

(WASHINGTON, June 24, 1863.)—All is quiet in our front to-day. Reconnoissances to the Rappahannock show that there is no Rebel force on this side above Kelly's Ford. We hold all the gaps of the Bull Run range.

Four wagons containing ammunition, &c., were captured and destroyed by some of Moseby's partisans, yesterday, near Cub Run, on the Chantilly road, and several of them have been captured.

The Rebels are within 25 miles of Harrisburg. The enemy's column halted about dusk about eight miles the other side of Carlisle and went into camp. The authorities are in telegraphic communication with Greysner's Station, two miles from the Rebel pickets. Their line to-night is very strong.

The result of to-morrow is looked forward to with much anxiety. Gen. Knipe may give the enemy battle at Carlisle, or call fall back to the Susquehanna. A battle will undoubtedly be fought or the place evacuated before to-morrow.

Gen. Couch has thrown a strong column in the neighborhood of Gettysburg on the enemy's right flank. This, in connection with certain movements by the Army of the Potomac in their rear, will make it a dangerous experiment for them to hold the line of the Susquehanna.

Numerous arrests have been made to-day on the south side of the river of parties suspected of being Rebel spies and guerrillas, but on the cases being investigated, most of them proved refugees.

The clerks and attaches of the State capital to-day organized themselves into a company for the defence of the city.

The works on the opposite side of the river have been completed, and guns have been mounted.

The Philadelphia Grey Reserves, 1,100 strong, are still here, but refuse to be mustered in. Their conduct is severely commented on by the other troops.

Gen. Andrew Porter arrived here to-day, and tendered his services to the authorities.

Everything is quiet in the neighborhood of Gettysburg and Hanover Junction. Great activity is being displayed in that quarter to prevent any demonstration on the line of the Northern Central Railroad.

A Rebel operator at 10 o'clock to-night attached the wires at McConnellsburg, and opened communication with Pittsburg. He told a long story about Jenkins, and what he intended doing. No reliance is placed in it.

It is reported here and believed that Gen. Milroy has been relieved of his command.

It is known here to a certainty that 20 regiments of Rebel infantry passed through Chambersburg to-day. They were moving towards Harrisburg, and are undoubtedly Gen. Ewell's corps (late Stonewall Jackson's).

Important events are likely to transpire to-morrow.

Later and trustworthy accounts from Frederick all state that there are no Rebels near there, and that the force in the Valley beyond South Mountain has made no movement in this direction. There are no regiments east of Boonsboro, which is four miles west of South Mountain.

Information at headquarters goes to confirm the previous accounts of a very heavy force being in the Valley west of Boonsboro. They were moving northward, but it is not ascertained whether they were taking the Chambersburg road, or the road leading toward Gettysburg. The artillery accompanying the body of Rebels is said to number sixty-nine pieces.

Some of the students of St. James' College, near Hagerstown, arrived at Baltimore this evening, who passed through the Rebel lines yesterday. The accounts given by them agree as to the force being large, and as to the number of cannon. One student estimated the column he saw at 8,000 strong.

Gen. Lee and Longstreet were both at Winchester on Friday last with 100,000 men. They intended to cross the Potomac in two days.

Large Rebel trains, wagons, provisions, tents, &c., were moving North through Hagerstown, Martinsburg and Boonsboro on Sunday last.

Gen. Rhodes' Rebel division, 10,000 strong, left Hagerstown on Tuesday for Chambersburg. Gen. Johnson's Rebel division, 12,000 strong with 13 pieces of artillery, had crossed at Shepherdstown.

**THE JOURNAL.**  
**Coudersport, Pa.**  
**Wednesday, July 1, 1863.**  
**M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.**

**TO THE UNION LEAGUE.**

It will be perceived by the following notification that you have been invited to attend the celebration, at the city of Philadelphia, of the approaching anniversary of our National Independence—at the birth place of the Union, to meet with loyal citizens from all parts of the United States:

**TO THE UNION AND LOYAL LEAGUES AND ASSOCIATIONS, AND LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:**

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1863.

FELLOW CITIZENS: By direction of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia, the undersigned have the honor to invite your attention to the following resolutions, to wit: *Resolved,*

"1. That the League will celebrate the approaching Anniversary of American Independence by appropriate ceremonies, at the Hall of Independence.

