

REBEL INVASION.

WASHINGTON June 19, 1863.—Your special messenger, directly from Gen. Hooker's headquarters brings important intelligence that the enemy had moved upon Centerville, and in an encounter with our forces at that point had defeated them.

Gen. Lee and Ewell took possession on Thursday of Thoroughfare Gap. Gen. Longstreet is in the neighborhood of Leesburg, and is constantly threatening Gen. Slocum, who is, however, carefully on his guard against surprise.

Gen. A. P. Hill is known to have reached Dumfries on Thursday night, but nothing has been ascertained of his movements beyond that time.

The Rebel infantry are now in Hagertown, 4,000 strong.

The Rebel force at Williamsport is much greater.

This morning, the Rebels brought all their stores and baggage to this side of the Potomac, with the purpose of making that their base of operations for extensive raids into Pennsylvania.

FREDERICKSBURG, MD., June 19, 1863.—All is quiet here.

A stage which left here this morning, and got as far as Boonsboro, was stopped by the Rebel cavalry. The number of the Rebel cavalry is not stated.

All is quiet at Harper's Ferry. Twenty of White's Rebel cavalry were captured last night at the Point of Rock's by our troops.

Trains ran from Frederick to Baltimore to-day.

Many refugees have returned to Frederick.

McCONNELLSBURG, Pa., June 19, 1863.—A detachment of Gen. Jenkins's forces of mounted infantry, under command of Col. Ferguson, entered this place at 4 o'clock this morning.

The Rebels opened all the stores, helping themselves to boots, shoes, hats, provisions, and everything else they could possibly carry away.

The town was so completely taken by surprise that the citizens were unable to hurry their horses to a place of security, and large numbers of them fell into the hands of the Rebels.

The Rebels also drove away about \$12,000 worth of cattle.

One of the Rebels in attempting to capture a horse, was shot through the neck by some unknown persons. This so exasperated his companions that they threatened to burn the town, but finally desisted.

The Rebels completely gutted the telegraph office, carrying away with them the instruments and all the messages.

The telegraph operator succeeded in making his escape.

After the Rebels had collected all their plunder and were ready to evacuate the place, the Colonel commanding the Rebels made known to the citizens that he was ready to listen to any claims for the recovery of horses, cattle, provisions, &c.

Many applied for the return of their property, but for the most part were unsuccessful until a number of ladies came forward and interceded with the Rebels, when a portion of the property was restored.

The Rebels retreated in the direction of Hancock, but where they may next turn up it is impossible to say.

A number of bouquets were presented to the Rebels by sympathizing ladies, and it was principally these that received back their horses, cattle, &c.

CINCINNATI, June 20, 1863.—Yesterday about one hundred of the 4th Kentucky Rebel cavalry crossed the Ohio River into Harrison County, Indiana, for the purpose of making a raid into the interior.

At Orleans the Rebels had a skirmish with the Home Guards, whom they repulsed.

The Rebels were moving toward the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at the last accounts.

The militia with the convalescents from the hospitals at New Albany and Louisville have started in pursuit of the Rebels.

The Indiana State authorities have issued a call for 20,000 volunteers to serve for six months.

The Nashville Press reports the rumored death of the guerrilla Forrest, who is said to have been shot and killed by a lieutenant in his command, at Spring Hill, on Friday evening, the 12th inst. It was reported that Forrest had accused the lieutenant of cowardice on some occasion, to which the latter had replied very tartly, when Forrest ordered him out of the room, and at the same time giving him a kick to help him out, whereupon the lieutenant drew his pistol and fired at Forrest.

That Lee wanted to strike at Washington by his last move, is admitted, conditionally probably, by The Petersburg Express of the 18th, which in speaking of Union gunboats going up the Chickahominy, says: "Whether this is to be the base of operations for a new move on Richmond, or merely a feint to reduce Gen. Lee's great army, now marching upon Washington, we are unable to say."

Official information has been received at Washington that Col. De Courcy, with a detachment of cavalry, cut off at Triplett's Bridge the body of Rebel Cavalry that made the raid upon Meysville, Ky., killing and wounding many, and taking over 100 prisoners, including one captain and two lieutenants.—He also recaptured all the property stolen from Meysville.

