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AN ITEM FOR SPORTSMEN.—Sportsmen should bear in mind that there is a law on the statute book of this Commonwealth forbidding the shooting, under penalty of a fine and imprisonment for an infraction thereof, of a nightingale, nighthawk, blue bird, yellow bird, oriole, fawn, thrush, rail, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, wood-pecker or any other harmless bird, at any time, and bobolinks and robins between the first of February and the first of October.

RECALL.—The recruiting officers through out the State are sending in more recruits at the present time than have been concentrated here for a long time before. The fears that were entertained about the recruiting business becoming unprofitable to the Government, has been changed to an agreeable dissimilitude, and a fresh revival in this branch of the Government service is becoming too apparent to remain unnoticed.

We are glad to see that true patriot and earnest man Henry Winter Davis, nominated for Congress, in the III District of Maryland. He accepted the nomination in a speech in which he declared for the most complete support of the policy of the Administration—Emancipation and all. His election is certain, and Maryland thus secures the services in the National Congress of one of her most loyal and able men.

HOW MANY COLORED TROOPS HAS PENNSYLVANIA FURNISHED?—This question is asked daily, and we have taken the pains to ascertain the number, as near as possible. Last evening we were reliably informed that the squad of one hundred and thirty-five negro recruits, then leaving, would make a total of one thousand one hundred and fifty-five men. Pennsylvania, in all probability, is not credited for a single man of these recruits, and when the draft comes, we will have to furnish just as many men as though these colored recruits had never left the State. But Massachusetts gets the credit for these men, and the two negro regiments, which that State has numbered with the rest of her volunteers, will be credited to her, and lessen the quota of that State over two thousand men in the impending draft. Of these two thousand negro troops she has not furnished one-third; but other States have suffered, in order that Massachusetts may shine forth and astonish the world with negro soldiers, and a full quota of volunteers.—Telegraph.

In the Name and by the Authority.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth, A PROCLAMATION.

Information has been obtained by the War Department, that a large Rebel force, composed of cavalry, artillery and mounted infantry, has been prepared for the purpose of making a raid into Pennsylvania, the President has therefore ordered two new departments—one in Eastern Pennsylvania, to be commanded by Major General Couch, and the other in Western Pennsylvania, commanded by Major General Brooks. I earnestly invite the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to the General Order issued by these officers on assuming the command of their respective departments. The importance of immediately raising a sufficient force for the defence of the State cannot be over rated.—The corps now proposed to be established will give permanent security to our borders. I know too well the gallantry and patriotism of the freemen of this Commonwealth to think it necessary to do more than commend this measure to the people, and earnestly urge them to respond to the call of their Government and promptly fill the ranks of these corps, the duties of which will be mainly the defence of our own homes, firesides and property from devastation. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Twelfth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Rebuke to Copperhead Democrats. The telegraph has already alluded to the war speech made in Savannah by Senator John Conness, of California. We find the speech in a late California paper, and specially commend the following extract to those editors who claimed the election of Mr. Conness as a Democratic victory. The newly Senator said: "We have a noble President. There is a President at the head of the Government.—[Applause.] Abraham Lincoln may not be the greatest man in the United States, but I tell you, fellow citizens, that our country, and God in heaven, has good and so great a man in the Presidency in this great crisis. [Cheers.] The cunning villain who, pending this great struggle, seeks the gratification of personal interest alone, may now and then have imposed upon that great and good man, but in the main his measures have been wise, and at all times his conduct has been just. Through out this great trial and struggle his patriotism has been of the same character and stamp as that of the great and immortal Washington. [Cheers.] But, say these objectors, the supporters of this Administration are Abolitionists. Be assured that the Southern friends do not denounce the soldiers of the Government as Abolitionists, and craven, dirt-eating, false sons of the North, who follow the advice. Why, fellow citizens, if an Abolitionist were the asset creature that ever heretofore disgraced the name of man, yet he would be compared with the miserable wretches who set up such pretenses while their country's life is at stake. [Applause.] What is it to an Abolitionist? It is that the person, whoever he may be, is in favor of abolishing slavery. These men would not abolish slavery; they would not blot out or abolish slavery, though it stood at the nation's throat, taking the nation's life. But they would stand by while their country was being abolished and being stricken from the map of the world. Shame upon such Abolitionists. [Cheers.]—Shame upon the Abolitionists who are in favor of, or who stand by while the attempt is being made to abolish a country, to abolish a Government so beneficent, so wise, so grand in the scope of its great work of giving civil liberty to the earth.