"2. That all the Union Leagues and Associations in the United States be invited to participate in the celebration, and that they be requested to send deputations from their respective bodies for that purpose.

"3. That it be recommended that the deputies be authorized to represent their respective constituents in any action that may be deemed necessary and expedient to perfect the organization of the friends of the American Union and Government throughout the United States.

"4. That the Committee of Correspondence be authorized to prepare a circular letter, communicating these Resolutions to the Union Leagues and Loyal Citizens of the respective States, and to adopt such measures as may be necessary to carry them into effect."

For the first time in the history of our Country, the masses of the American people are now invited to commemorate the birth of the UNION, at the place where it was born.

To re-assert the great principles of the Declaration, that "All men are created equal, and are endowed by their CREATOR with the UNALIENABLE RIGHTS of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." To acknowledge our obligations to mankind, to maintain those principles as our fathers did, "with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE."

To declare the INDIVISIBILITY of the AMERICAN UNION:

To declare the inflexible purpose of the American people, as God shall give them strength to subdue the enemies of the Union and re-establish and perpetuate the NATIONAL AUTHORITY, wherever it has been overthrown by treason or rebellion:

To declare to foreign nations, that while we desire peace with them, we shall hold them responsible for any encouragement they may give to the rebellion against the Government of the United States:

To give to history an appropriate expression of our gratitude to the patriot armies and navy of the Republic:

To declare our determination to sustain the constituted authorities of the Government now and hereafter, in all measures adopted and prosecuted by them for the suppression of the rebellion, without compromise with traitors as the only means of securing an honorable and lasting peace.

The Committee are gratified to announce that the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES has accepted an invitation to participate in the proceedings.

Fellow citizens of the United States, we call upon you to co-operate with us in this FIRST NATIONAL CELEBRATION, and to adopt such measures as you may deem proper, to make it worthy of a great people who have inherited, and now possess and appreciate, the blessings of liberty.

Signed by Charles Gibbons, Chairman, the General Committee of Arrangements (by names) and George H. Boker, Sec'y.

**THE DRAFT.**

Two or three important circulars and opinions relative to the enrollment and draft, have been lately published by Provost Marshal General Fry and the Solicitor of the War Department, Wm. Whiting. We condense the more important facts in which the public are interested.

The enrollment should include all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, white or black, and residents of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens, between the ages of 20 and 45 years.—Such persons who were not in the military service on the 3d of March, 1863, are to be divided into two classes. The first class consists of all persons between 20 and 35 and all unmarried persons over 35 and under 45. The second class consists of all married persons between 35 and 45. Persons who were in the military service on the 3d of March last, appear in a list by themselves. Volunteers or regulars who have been in the service and who have been discharged therefrom, or had resigned prior to March 3, 1863, are liable to be drafted in the same manner as if they had never been in the service. Volunteers who have been discharged from the service since March 3, 1863, are not to be included in the first class. Men from the first class shall be first called into the service of the United States, and those of the second class shall not be called till the first class is exhausted. It is declared the

persons subject to military duty, and all persons thus enrolled shall be subject for two years after July 1st succeeding the enrollment to be called into the military service. Resisting the enrollment is practically resisting the draft and subjects the persons so resisting to summary arrest by the Provost Marshal, and on conviction by the civil authorities, a fine not exceeding \$500 and imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.—*Warren Mail.*

**The Rebel Campaign.**

[The following is the *Tribune's* suggestions as to the "Rebel Campaign."]

It is obvious enough by this time that Gen. Lee's new campaign was never meant to accomplish its objects by mere celerity or suddenness of movement.—When Chambersburg was first taken, Harrisburg might also have been taken for the trouble of marching that far, and since it is safe to presume that Lee knew its defenceless condition, it follows that that place was not an objective point—at all events had not then become so. And since a real invasion of Eastern Pennsylvania would have been easier upon the moment than it can ever be again, and would surely have been made, if meant, it must be conceded that it was not meant, and that the rather too extensive apprehension of disaster in that quarter had little or no satisfactory cause.

