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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MILTON'S GARDEN Broadway.—The Duke's Motet. LAURA KERR'S THEATRE, Broadway.—WIVES OF FEAR.—Young Widow—Light Opera. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ROMANTIC-A DAY AT AN INS—LITTLE—SERIES ESCAPE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, June 27, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The enemy progresses slowly, but with large force, into Pennsylvania. Affairs at Harrisburg were a more quiet aspect yesterday, although the country people, with droves of cattle and horses, were rushing into the city in large numbers.

General Knipe evacuated the town of Carlisle yesterday afternoon, not deeming his force strong enough to hold it against the approaching enemy, who were reported to be from ten to twelve thousand strong.

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer Champion we have dates from Aspinwall to the 17th instant. The news is of no immediate importance. From the South we learn that an attempt had been made to overthrow the Urbina administration in Ecuador; but the project signally failed.

Our European files, correspondence and special telegrams by the Canada reached this city from Boston yesterday evening. The advices are dated to the 13th instant, and contain some very interesting details of the news telegraphed from Newfoundland after the Canada had passed Cape Race, and published in the Herald last Wednesday.

The Turk's Island Royal Standard of the 30th of May says:—"Since our last, a small quantity of salt has been shipped. The weather is now all that could be desired for salt gathering purposes, and many proprietors are bringing to market. Not having heard from East Harbor or Salt Cay, we are unable to say anything relative to the ponds at those places."

Mr. Anthony, who is Postmaster at Leavenworth, Kansas, and Mayor of the city, on the 19th instant, by the aid of a brass band, succeeded in getting a crowd together in one of the public streets to witness the burning of a number of newspapers which had been suppressed in that district by Gen. Blunt. A formidable pile of the Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Times, New York World, and other copperhead journals, was made in the street, and when the Mayor applied the torch something like an Indian war dance was enjoyed around the fire by the Jayhawkers and John Brownites who were congregated to witness the proceedings. The affair was carried through in true dramatic style.

Governor Parker, of New Jersey, has issued a proclamation calling for volunteers to fill up the quota of the State under the previous calls of the President. The colored male population of Detroit and the surrounding country has become so thinned out that hardly an able bodied negro can be met in a day's travel. They have all skedaddled to Canada to evade the draft.

The returns of the election for members of the Canadian Parliament up to Tuesday show that forty-one ministerial candidates have been chosen, against forty-five opposition and thirteen independent. The difficulty which recently took place at the Clarendon Hotel, between a Mr. Pycock and Mr. Henry Wood, of Wood's Minstrels, was satisfactorily arranged yesterday. All the parties appeared before City Judge McCann, and after talking the matter over, it was mutually agreed to indefinitely postpone any further proceedings.

John Ward, a bartender at the saloon No. 25 East Houston street, was brought before Justice Dowling yesterday on a charge of stealing a gold watch and \$450 in cash from one of the patrons of the establishment, named W. H. Cowi, while the latter was taking a sleep in a chair. The magistrate committed the accused for trial.

In the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Judge Brown announced that he would render his decision on the motion for arrest of judgment in the Ratzky case at the next term of the Court, in August next. The stock market was excited yesterday, especially on Harlem, which rose about 25 per cent. Other shares were generally firm and buoyant at the close. Gold was dull, in the neighborhood of 144 1/2. Exchange was 157 1/2 a dollar. Money was active, but not close. Call loans 6 1/2 per cent.

The demand for cotton yesterday was fair, and prices of middling ranged from 66c. a 67c. The transactions in breadstuffs were less extensive, though buyers had any existing advantages. The inquiry for provisions was good at buoyant rates. There was more activity in Rio coffee, salt, sugars and tallow, and decidedly less in oils, whiskey and firecrackers. Hay, hops and wool were saleable and steady. Metals, hemp, hax, candles and naval stores were lightly dealt in. The freight market was not quite so brisk.

The dry goods business has exhibited increased activity in the departments of domestic fabrics, especially domestic cottons, which, responding to the rapid rise in the raw material, have advanced 7 1/2 to 15 per cent during the past week. The inquiry, which has been fair for the season, has been mainly speculative and from regular dealers. The demand for domestic wools has not been very brisk, but holders have been quite confident and have been generally reluctant to sell, unless at somewhat higher prices. Transactions in foreign goods have been restricted, and prices have been irregular. The auction sales of the week have not been very attractive. Desirable goods sold well; but other articles went off at low and unsatisfactory rates. The week's imports of foreign dry goods reached, in value, \$1,311,147, including \$472,757 entered for consumption direct, and \$209,290 for warehousing. The total amount of foreign dry goods actually marketed during the week was \$615,297.

