proper action was taken. Gen. Simon Cameron presided, and on taking the chair, in substance said that the Cumberland Valley was absolutely undefended; that while he was a member of the administration, he had placed troops at Chambersburg, at York, Hagerstown, and other points, to protect the valley; that there were now at Washington enough idle soldiers to whip all Lee's army; and that, whilst Pennsylvania had contributed 150,000 men in defense of the Union, one-half of whom are now rotting upon the soil of rebeldom, the administration had not now one regiment to offer for the defense of the Capital of Pennsylvania.

The General spoke at some length in the same strain, being not at all complimentary to the Administration.

In the evening another meeting was held, which was also addressed by General Cameron. In the course of a stirring speech, he said that while he had great confidence in the efficiency and ability of the present commander of this department, he thought it would be well if the authorities would place the militia of this State under command of such men as Gen. M'Clellan and Gen. Franklin, in whose leadership the people had every confidence.

Gen. Cameron is right in this suggestion, but it will be received as gall and wormwood by the radical leaders and office holders of his party.

Young Men of the Times.—The young men of these times who stand up manfully for the Constitution of our country, will have much to congratulate themselves upon in years to come. They have not read their country's history in vain. They have not been misled by demagogues and political fanaticism. They have not been seduced by mere feeling without principle. They will be the men of the coming times, while those who have plotted against and fought against their country will only be accepted upon terms of long and clearly manifested repentance. To live in the quiet enjoyment of the blessings which they contended for, will be more than they can expect.

The Peace Convention.—The Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, in speaking of the National Peace Convention in 1861, says in a letter to the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"I shall live and die under the belief, as I have often said, that if the Republican party in that conference had united with the Whigs and Democrats, and presented the seven resolutions by a unanimous vote, secession would have ce