These sentiments are peculiarly applicable to the condition of Missouri at the present time. The conservative politicians are ready to sacrifice the nation, preserve slavery, and are anxious to prolong the sufferings of Missouri by perpetuating slavery.

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In our telegraphic despatches we give all that is known at present of the movement of the rebels upon Pennsylvania. It appears that Lee, forced by the exigencies of war to leave his strongly fortified position on the Rappahannock, has made a bold strike for Maryland and the North. A strong column under Longstreet, pushing its way up the Shenandoah valley, attacking and driving off our comparatively weak forces at Berryville, Martinsburg and Winchester, sending his cavalry under Jenkins and Imboden, through Hagerstown and Greencastle to Chambersburg. This force numbering about eight hundred cavalry, with two brass howitzers, have been in Chambersburg since Tuesday morning last, not attempting any further advance than the Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge at Scotland, about five miles east of Chambersburg, which bridge they burned day before yesterday.

Whether or not this occupation of Chambersburg means anything more than a cavalry raid for foraging purposes, it is impossible to tell. In our opinion, their future action depends upon and will be entirely governed by the impending action which must occur between Hooker and Lee's armies before many days.

In any event the duty of every Pennsylvanian is clear. If we, here at the scene of the rebel operations, in sight of a ruthless invader, who if permitted to enter our towns and villages unmolested, will pillage and destroy our homes. If we, in our pitiful supineness will not raise an arm in defence of our hearthstones and families, why then the heritage of the slave is not mean enough for our deserts. It has been ascertained that eight hundred beggarly rebels is the entire force which has entered our State, and which has struck such dumb terror into our hearts that our young men refuse to be enrolled for resistance to their insulting arrogance. Unutterable shame and disgrace will surely await us in all time to come if we do not at once discard this criminal lethargy, and awake to the pressing duty of the hour. Let us at once be up and doing. Arms will be furnished us immediately upon the formation of companies for the home defence. Maryland's brave volunteers are already far in the front. New York and New Jersey, are hurrying their braves to assist in our defence. Shall we sit quietly by in stupid imbecility, losing our birth-right as freemen? Rather a thousand deaths than such unspcakable ignominy.

Latest from Chambersburg.

Two young men arrived this (Thursday) noon from Chambersburg and report that the entire rebel force has evacuated Chambersburg without having inflicted any damage upon the place beyond the pillaging of several houses. All day yesterday (Wednesday) they exhibited much trepidation, evidently fearing an attack. On Tuesday a messenger from the rebel Jenkins at Chambersburg to Longstreet, was captured, his despatches stated that Jenkins, fearing an attack from the Cumberland Valley, had sent all his baggage to the rear, and was prepared for an immediate retreat. Everything now depends upon the coming struggle between Hooker and Lee.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic convention has nominated Judge Wood ward, of the Supreme Bench, for Governor.

FURS AND SKINS.—Muskrat, mink, and other skins are greatly in demand, and are bringing fair prices. The business of trapping and collecting furs is carried on to a great extent in many of the counties of this State. There are two kinds of muskrats—one known as the black, and the other the red or light brown muskrat. The black skin is now worth 25 cents, while the red will only bring about 20 cents. Mink skins are worth \$8 to \$4, according to quality. Most of these skins are exported to Europe, where they are used. Although the muskrat is a repulsive animal, yet the collecting of the skins is quite an extensive business in some parts of this State, and thousands of the skins are exported to Europe, where they are highly valued for the fur, on account of the black and white color of the skin being so beautifully defined.