Gen. Lee's Movements—Washington or Richmond the Impending Issue. We have at length received something more than a "general belief" in regard to the movements of the rebel army of Virginia. The very interesting letters from our Harper's Ferry and Baltimore correspondents, which we publish this morning, remove all doubts upon the subject. Making due allowance for the probable exaggerations of the rebel prisoners, whose statements are furnished in our letter from Maryland Heights, we have no doubt that upon the main point of the movements of General Lee's forces this testimony is substantially correct. It is thus manifest that, in view of the desperate extremities of the rebellion, General Lee has been sent forward upon the desperate enterprise of recovering all that has been lost or losing all that remains, of saving or sinking the cause of Jeff. Davis in a campaign against Washington.

had sufficient time to bring up the whole Army of the Potomac within supporting distance of Harper's Ferry; and, from the very fact that our troops there have been and are engaged in strengthening their defenses on Maryland Heights, we conclude that they will not be left this time unsupported, whatever may be the force which Lee may bring against them. As matters now stand, the advantages of the situation, as between Hooker and Lee, are decidedly in favor of Hooker; for, so long as he holds Harper's Ferry, with his army in good supporting distance, he is in a position from which he may either arrest the advance of Lee towards Washington or out off his retreat. From the reserves of Holtzelsamer at Washington, and the forces of Schenck at Baltimore, in addition to General Hooker's army, General Hallock, we have no doubt, can bring one hundred and fifty thousand experienced soldiers to bear against the army of Lee. Strategy, therefore, must decide the campaign; and if our General-in-Chief will only bring into practice a few of the useful instructions embodied in his book on the "Elements of the War" he will surely gain the day.

That the trial of strategy and arms will soon close on our may rest assured. Every day's delay to General Lee is now a loss to him and a gain to us. He has no reserves to draw upon, while from the reserves of Pennsylvania alone Governor Curtin, under the exigencies of the occasion, ought to be able to bring forward his fifty thousand militia within ten days. His proclamation will doubtless give increased activity to the movements of Lee, and vigilance and activity, therefore, should be the order of the day at Washington. Lee has resolved to risk the loss of Richmond to capture Washington, and, while this prize is the only victory which can save the rebellion, the rebels, in securing it, can afford to sacrifice Richmond.

All our advices from Washington, however, lead us to believe that our military authorities there feel confident that our capital is safe against all possible contingencies, or that otherwise our thirty or forty thousand troops in Southeastern Virginia and in North Carolina would have been called away. We hope that they have been ordered to a practical diversion under General Dix, which of itself will soon relieve Maryland and Pennsylvania of their rebel invaders. The administration has forces sufficient around Washington to destroy the army of Lee; Pennsylvania, with the twenty regiments of our State militia which Governor Seymour has sent to her relief, is surely competent to repel the enemy, at least from the Susquehanna. All the advantages of the situation on every side are with us, and this audacious invading army of Lee can only escape destruction through the imbecility of our military authorities at Washington. Let them for once rise to the dangers of the crisis, and this campaign will be the last of the rebellion. Let them fail to meet the exigencies of their situation, and the consequences may be a defeat, resulting in foreign intervention, dissolution, and that disastrous peace which will involve us in perpetual war.

THE TRIBUNE ENDORSING OUR VIEWS ABOUT THE DESIGNS OF LEE AND THE GENERALSHIP OF HOOKER.—On Thursday, in the principal editorial article, we showed that the advance corps of Lee's army had actually crossed into Maryland, and that the sum of all the information in our possession showed that he was about to strike at the railroad communications between Washington and the North, so as to isolate Hooker and dominate over Pennsylvania and Maryland, or compel the Union general to come out from the fortifications of the federal capital and fight a general battle. As to the generalship of Hooker we said:—

By a bold and rapid movement of the rebel general the theatre of war in Virginia has been transferred westward from the Rappahannock to the Potomac, and even to the Susquehanna. Lee has successfully achieved the most difficult and dangerous operation in war—a flank movement in presence of the enemy. Had Hooker been on the alert he could have inflicted upon him in his march irreparable damage, and driven him back in confusion. By moving on the chord of the arc, with his fine cavalry he might have seized the gap in the Blue Ridge and assailed Lee's flank, cutting his army in two, or he could have destroyed his trains and chopped up his rear. But Lee, without any considerable loss, has succeeded in making a circuit around the right flank of the Union army and getting in the rear of Washington.

