THE INVASION.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

ing through the town the inhabitants, with few exceptions, made the wildest demonstrations of welcome to the rebel invaders. The women were particularly enthusiastic, many of them waving their handkerchiefs from doors and windows, and some rushed to the rebel officers and embraced them. One woman, who is known, made herself particularly conspicuous. She was on horseback, and riding up to Gen. Stuart, waving her hand and bowing her head, said—"I can assure you, General, that the ladies of Rockville are delighted to see you and your command." From one private dwelling a secesh flag was displayed. Rockville has never been noted for its loyalty, but this demonstration, witnessed by our officers, will not be forgotten.

The rebel forces, with their prisoners, continued their march to Brookville, where the latter were paroled. Captain Granger and the other officers and men were compelled to keep up with the mounted rebels the whole distance to Brookville, which was about thirty-five miles by the route taken.

The rebel officers were very much alarmed for fear of being met or overtaken by General Pleasanton's forces. The fear of encountering a force of Union troops is the reason, probably, why the raiders did not destroy the railroad between here and Baltimore, and also why they did not stop to do much damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Baltimore and Frederick, which has since been repaired and is now in good running order.

THE UNION AND REBEL ARMIES PREPARING FOR A GREAT BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1863.

The information received here to-day has completely allayed all apprehension of any obstruction of the railroad between Washington and Baltimore. It is definitely ascertained that the cavalry expedition under J. E. B. Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee and McMahon, which made the raid in this vicinity on Sunday last, has left the neighborhood; and after doing slight damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Sykesville and Marriottsville, hurried northward to join the main body of Lee's army.

The indications are that Lee has recalled his marauders from all the points where they were recently scattered, and is concentrating all his forces to resist the attack of General Meade's army, which is believed to be imminent.

THE ARMY READY FOR DEFENCE OR ATTACK.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1863.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac received to-night, says General Meade's appointment is well received everywhere, and that he is employed in arranging his plans for the future, ably assisted by the chiefs of the various departments who served under the former commanders of this army. Our troops are now in a position to repel an attack, or at once to assume the offensive.

THE CAUSES OF GEN. HOOKER'S REMOVAL.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, June 28, 1863.

We were visited here yesterday by Major General Hooker, accompanied by Brigadier General Warren. The object of the commanding general's ride from Podesville, Monocacy, Frederick, or somewhere thereabouts, was to inquire into the propriety of evacuating the heights. He sent for Colonel Reynolds, our able engineer, and asked him what the object was in holding the heights? The Colonel replied that he had often asked the same question and never got a satisfactory answer. General Hooker then issued an order that the place should be evacuated by seven o'clock next morning. That such guns as could not be taken away should be destroyed and the stores removed. Immediately after he informed General Halleck of what he had done, whereupon he received a despatch in reply countermanding the order, and saying that the fortifications had cost too much to be given up, unless under the most urgent necessity. He considered Harper's Ferry to be the key to the present and future operations of the Army of the Potomac. General Hooker's comment upon this was natural enough, "What is the use in holding on to the key after the door is smashed?" Another order of General Hooker's was treated with the same want of respect by General Halleck. General Hooker felt terribly mortified. While on his way back from here, after a visit of a couple of hours, he received an order from Washington removing him from the command, and placing Major General Meade in his stead.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Major General Meade, now at the head of the Army of the Potomac, was, at the outbreak of the rebellion, engaged in the Topographical corps, employed on the survey of the Northern lakes. He was anxious to be employed in active service, and, it is understood, sought to be placed in command of one of the Michigan volunteer regiments. At this time the military appointments were controlled by Governor Blair, influenced mainly by Senator Chandler, of that State. Captain Meade was represented to have been of Virginia parentage. He was a quiet, unobtrusive, studious gentleman, and was altogether unacceptable to such partisans as Blair and Chandler. Consequently for some months he was kept from active service and confined to the office of the Lake Survey in Detroit. Subsequently he was placed by the President in command of a brigade of volunteers. He is a highly cultivated man, of refined manners and intellectual tastes. But for his conduct in actual service there might have been a question as to his administrative capacity. This has been tried. He has proved himself a most gallant and efficient officer in the field. Those who know him best have the most confidence in him.

IMPORTANT REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Campaign of Lee and What He Intends to Do.

The Plans and Hopes of the Rebels,

&c., &c., &c.

The Campaign of Lee.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 25.]