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa. Wednesday, June 24, 1863. M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

Recruiting Going on—How the Draft May Be Avoided.

Loyalty and earnestness in crushing out the rebellion is daily encouraged by reading how the rebels are hurt in a new way. Of course those who sympathize with the two thousand "Southern brethren" who passed through Lancaster on Tuesday as prisoners of war, taken at Vicksburg, and on their way to Fort Delaware, are opposed to carrying on the war in this way. We refer to the fact that when our men make a raid into the enemy's lines they go on a recruiting expedition. They do not only bring in all the horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, but all the men, too. True, their skins are said to be a little blacker than their traitor masters, but they can shoot quite as hard as though they were white. To show what is being done in the way of getting new recruits, we give a few of the items which have come to hand recently.

First we have the intelligence from S. Carolina—previously brought through rebel sources—that Col. Montgomery has returned from a raid into the interior of that State, bringing with him one thousand negro recruits. Second, recent New Orleans advices announce the arrival in that city of six thousand negro recruits from the Teche region, with a large amount of stock and valuable stores.—Third, the last cavalry raid from the York river to the Rappahannock gathered a thousand "chattels" on the route. And so it goes. There is no expedition made into rebel territory that does not bring back two or three hundred of these "raw recruits," for whose perpetuity in bondage this rebellion was got up.

It is impossible not to see to what this state of things is tending. The war is steadily sapping, undermining, dissolving and wiping away the institution of slavery in this country. The war could not possibly be so conducted as not to promote this process. But happily none except the sympathizers with the rebels care to save it from this natural consequence, because the practical advantage has become evident to all. Every day is adding to the crippled condition of the rebels.

The employment of slaves as soldiers in the Union army is only another step in the order of things we have been considering. The slave escaped is a subtraction from the rebel resources—put into the Union ranks, he is a positive instrument of destruction. It is a plowshare lost, only to be beaten into a sword for the loser's breast. Here, too, all doubt and distrust are fast giving way before the evidences of actual experience.

That negroes drill well, is not denied—that they fight well, we have the testimony of all engaged in the attack on Fort Hudson. To say that new responsibilities are involved in their employment, is only to state the law which attaches to the receipt of every commanding advantage. We must meet these things like men and patriots, and then the solution will be efficacious in securing the overthrow of the rebellion and the restoration of the Government.—Lancaster Examiner and Union.

The Councils of the City of Baltimore—the metropolis of a slave State—unanimously adopted the following resolutions with regard to the recent arrest of the traitor Vallandigham. The reader can judge of the relative loyalty of the Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania and that which animates the city fathers in Baltimore:

WHEREAS, Clement L. Vallandigham of the State of Ohio, has long been endeavoring in his public speeches to create dissensions in our country, and poison the public mind against the Federal Government, therefore,

Resolved, by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That they have heard with pleasure of the arrest and transportation beyond our lines of Clement L. Vallandigham, and that in their judgment the best interest of the country and the preservation of the Government fully justified the proceeding.

Resolved, That whilst they consider all measures of the Federal Government are subjects for just and fair criticism, they do not believe that at a time like this any man should be tolerated who is plainly, palpably, and notoriously endeavoring to create a factious opposition to the Government, thereby increasing the difficulties of putting down the rebellion.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Lee Chapman, Mayor of the city of Baltimore, be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, and also to Gen. Burnside.

We heard an anecdote running something like this: A would-be artist painted a picture on canvas for exhibition in a public gallery. When he had finished it he wrote in starting capitals underneath: "THIS IS A HORSE!"

We sometimes meet men who remind us of this anecdote. They cannot talk five minutes without introducing the condition of public affairs. They are satisfied with nothing that the Administration or Congress does. All is wrong. The war is unnecessary and taxes are high. If the Republicans had minded their business and left the South alone, there would have been no war. Every now and then

they stop to asseverate "I am a Union man! I am for the country; of course I am a Union man—as good as anybody." Now neither Republicans nor war democrats interlard their talk with "I am a Union man." It is not necessary. Nobody ever accuses such men of disloyalty; neither do their consciences accuse them of disloyalty.