The Tribune of yesterday, adopting these views, says:— "It is a word against the probability of the suggested movement upon the railways between Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington that it is too hazardous, exposing flank and rear to assault, the answer is, that Lee has just accomplished a march more extended, and in some respects more dangerous than this. From Frederickburg to Harrisburg is not less than one hundred and fifty miles. The route by which General Lee's march exposed his flank at a dozen different points; yet he has reached the upper valley, not only without serious loss, which he could not reasonably have expected, but with an effort of interrupted by General Hooker. The most perilous of military movements has been so successfully made that it seems not to have been suspected until it was nearly completed."

Thus the Tribune not only endorses our views about the designs of Lee, but the incompetency of Hooker, who has permitted himself to be completely outgeneraled by the rebel chieftain. But, having come to the conclusion that Hooker is not the man to cope with Lee, why does not the Tribune urge upon the government to recall to the command of the Army of the Potomac the man who did successfully cope with him—General McClellan—whose removal is the chief cause of the present invasion, and of the two disasters on the Rappahannock, which prepared the way for it?

THE APATHY OF NEW ENGLAND.—Where are now the Massachusetts troops with whom Governor Andrew promised "the roads would swarm" if only Mr. Lincoln would strike up the hymn of freedom for the blacks? The emancipation proclamation has been issued, and now we are invaded as one of the consequences. Where are the masses—black, white and mulatto—who were to darken the ways and fill the air with clouds of dust from their march? Where are Greeley's 500,000 abolitionists who had never smelted battle, but who were ready to advance against the rebels, making the welkin ring with the song of "John Brown," the moment the President complied with the demands of the radicals? The President has done his part; but the abolition leaders, like juggling fiends, have failed him in the hour of need, and their myriads leave Pennsylvania to its fate.

BOUNTY FOR RECRUITS IN THE EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT N. G.—We notice that resolutions have been offered in the Common Council to give one hundred dollars bounty to recruits for Colonel Conkling's regiment, or Eighty-fourth regiment National Guard. That regiment is now filling up its ranks, with the intention of starting in a few days to the assistance of Pennsylvania in its hour of need. Here is a chance for our citizens to show their patriotism. Fall into line. Fill up the ranks of this regiment, and let there be no delay.

The Peace Party North and South.

The rebel journals are exceedingly savage in their attacks upon the peace party of the North. They ridicule it, satirize it and call it all manner of hard names. But the evidence that there is a large peace party at the South is daily accumulating. In Western North Carolina, Western Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, Northern Alabama and Northern Georgia many people have boldly declared for the old Union and the old flag, in spite of Jeff. Davis' terrorism and despotism. It is very evident, therefore, that the object of these rebel newspaper attacks upon the Northern peace party is to create such a feeling of hostility against this section of the country as to effectually suppress the Southern peace party, which is everywhere developing itself, and which has already assumed formidable proportions in the districts we have mentioned.

It is a curious fact that the abolitionists take great pains to re-echo and endorse these rebel diatribes and philippic against the peace party. Neither Jeff. Davis nor the abolitionists desire to have this war ended by the restoration of the Union. Jeff. Davis and the other rebel leaders are struggling hard for a Southern confederacy, in which they can keep themselves in power. The abolitionists are making equally earnest efforts to secure a Northern confederacy, in which they can retain power by negro votes. This plot has been apparent for years past, and has been showing its cloven foot ever since the rebellion began. We have repeatedly asserted that the abolitionists and the fire-eating rebel leaders are working together for a common object, and upon no other hypothesis can their unanimity upon the subject of peace and their mutual assistance in breeding enmity and rage between the two sections of the country be satisfactorily explained. It is very natural, therefore, that the organs of the rebel government should assail the peace party of the North in bitter and malicious articles, and quite as natural that the abolitionists should use these weapons, supplied to them by the rebels, by publishing all such articles with exulting comments; by banishing and threatening to hang all peace orators, and by suppressing or forbidding the circulation of as many peace organs as possible.