What West Fairview has Done for the War.

June 6th, 1863. The town of West Fairview, Cumberland county, containing about ninety voters, has sent nearly half that number to the relief of our suffering country. Thirteen are enlisted for three years of the war, being scattered from Virginia to Tennessee. Seven more joined the 130th Tennessee P. V., and were attached to Antietam with Burnside at Fredericksburg, and in all the late engagements under "Fighting Joe." The 127th contained fifteen, who were in every engagement in which that regiment participated. Three are in the United States Navy and five with the militia under Gen. Peck, making a total of forty-three. Of this number is Captain May, commanding company K, 7th Pennsylvania cavalry; John T. Morgan was the asset creature that ever disgraced the name of man, yet he would be compared with the miserable wretches who set up such pretenses while their country's life is at stake. [Applause.] What is it to an Abolitionist? It is that the person, whoever he may be, is in favor of abolishing slavery. These men would not abolish slavery; they would not blot out or abolish slavery, though it stood at the nation's throat, taking the nation's life. But they would stand by while their country was being abolished and being stricken from the map of the world. Shame upon such Abolitionists. [Cheers.]—Shame upon the Abolitionists who are in favor of, or who stand by while the attempt is being made to abolish a country, to abolish a Government so beneficent, so wise, so grand in the scope of its great work of giving civil liberty to the earth.

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PENNSYLVANIA INVADED.

Advance of the Rebels under Generals Ewell and Trimble.

Battles at Martinsburg & Winchester.

Ewell Repulsed, and Milroy holding out for Reinforcements.

Ewell, Evans, Early and Rhodes, in Command of the Rebels.

Milroy Surrounded at Winchester—Cuts his way out to Harper's Ferry.

THE REBELS ADVANCING IN THREE COLUMNS.

LARGE BODIES OF TROOPS ORGANIZING IN DENNY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, MARYLAND, AND NEW YORK.

The Rebels at Chambersburg.

THE NATION TO THE RESCUE.

Harrisburg, June 15.—The rebels entered Chambersburg at 9 o'clock, to-night.

Harrisburg, June 15.—The telegraph operator left Chambersburg at 9 o'clock to-night, some time after the rebels had entered the town. His instrument is now in operation five miles east of Chambersburg, at Scotland bridge.

The State Capital in Danger.

Harrisburg, June 15.—Midnight.—The rebels occupied Hagerstown at noon to-day. From there they advanced in three columns: one on the main road to Greencastle, and one to the right, and one to the left. Each column has 5,000 cavalry, besides infantry and artillery.

The centre column arrived at Chambersburg at 9 o'clock to-night.

A large fire was seen in the neighborhood of Greencastle.

Governor Curtin and General Couch are working night and day. On the receipt of this news the Governor ordered the bells rung, and the people assembled en masse at the court house to devise means to defend the city. It is evident that something must be done immediately, or the State capital will be invaded.

Harrisburg, June 15.—The following is just received: Lieut. Palmer, of the Pennell Cavalry, has just come in. He had to fight his way out two miles this side of Greencastle.

The enemy is advancing in three columns; one direct to Chambersburg; one direct to Chambersburg, and one towards Mercersburg and Cove Mountain.

It is not known whether the rebels will proceed in separate columns or concentrate here.

Lieut. Palmer reports the column at Greencastle about 5,000 strong, principally cavalry, supported by infantry and artillery.

Baltimore, June 15.—The President calls for one hundred thousand men, for a term not exceeding six months; all the men so raised to be credited on the draft.

Lee's army is approaching in force. We are completely surrounded, and our only hope is to be equipped and paid by the United States.

GENERAL ORDERS FROM THE GOVERNOR.—THE ORGANIZATION OF TROOPS.

Harrisburg, June 15.—The following order has just been issued: HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENNA. MILITIA, HARRISBURG, JUNE 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 13.