The truth is, any man who finds it necessary to endorse his own loyalty, in these times, deserves to be suspected.—Patriotism is one of the exact and positive virtues, as mathematics is one of the exact sciences.—Agitator.

The colored troops in the service, on every hand mentioned with praise by practical officers, are enumerated as follows: General Thomas's recruits, 11,000; under General Banks, 3,000; in Kansas, 1,000; in South Carolina, 3,000; in North Carolina, 3,000; under General Rosecrans, 5,000; under General Schofield, 2,000; Massachusetts regiments, 1,200; in the District of Columbia, 800; total, 30,000. There are also 5,000 colored men in the navy.

The Canal Convention at Chicago appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to the President of the United States and Congress, urging the passage of laws necessary to the construction of the canal between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic, with canals connecting the lakes, as a great military and commercial necessity.

Gen. Rosecrans has written a letter strongly condemning Slavery, which he rightly regards as the foundation of this rebellion, and which is doomed to perish with it. Brought up in the Roman Catholic schools, the opinion of this brave patriotic officer, should have much weight among those of his belief, who have too generally been led to take sides in favor of enslaving the African race.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The new Republican Governor, Gilmore, is inaugurated, and Republican officers in both Houses. Gov. Gilmore says that patriotic State has furnished more than her quota of men for the war, and that he cannot in this crisis, split hairs between the Administration and the Government.

The Navy Department has received from Admiral Dupont the particulars attending the destruction of Bluffton, South Carolina. It appears that on the 3d inst. he ordered Lieut. Commander McDonough on this expedition. The army force from Gen. Hunter's command numbered 1,000, on board the transport Mayflower, and another army transport under the command of Col. Barton. By order of this officer the town of Bluffton was destroyed by fire, the church there only being spared. Though the Rebel troops made several charges, with no effect, however, but to bring our shells and shrapnels of the Commodore McDonough. Bluffton being entirely destroyed, the soldiers re-embarked without casualties, and returned to Hilton Head. The Admiral says that the expedition was a complete success, owing to the hearty co-operation of both branches of the service.

A letter from Vicksburg of the 11th says: "Yesterday Judge Lowe of Keokuk, Iowa, had an interview with Gen. Grant, and in reply to a question when Vicksburg would be taken, the General replied: 'I can take it any hour; but in making an immediate attack I would sacrifice the lives of many valuable men, whereas there is not, in my estimation, any occasion for such sacrifices. The enemy are completely surrounded, and are short of both provisions and ammunition. They are losing from 80 to 100 every day by desertion, and I am not at all apprehensive of the results consequent upon an attack in my rear. My force is adequate either to whip the Rebels by force of arms or by starvation. I prefer the latter course, inasmuch as it demoralizes their army and does not decimate mine.'"

We find the following Vicksburg items in The St. Louis Democrat: At 2 a. m., Saturday, our approaches by Sherman's corps were pushed up to the Rebel rifle pits and to within twenty yards of one of their bastions. The Rebels threw lighted shells over the parapet on our approach, and received in return twenty-three hand-grenades, twenty of which exploded, driving the Rebels out. On Friday, the Rebels cut away the timber in the rear of their lines and opened on us with an eleven-inch shell, and two or three steege guns. Gen. Logan silenced their mortar with his thirty-pounder Parrots and 92-pounders. The gunboat Marmora destroyed the town of Eunice on Saturday.

We learn from Gen. Hooker's army that the several corps are steadily assuming the positions respectively assigned to them: The 1st army corps on Sunday marched 23 miles, on Monday 15, and on Tuesday 20 miles. This, considering the intense heat of the weather and previous long marches, is an extraordinary performance. The distance the corps marched yesterday is not known, but was probably 20 miles. Other corps have made rapid marches, but none have accomplished so great a distance.

Sixteen hundred Rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. Grant, arrived at Baltimore on Friday on their way to Fortress Monroe to be exchanged. They were escorted through the city by the New York 7th Regiment. Their motley dress and unintelligent countenances were in striking contrast with the appearance of the boys of the 7th.

From the 58th Pa. Regiment.