Putting Eastern Pennsylvania aside, the question recurs: What is Lee's plan of campaign? Until there is more evidence—or we might say some evidence—of a movement in force upon Pittsburgh, we shall hesitate to believe that the strength of the Rebel army has crossed or is crossing the mountains for operations in the West. If it has, Pittsburgh is by no means the ulterior point to be gained. A campaign in Ohio, a diversion in favor of Bragg, and even the interruption of Grant's prospective promenade through Mississippi and Alabama after the fall of Vicksburg, may be reckoned as among the probable objects of a movement so gigantic in proportion as the transfer of Lee's forces from the eastern to the western scene of conflict. But taking it for granted at present that no column strong enough to do more than attempt the capture of Pittsburgh and Wheeling has been detached from Lee's main army, the question again returns, Where is that army, and bent on what campaign?

To the first half of the question, it is still impossible—in spite of some reports more positive than plausible—to give a decisive answer. Instead of expecting any information or indications of Lee's position from the movements of his cavalry, we shall do well to remember that the business of the cavalry is to mask, not uncover, the operations of the force in front of which it maneuvers. The forays into Chambersburg, therefore, into Frederick, and wherever else Stuart and Jenkins have been heard from, since they are not followed by an immediate support of infantry, are evidence that Lee has objects not in those but other directions. On the other hand we are informed by the operations of our own cavalry where he is, and it does seem tolerably certain, as the result of Gen. Pleasanton's explorations, that there is no Rebel force in that quadrilateral district which is bounded south-westerly by the Rappahannock, north-westerly by the Bull Run and Kittoctan ranges, and of which the Potomac encloses the other two sides. It is also true that the Loudon Valley, lying between the Kittoctan Mountains and the Blue Ridge, has been partially scoured, but it does not appear that the Rebel possession of any Gap in the latter has been disputed; still less, that the Shenandoah River has been crossed to the westward by our troops, since they crossed, very recently, in the other direction. Whatever information, therefore, has been obtained concerning the Shenandoah Valley, and the presence of Lee within it, has not been gathered by reconnaissance in force, and is not fully to be trusted. Still, Gen. Pleasanton learns, says a letter which we printed yesterday, that the two corps of Ewell and Longstreet are near Winchester, accompanied by Gen. Lee, and that the corps of A. P. Hill is now coming up the Valley to join them.

On the probable plan of campaign to be adopted by Lee, if he is really in the Valley in force, it seems to us idle to speculate. The Shenandoah Valley is a base of operations, the value of which has heretofore been multifariously demonstrated, and from which about as many lines may be drawn as from Richmond. Who shall pretend to say which Lee has chosen, or will choose? Lacking the advantage of those confidential relations which the Rebel commander which other journals have cultivated, we prefer to leave to Gen. Hooker, whose proper business it is, the task of divining the intentions of his opponent. For the present, we are content to believe that the swiftness and decision with which Gen. Hooker changed his ground to meet the movement Lee have made him master of his position, and we await the development of Lee's purposes without any further solicitude lest the blow which he meditates should fall where it is not expected. It must be presumed that by this time the military authorities in Washington comprehend the situation.

A person can live comfortably in Japan for two cents a day, or fourteen cents a week. A first class house can be purchased for thirty dollars. Servants work for fifty cents a month. For the use of a horse and groom one dollar and a half,

resident of a great city.

The rebel papers contain advertisements offering from \$3,000 to \$5,000 for substitutes.

The Irish in Massachusetts have contributed \$35,000 for the sufferers in Ireland.

Brigham Young and his wives fill just five rows of seats in the theatre at Salt Lake City.

It is said that Russia has already expended \$18,000,000 in her abortive efforts to put down the insurrection in Poland.

A female slave was recently sold in Richmond for \$5,080. She was entirely white—hence the remarkable price commanded.

The Federal losses in Grant's campaign have been greatly exaggerated.—The total loss will not exceed seven thousand at this time.

Amongst the novelties circulating as currency are India rubber and gutta percha cents! This is stretching it with a vengeance.

Two tons and a half of oysters were actually stripped from the copper bottom of the French iron-clad frigate La Gloire not long since.

The Pension Office at Washington has lately recorded the nineteenth thousandth application of wives made widows by the war.

Chancellorsville is not a village but a fine and elegant residence, owned by two brothers named Chancellor, one of them a clergyman.

The Rebels say the Union party could better lose Hooker and his whole army, than they can lose Stonewall Jackson whose death is undoubted.

The famous Col. Grierson is described as a tall spare man, with a determined cast of countenance, light "completed," and every inch a soldier.

At a late sale of autographs in Paris, a rag of yellow paper was sold for five hundred francs. It was a note written and signed by Martin Luther, and dated 1531.