Let any one suppose that a conspiracy exists between the rebel and the abolition leaders to divide the Union and share the spoils, and he will find the present conduct of both parties precisely consistent with such a theory. Jeff. Davis is afraid of the Southern people, and his efforts are directed to keeping them in ignorance of the true state of feeling at the North, and to goading them to madness by misrepresenting the objects of the war and the character of the Union men. On the other hand, Greeley and his condottors devote themselves to the task of verifying all that Jeff. Davis states. They attempt to repress the Northern peace sentiment; they encourage the rebels by promising that the North will submit if our armies are defeated only once more, and they give the war double horrors by making it a war for the abolition of slavery and the extermination of slaveholders. Thus, whenever the peace feeling at the South begins to gain ground, we find Greeley and his gang blowing Jeff. Davis' bellows furiously, and aiding him to fire the Southern heart and becloud the Southern mind. Every now and then we hear of rebel officers reading such abolition fulminations before their regiments before going into battle, or cheering on their troops by stating that the Northern men will give up after one defeat more. So this despicable game of mutual comfort and assistance has been played by the rebel leaders and the abolitionists since the outbreak of the war. On neither side have the masses of the people had a chance to be heard. Whenever the soldiers of the Union and the rebel armies have met peacefully they have at once fraternized and united in a wish that the fire-eaters on the one side and the abolitionists on the other were hung together, and the fratricidal conflict thus ended. The time will come when this wish will be gratified. When the peace parties at the North and the South are merged into one great party by the re-establishment of the Union, Jeff. Davis and poor Greeley will suffer the same fate. In their lives they are co-laborers, and in death they shall not be divided.

THE PANIC OF HORACE GREELEY.—The Tribune is in a state of terrible trepidation about "the rebels coming North." It says the decisive battle is at hand, and "if Lee can conquer us, so be it." Will Greeley not bring out his nine hundred thousand to confront the rebels before he passes under the Candine fork of the Southern confederacy? Will he not lead the black legion against the foe? Or is he prepared to become a meek and loyal subject of Jeff. Davis, and to eat all he ever said about nigger equality?

But why is Greeley so scared? Lee has not yet crossed the Susquehanna, much less the Delaware and the Hudson. New York is still safe. Why is our philosopher so anxious about his own personal security? It is because he is conscious that he and his radical fellow conspirators have brought disgrace and misfortune upon the country. They originated the war, and then did their utmost to defeat its object, after men and money without stint and the most arbitrary war powers had been conferred upon the administration. Lee McClellan should be successful in restoring the Union, they caused his removal from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and they have filled his place with a man on whose generalship the Tribune now pours contempt. Greeley knows that if Hooker fails in the coming struggle the Tribune and its editor-in-chief will be in extreme danger at the hands of the people, together with the other leaders of the abolition faction, who have brought the republic to the verge of ruin. He is now shivering in his old boots, and is doing his best to reconcile an excited population to the regime of Jeff. Davis. "If he conquer us, so be it." The arch rebel has Greeley's "amen!" beforehand to his expected conquest. Surely it is time enough to fall down and lick the dust when the conqueror treads upon it, instead of anticipating him by swallowing it in advance of his advent. Alas! poor Greeley. We did not think he would have fallen so low.

EFFECT IN NEW YORK OF THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The price of coal is up a dollar a ton in a single day, in consequence of the invasion of Pennsylvania, and it is feared that the price will be soon much higher, as railroad communication with the coal mines may become seriously interrupted, and the mines themselves perhaps be destroyed.

A Hero Fallen.

Another hero has gone to his long home. The country has to mourn the loss of Admiral Foote. Perhaps there was no officer of our navy who held his high rank with more honor than was not one, certainly, who deserved it more than the Christian hero who has just yielded his last breath, universally beloved and regretted. Admiral Foote's patriotism has always been of the most marked character, and nobly and faithfully has he performed every duty assigned to him. He was the first officer in our navy who practically demonstrated that in moral suasion there is great power; he was the first of our officers who made of his ship a temperance vessel; and, more than all, he was one of the first to hurl the vengeance and justice of an outraged Union against a wayward and rebellious band of States.

His every act, both public and private, was marked by that spirit of truth and equity which ennoble a man, while it has the happiest influence on those by whom he is surrounded. In his personal intercourse he was as modest and unassuming as he was brave and heroic in his profession, and we have yet to learn that ever an officer or sailor was heard to utter a word against him. On the Western waters he accomplished some of the most brilliant achievements of the war, and he would undoubtedly have done much more, but, receiving a severe wound in his foot, he was compelled to relinquish a command in which he had rendered the most important services to the government. He was out down in the very prime of life, and at a time when the eyes of the country were turned towards him for the accomplishment of one of the most arduous tasks yet assigned to the commander of a squadron.

His death was caused by his overworking himself in the duties which the Navy Department had imposed upon him. He had not sought the post; but, being ordered to perform certain work, he bent his utmost energies to it, and has fallen in the performance of his duty. His death is none the less glorious because he did not die in battle; and, although perhaps it might have been his desire to have ended his days in fighting for his country, yet he has been taken from us while engaged as arduously as though he stood upon the deck of his own flagship.