NEWBURN, N. C., MAY 28, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER JOHN: I have passed through some exciting scenes since I was out to Cole's Creek with a squad of twelve men, and crossed the Creek and got into their breast-works. Not long after we were gone the Rebs came down and burned the bridge. Three days after an expedition went out commanded by our Col. If I don't write in a connected style, it is because half-a-dozen Dutchmen have come into my tent, and are all jabbering together. Well, the expedition was composed of five Regiments of Infantry and five pieces of Artillery, with several Companies of N. Y. Cavalry. Thursday morning, at 6 o'clock, companies K, L, and B, started on the Dover road, and one hour afterward the remainder of the expedition started. We went to Cole's Creek, crossed, and then went over to the railroad and rested till sundown. Then the 58th Pennsylvania and the 27th Massachusetts, took to the left of the railroad, the remainder of the expedition took the Dover road to the right of the railroad. They were to make a demonstration in front of the enemy's works at Gum Swamp, while we were to come round and attack them in the rear. We marched all night through swamps, briar jungles and creeks, and came upon their rear a little after sunrise.

In the mean time the other part of the expedition had arrived in front of their works and had been skirmishing since day-light. As soon as we came near them, the 27th were sent up the railroad to cut off their retreat, and our regiment was divided into attacking parties, some companies being delegated as skirmishers and others held as reserves. The attack was now commenced by our charging, first on their camps and capturing their wagons, &c., with 50 horses; then upon a double line of breast-works, driving them out and capturing a 12 pound cannon with horses and all belonging to it. They now commenced a pretty hot fire from the railroad, but were soon put in a way to get as good as they sent.—Myself with about 20 men charged over to the railroad and drove their left into the swamp. About the same time a company appeared on the railroad above them and we now had them between three fires, which soon skedaddled them into the swamp, those that did not surrender. We took 270 prisoners 50 horses, 8 mules, 4 wagons, 2 ambulances, and medical stores valued at \$1000. We came near capturing their General with his whole staff. There were two regiments defending the breast-works and one hotly advancing to reinforce them with two more pieces of artillery. After gathering up the prisoners and other things we rested about three hours and then started towards camp. Just as we were leaving, the Rebels came down with two pieces of artillery, and commenced shelling us, with no effect, however, but to bring our artillery back, which had not as yet fired a shot, and now gave them a severe shelling, which sent them back in a hurry.

Twelve long, weary miles we marched, crossed Cole's Creek, and rested the remainder of the night in our temporary camp this side of Cole's Creek. Along in the night the Rebels fired on our pickets, and in the morning they fired on us in the skirmish line just as we were starting again. About a dozen shots from our 12 pounders completely silenced them and drove them back. The line then moved on, companies K and B with one piece of artillery formed the rear guard, and I was sent back with two men to see if the enemy were following. I saw only one at the Creek, but soon after leaving there I heard the rambling of artillery wagons coming down the road. I hurried on and found the Regiment about five miles from where we started in the morning. We rested here and then went on to camp, without further molestation, but our peace was destined to be of short duration, for soon after the cavalry and infantry had all left here but our regiment, and the artillery would have been gone but for the jaded condition of the horses. The Rebels came down 12,000 strong, and with 12 pieces of artillery, resolved to retrieve their fortunes. They commenced an attack upon our pickets at Neuse bridge, and shelled a company out of a block-house on our out-post. The Colonel took part of our regiment and repulsed the enemy, driving them back, but was shot through the heart by a sharp-shooter, while heading a skirmish line, endeavoring to charge on and capture a small mountain howitzer that was placed in a position to greatly annoy our pickets.

When our Colonel fell the Rebels gave a yell of exultation and endeavored to make a dash and get his body, but were repulsed with great loss, for our artillery was now placed in position and opened fire. The second shot dismounted one of their guns, killed several men and wounded more. They soon made out that this country was too hot to hold them, so our skirmishers were attacking them on both flanks and in their rear, and the artillery was raining shot and shell into their midst. Reinforcements had also begun to arrive from Newburn, and the Rebels left quicker than they came. Our Colonel had his Commission for Brigadier-General in his pocket when he was killed.

We have been relieved from out-post duty and removed to Newburn. We do not know what the next performance will be. There is some talk of our being put in the city as Provost-Guards. The General promised us a rest on account of our past services and great activity on the out-post.

B. A. GREEN.

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