Gen. Rosenberns has ordered all Rebel officers now prisoners of war in his Department to be placed in close confinement until the Rebel retaliation threats are retracted.

There are now about ninety thousand guns on hand in the Springfield Arsenal, seventy thousand of which are packed ready for shipment.

The feat of removing entire a large chimney 100 feet high a distance of 150 feet, has just been successfully accomplished at Worcester, Mass.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Fox, states that the whole number of vessels captured or destroyed by the blockading fleet, up to June 1st, is eight hundred and fifty-five.

The oldest newspaper in the world is published in Peking. It is printed on a large sheet of silk, and, it is said, has made a weekly appearance for upwards of a thousand years.

The issue of legal tender notes has been discontinued, and the blank notes now on hand have been scaled up. The total amount of greenbacks, in circulation is not far from \$405,000,000.

As showing the severity of the contest at Chancellorsville, the Richmond Dispatch says that the Forty-fourth Virginia Regiment went into the late fight 175 strong and lost all but 61.

A wag recently slurred a certain governor up West, attributing the disease in potatoes to the mortification they felt at seeing so small a number of their family in the gubernatorial Chair.

The secess female school teachers are being put through a course of sprouts in New Orleans—lined \$150 and \$200—for teaching young cretinous ideas to shoot in an unpatriotic direction.

An up country editor pays his respects to newspaper borrowers—"May theirs be a life of single blessedness; may their paths be carpeted with cross-eyed snakes, and their nights be haunted with knock-kneed tom cats."

It is at last ascertained that the War Department has made no decision which makes it optional with the Secretary to accept or reject the \$300 offered for exemption from conscription. The whole story is another Washington rumor.

A few days since, as Gen. Rosenberns was dining with his staff, he unfortunately tasted the Tennessee butter, when he immediately arose and saluted the place before him, remarking, "Gentlemen, that butter out ranks me!"

The Commissioner of Pensions has estimated that if the war continues a year longer; and pensions are granted in the same proportion as during the past year, that the payment of these pensions will draw an annual sum of seven millions of dollars from the treasury.

The valley of the Connecticut river will this season be appropriated almost exclusively to the culture of tobacco.—In 1860 over six millions of pounds of tobacco were raised in the State, and this year the amount will probably be doubled.

Col. B. F. Grierson, of cavalry raid fame, has been made a brigadier-general. He richly deserves the reward paid for his invaluable services.

**GOLD**  
**Depreciating!**  
**GOODS FALLING!**  
**SERVES THEM RIGHT!!**

THERE IS NO SCARCITY TO WARRANT, AND NO LAW TO COMPEL, THE PEOPLE TO PAY THE RUINOUS PRICES NOW ASKED FOR THEM IN THIS COUNTRY! TO AVOID THIS EXTORTION, AND GIVE THE PEOPLE "FAIR GOODS AT FAIR PRICES!"

**P. A. STEBBINS & Co.**  
 HAVE LATELY PURCHASED, IN NEW YORK, FOR CASH, THE FINEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS EVER BROUGHT INTO THE COUNTY, CONSISTING OF EVERY KIND AND QUALITY.

FOR SILKS, CHALIES, DELAINS, REP GOODS, LAWN, MUSLINS, AND PRINTS, GO TO STEBBINS & CO'S.

FOR SHAWLS, LADIES' CLOTH, MOURNING GOODS, FINE BALMORAL SKIRTS, & ALL KINDS OF FANCY GOODS, GO TO STEBBINS & CO'S.

FOR SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, LINEN, DENIMS, &c., GO TO STEBBINS & CO'S.

FOR CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS, LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES, GO TO STEBBINS & CO'S.

FOR IRON, HARDWARE, WOODEN AND WILLOW-WARE, QUEENS' AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF WARE, GO TO STEBBINS & CO'S.

FOR TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES OF ALL KINDS, FLOUR, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, FISH, AND SALT, GO TO STEBBINS & CO'S.

FOR DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND ALL KINDS OF MEDICINES, GO TO STEBBINS & CO'S.

**EUREKA!**  
**"I HAVE FOUND IT!"**

Was the exclamation of the Astronomer who first discovered that the world moved in its orbit; not less joyous has been the exclamation of those who have found THE PLACE where GOODS can be purchased FIFTEEN or TWENTY PER CENT. below the market price, and yet find them as represented. Two things are to be considered in purchasing Goods: the Quality and the Price; and purchasers studying both, can be better satisfied with our stock than any other in this or adjoining counties. Think twice before buying "DEAR TRASH." Now is your time to procure a GOOD ARTICLE. "Delays are dangerous and sometimes fatal." Don't wait for another enormous advance in Goods.