Admiral Foote was a most exemplary Christian, living up to his profession of religion with an exactitude quite uncommon; yet he never intruded his religious views upon a promiscuous assemblage or at an unreasonable time. He was eminently a God loving and God fearing man, and as he lived so he died. But our loss is his gain.

THE WATERING PLACE SEASON.—We have heretofore predicted a most brilliant season at the watering places this summer. As we do not claim prophetic ken, nor the gift of second sight, nor that clairvoyant power of which Judge Edmonds thinks so highly, we may as well acknowledge that our prediction was based upon the calculation that the war would last through the summer, and that the immense war expenditures, past, present and future, would enable our shoddy aristocrats to enjoy themselves to the top of their bent. Unfortunately, however, we did not calculate upon much fighting this summer, and the invasion of Lee's army may now spoil our prediction about the watering place season. The rebels have a very large army in Maryland. Hooker has another large army to confront the rebels. But, as the present contest would seem to be one of strategy and maneuvering, no one can predict how it will result. If Hooker's military ability were as great as his own opinion of himself we should be very confident. As it is, each State may soon have to protect itself, and our citizens may be obliged to pack their knapsacks for an active campaign, instead of packing their trunks for the watering places. If Lee should by any chance isolate and capture Washington, breaking up the federal government and taking Mr. Lincoln prisoner, matters would become very serious, and more people than the landlords of the watering place hotels would suffer. In this case, as in many others, however, those persons who have done the most mischief will receive the least harm. The abolitionists down East, who were largely instrumental in causing the war, will be the least affected by the rebel invasion. Very likely, therefore, the watering places in that section of the country will have a glorious season, and be thronged with crowds of gay pleasure seekers, although the people of the Middle States may be fighting bravely in defence of their homes. This is an exceedingly curious world, and the longer we live in it the more of a puzzle it appears.

THE FRIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The alarm of the Pennsylvanians at the invasion of Lee is extraordinary. The population along the Maryland State line are rushing across the Susquehanna in a state of panic, believing they are comparatively safe with that barrier between them and the enemy. But the citizens of Harrisburg and those in its vicinity residing on this side of the Susquehanna are packing up their valuables for flight, and seem to think they will not be secure till they have crossed the Delaware. It is said that the rebels openly proclaim that they will not stop till they reach Philadelphia. We hope, however, that Governor Curtin's draft of 50,000 men will arrest many of the fugitives in their flight. How can Pennsylvanians expect the militia of New Jersey and New York to defend them if they will not defend their own firesides against invasion? Pennsylvania is famous for a vast amount of self-esteem. It calls itself the Keystone State. Let us see how its population will now fight for the arch of the Union, of which Pennsylvania is the binding stone. There is no use in running away; for the fugitives will have to turn round and give battle at last. The people did not thus see when McClellan was in command. Have they no confidence in the present commander of the Army of the Potomac? This is a question that deserves investigation.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S CALL FOR FIFTY THOUSANT MILITIA IN PENNSYLVANIA.—It will be seen, by a telegraphic despatch from Harrisburg, that Governor Curtin has called for the organization of fifty thousand militia in Pennsylvania to defend the State against invasion. We suggested this step yesterday, and it seems strange that it has been delayed so long. Better late, however, than never. These fifty thousand men may yet do immense service, though not available for present use. Last year, however, Curtin had fifty thousand militia on the flank of Lee, which was one of the causes that compelled him to retreat from Maryland. This year the same men seem very tardy in coming forward. What is the reason? Governor Curtin knows, let him tell the truth.

The Striking Contrasts of the War.

If the weather be pleasant this afternoon the Park will be crowded with rich equipages. Driving leisurely along the smooth roads, or sailing in pleasure boats on the beautiful lake, or wandering through the cool shades of the Ramble, or gathered around the grand stand where Dodworth's band discourses most excellent music, our shoddy aristocrats will be found enjoying themselves in state and style. To them war has brought only riches and luxury. Their prancing horses, their elegant carriages, their silks and laces and diamonds, are the results of the war. The breeze, elsewhere laden with the shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying, brings to these wealthy contractors and their families the sweet scents of the flowers, the voluptuous strains of the music and the delicious coolness of the hills and the woods. Probably the Park will never seem more enjoyable nor its throng of visitors more brilliant than on this bright day in June.