First. To repel the threatened and imminent invasion of Pennsylvania by the enemies of the country, the President of the United States has this day issued his proclamation for fifty thousand volunteers to serve for a period of six months; if not sooner discharged to be subsisted, equipped, and paid during the service as promptly as other troops in the service of the United States.

Second. All organizations or companies of men responding to this call will at once report by telegraph the place of their rendezvous, so that orders may be issued from the Department at Headquarters of major-General Couch, for transportation to the place of rendezvous, and for other points as may be deemed expedient.

Third. Troops rendezvoused at Harrisburg and Pottsville will be mustered into the United States at the following points: Harrisburg, for transportation to Pottsville; and other points as may be deemed expedient.

By order of A. G. Curtin, Governor, and Commander-in-chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK COMING TO THE RESCUE.—20,000 MEN TO BE RAISED IMMEDIATELY—SEVEN THOUSAND EXPECTED TO ARRIVE—THE STATE DRAFT AT ONCE ENFORCED.

ALBANY, June 15.—The New York 7th Regiment have offered their services to aid in resisting the invasion of Pennsylvania and have been put outside the city by Governor Seymour will spare no effort to get all the New York militia to go to the rescue.

The Governor received to-day a telegram from Washington calling for 20,000 militia immediately. He has responded the severest major generals of the State militia to serve without State decorations, bounties, and pay for consultation, and taken steps for the rapid organization of the militia. Gen. Sanford telegraphs that he can bring out 5,000 men without delay, and the general commanding the 8th division promises 2,000.

A draft will be made under the State law to fill up to their maximum all the militia regiments in the State, and from these the 20,000 will be supplied. They are called upon to serve for six months, and will be credited to the State as three-years men under the impending national draft. They are to serve without State decorations, bounties, and pay for consultation, and taken steps for the rapid organization of the militia. Gen. Sanford telegraphs that he can bring out 5,000 men without delay, and the general commanding the 8th division promises 2,000.

General Tyler, commanding at Martinsburg, refused to surrender, and an artillery fight ensued.

At 7.15 to-night the wires were broken between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg.—What occurred after that is not known.

A battle was also in progress at Winchester to-day. The results are unknown at this hour.

General Milroy repulsed Ewell on Saturday, and said he could not hold out for reinforcements to reach him.

No damage to the railroad as yet, and no cars or engines are exposed to capture, as all have been removed. No fewer than seventy locomotives and twelve hundred cars were brought to Baltimore to-day.

The President's Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The armed insurrectionary combinations, now existing in several States are threatening to meet the Government in arms, and to invade the States of Maryland, western Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, requiring immediately and additional military force for the purpose of the United States.

Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States, when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States 100,000 militia from the States following, to-wit:

From the State of Maryland 10,000, from the State of Pennsylvania 60,000, from the State of Ohio 30,000; from the State of West Virginia 10,000; to be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, to serve for the period of six months from the date of such muster into said service, unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered in as infantry, artillery, and cavalry, in proportions which will be made known through the War Department, which Department will also designate the several places of rendezvous. These militia to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service, and such orders as may hereafter be issued. The States so operating will be respectively credited under the enrollment act for the militia services rendered under this proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

HARRISBURG, June 15.—The following Proclamation has just been issued, and should be wide-spread as early as possible. Pennsylvania, ss: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor, do hereby proclaim and give effect to the following:

A PROCLAMATION.

The State of Pennsylvania is again threatened with invasion by an army of rebels, who are again approaching our border. The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, calling upon the State for fifty thousand men to repel the invasion.

I now appeal to all the citizens of Pennsylvania, who love liberty and are mindful of the history and tradition of their Revolutionary Fathers, and who feel that it is a sacred duty to guard and maintain the free institutions of our country, who have borne arms and its abettors, and who are willing to defend their homes and firesides, and to invoke them to rise in their might and rush to the rescue in the hour of imminent peril.

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and picking demonstrations on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi.

Johnston is still receiving reinforcements from the East, and preparing to move forward.

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