The following is but a partial list of our large assortment:

**Merinos**  
 The attention of the Ladies is called to the stock of Merinos, Black, Brown, Blue, Maroon, Drab and White. Some of these were bought previous to the rise and will be sold nearly as low as present wholesale prices at JONES'

**Ladies Cloth**  
 Black, Grey, and Fancy Colors at JONES'

**Boys' Wear**  
 Cassimeres, Striped, Checked, and Plaids; Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, and Cottonades of the very best quality at JONES'

**Mourning Goods**  
 Black Silks, Alpacaes, Empress Cloth, Bombazine, Delaines, Rep Cloths, and Black and Purple Goods of various kinds at JONES'

**Domestics**  
 Heavy Sheetings, three-quarter, four-quarter, five-quarter, fine unbleached; Pillow Case and Sheetting Muslin, Shirting, Ten-quarter bleached for sheets at JONES'

**White Goods**  
 Barred Muslin, Plain Jaconet, Cambric for Skirts, Irish Linen, Swiss Muslins, Nainsook Muslin, plaid, striped or plain, and Bishop Lawns at JONES'

**Embroideries**  
 Dimity Bands, Ladies Collars, Underclothes, with or without collars at JONES'

**Woolen Goods**  
 Hoods, with tabs or points, for Infants and Children, Misses and Ladies; Nubia's, Undersleeves and Caps at JONES'

**Prints**  
 For Children, Shirting Prints, plain black, white and black, blue and white, and all kinds of Fancy, at JONES'

**Cloths**  
 Gents' Black Broad Cloth, excellent quality, bought before the rise. Cassimeres, black silk mixed, black and fancy Doeskin, striped, plain, and Plaid in fancy colors, and Cloth for whole suits at JONES'

**Hosiery**  
 Women's wool ribbed, cotton ribbed, cotton plain, colored and white, plain or fleeced. Girls' white, brown, mixed, wool or cotton, and wool balmaral stockings. Mens' home and city-made. Boys', all sizes, white or mixed, at JONES'

**Gloves**  
 For Ladies, Gauntlet and Hand Gloves, Kid, Linen, Cotton, Plain and Fleeced Silk. Gents' fine Driving Gloves, Cassimeres, at JONES'

**Shawls**  
 For Ladies, Shepherd's Plaid, Broche, Long and Square, Woolen Plaid; a great variety of elegant colors at JONES'

**Delaines**  
 Of domestic and foreign manufacture. We can assure our patrons that we believe our stock this spring to be more attractive in this line than ever before. JONES'

**Balmoral Skirts**  
 With only two breadths, making it necessary to have but two seams in a full skirt, in a great variety at JONES'

**Groceries**  
 Teas, Sugars, Choice Syrup, Good Rio Coffee, West India and Dandelion Coffee, Rice, Corn Starch, Farina, Cocoa, &c., at JONES'

**Brushes**  
 Cloth, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Hat, Paint, Varnish and Artist Brushes at JONES'

**Drugs and Fancy Articles**  
 Oils, Paints, and Dye Stuffs, White Lead in Tin Cans, Alcohol, Gamphe, Kerosene, Lamp and Lamp Fixtures, Glass, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Botanical Herbs, Perfumery, Fancy Soap and Toilet articles, Gum, Hair, Ivory and Wooden Combs, Pomades and Cologne, and a fine assortment of Flavoring Extracts, Pens, Ink and Paper, and Lined Oil—raw and boiled, at JONES'

**Clothing**  
 Boys' and Men's at JONES'

**Boots and Shoes**  
 Of every description and the best quality, at astonishing low prices, at JONES'

**Wall Paper**  
 Ceiling Paper, Transom Paper, Window Curtains, Borders, Tassels and Fixtures, at JONES'

**HARDWARE, WOODEN-WARE, WILLOW-WARE, NAILS, IRON, PLOWS, WINDOW SASH, FLOUR, PORK, AND FEED, in fact, everything that the people need can be had at JONES'.**

All of which will be sold at the lowest rates.—  
**COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.**  
 Coudersport, Pa., June, 1863.