But if from this gay scene we turn our mind's eye to the banks of the Susquehanna and the Potomac, we see one of the striking contrasts of this war. There two hundred and fifty thousand Americans are arrayed against each other in fratricidal conflict. Perhaps the great battle of the war is in progress, and, blinded by thick clouds of smoke and deafened by the thunders of cannon and the rattle of musketry, the Union and rebel forces are encountering each other, while dead bodies, fearfully distorted or rudely trampled under foot, and heaps of wounded soldiers, enduring agonies more terrible than death, attest the violence and vindictiveness of the contest. The plains of Maryland and the fair fields of Pennsylvania may even now be reddening with the best blood of the country, and War, that terrific farmer, may be ploughing the earth with cannon shot and sowing it with corpses. If the shock does not come to-day, it cannot be very long delayed. The rebels are ravaging the border counties of Pennsylvania, and pushing on towards the interior of the State. Lee's army is reported to have crossed the Potomac in force, menacing the rear of the national capital. This invasion must be met and resisted, and thousands of lives must be sacrificed and hundreds of happy homes desolated before the invaders can be defeated and destroyed. The terrors of civil war, which have so long appalled the land, are now approaching our very doors. The grim and gory front of battle glares in our very faces. And yet the shoddy aristocrat rolls luxuriously along the pleasant drives of the Park, and bask serenely in the golden sunshine of fortune, undisturbed by the clouds which lower over the people of our neighboring States.

This contrast is by no means new. It has existed ever since the outbreak of the war. It is only stronger and more pertinent now because the rebels have again transferred the scene of operations to the border States, and have again exchanged the devastated fields of Virginia for the overflowing granaries and well stocked farms and thriving towns and villages of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and because an immense rebel army, composed of veterans and led by the ablest general in the rebel service, again threatens Washington with capture and the national government with dispersion. The prospect was scarcely ever so dark; and, while we may hope for the best, it will be but prudent for each State to prepare for the worst. If Washington should be taken or Pennsylvania be overrun, New York and New Jersey will be next invaded, and must be ready to defend their own soil, which is not less sacred than that of any Southern State, and should be no less zealously protected. Our shoddy sybarites may soon have to fight for the possession of the Park in which they now enjoy themselves so delightfully. Many of these "devil's dust" aristocrats are radical abolitionists, and aided in causing this war, which has made them wealthy and the country miserable. Hitherto they have had no desire that the war should cease. Every day that it has been prolonged they have been able to coin more money from the distresses of their fellow citizens, and for this purpose they have assisted in prolonging it. Now, at length, they will perhaps be taught by bitter experience some of the woes which they have prepared for other people; and, if they could all be drafted, equipped in their own shoddy uniforms, fed upon the hard tack and diseased meat they have foisted upon our soldiers, armed with the defective rifles and useless muskets they have sold to the government, and sent to the frontier to be the first targets for the rebel cannon, the country would be greatly benefited by the operation.

THE SIEGE OF FORT HUDSON.—Position of General Banks.—The latest news from New Orleans and Fort Hudson is of grave importance. Our correspondents accompanying the army of investment, under General Banks, supply full and interesting details of the most recent operations against that stronghold. From these it appears that, after a long and furious bombardment of the enemy's works, the commanding general determined on a second assault along their whole line. The attempt was most heroically made, and doubtless would have succeeded if the Union forces had been powerful enough for the exigencies of the occasion. Unfortunately, the immense strength of the rebel works proved too much for the small force which General Banks could bring to the attack, and after a desperate and determined contest, in which our soldiers displayed the greatest heroism, the federal columns were compelled to fall back on their own intrenchments. Thus the second assault on Fort Hudson, like the first, has failed, because troops enough have not been sent to operate against the place.

But, though this second advance has been checked, the defenders of the beleaguered city have gained no advantage over us, but, on the contrary, have suffered severely in killed and wounded. This is no time for us to falter or fall back. Let the government immediately see to it that strong reinforcements be sent to Gen. Banks from the nearest points whence they can be obtained. It is said that a heavy rebel force is concentrating in his rear to attack him and prevent his retreat upon Baton Rouge. This may be very true, as in their great extremity the rebels will lose no chance to redden their falling fortunes. But the fate of Vicksburg is now almost decided, and before long the reduction of that city will release a large portion of Gen. Grant's fine army, which will then be free to operate against Fort Hudson. In such a case the fall of the place will be no longer doubtful. To make the matter doubly secure and certain, Gen. Banks should be immediately strengthened to such an extent