People in civil life cannot pretend to criticise, in its present stage, a grand campaign such as that now entered upon by our army of Northern Virginia. We do not so much as know its object; and therefore still less can we pronounce on the suitableness of the means. Some of the Confederate newspapers write as if they had expected the cavalry advance into Pennsylvania to have been at once the loose upon a general plundering expedition. But independently of the fact that nothing disorganizes troops and renders them useless like indiscriminate plunder, it is well to recollect that it may be absolutely necessary to the general plan to keep that cavalry force well in hand, so as to cover other movements of the main body. On the great chessboard of war there is a mighty game in progress; and *neither we at home, nor Hooker, the opposite player himself, has yet divined the nature of General Lee's combinations.* It is true that Confederates owe no consideration or forbearance to their enemies. It is true, further, that our generals owe it to their own people to visit a terrible devastation and havoc upon the enemy's country, whenever they have the means in their hands to do so effectually, and on a grand scale. *But this is not yet the case.* Gen. Hooker, with a great army still to be disposed of, and every movement of each command must, doubtless, be calculated with a view to this needful preliminary business. It may be needful even to deceive the enemy as to the ultimate object of the Confederate general, by adopting the very course proposed of—that is, forbearing from plunder now, on the very threshold of the expedition. In order to do the business well and thoroughly the just retaliation (which we demand and the foe expects) must be organized and regulated as deliberately as any other military movement, and it *might be fatal to the whole campaign if Jenkins' cavalry were now permitted to load themselves with plunder, and so, for the sake of the paltry booty of Chambersburg, miss perhaps the splendid prize of Philadelphia or the crushing blow at the enemy's head in Washington.*

These are some of the considerations which should make us all take patiently, for the present, the well-pleased announcements made in Yankee papers about private property being hitherto respected and payment made in Confederate bills. Certainly if the expedition of Gen. Lee were to end so—if, at the very moment when hordes of Yankee brigands are burning and plundering far and wide over our country, not only stealing all they can lay their hands upon, but letting loose bands of negroes with bayonets in one hand and torches in the other, to the work of indiscriminate outrage and devastation, our army in Pennsylvania were to march through the country just as if it were our own; asking permission of Dutch farmers to draw water at their wells; pressing their custom on the smiling storekeepers, and paying them in the best and only kind of money we ever see at home, and should return so, amid the compliments of the Pennsylvanians, and their heartily expressed wish to see us again among them such courteous and liberal gentlemen—in that unheard of and unsupposable case, the whole world would laugh us to scorn; it would be said to amount to an admission that we do indeed feel ourselves to be in unjustifiable rebellion, and have no right to presume to deal with our enemies as they may deal with us. It would be giving up the cause; formally surrendering our people throughout every State so plunge and oppression; inviting a continuance and aggravation of all the evils of invasion, and virtually offering the necks of our ringleaders to the hangman.

This is so horrible to think of that we may safely conclude it is not the intention of the great chieftain to whom so mighty a task has been entrusted by the President, and who has up to this day discharged his task so nobly. His operations for the present we take to be wholly strategical. *He may purposely forbear to arm the hostile populations, and give them warning to run off their herds and flocks, so as to leave the country waste before him,* until, Hooker once well cleared out of his path, he can throw the whole Confederate army into Pennsylvania, wide winged, far stretching, *in one vast combined movement, enveloping Washington on the one side, Harrisburg on the other, and so forward, forward, till our red battle flag reflects itself in the Delaware.*

Even in this latter case—even if General Lee designs to make Pennsylvania the seat of war, and to make the war support the war, we presume that he would not give his troops a general license to pillage. He would probably order each major general to call before him the sheriff of each county on his line of march, and *impose upon each a certain provision—and no small provision—of beeves, horses, clothing, silver and gold, all to be delivered at given points, at given hours,* with the alternative of making the defaulting county ——

[The copy of the *Enquirer* from which we take the above is mutilated, and the conclusion of the article is therefore lost.—ED. HERALD.]

The Rebel Army of Northern Virginia.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 26.]

We are in possession of some facts obtained from a private letter of a late date to a gentleman in Richmond, relative to the operations of our advancing army.

We surprised Milroy and captured nearly his entire force, only excepting those who availed themselves of the example set by their commander, of an ignominious desertion of their comrades in battle.

We captured four thousand seven hundred men, one hundred and nine officers, thirty cannons, two hundred and fifty wagons, four hundred horses, twenty ambulances, and all the public and private baggage, sutler's goods, &c. Not a wheel escaped. Our men deserve all our country can award them.

The people say that Milroy went off in civilian's clothes; he left Winchester the evening before the assault. He who does that as a commander will do anything disgraceful.

The Yankees are in a terrible state of commotion; they cannot imagine what the rebels are about. Stuart has whipped their cavalry every day, and sometimes twice a day, ever since he left Culpepper. He has captured five or six hundred prisoners. Moseby caught Hooker's aid with letters of instructions to their cavalry commander. They showed that Hooker was very much puzzled. Imboden has done millions of dollars worth of damage at Cumberland, Md. He has destroyed all the workshops and machinery, locomotives, cars, &c., there. Every bridge from the Little Capon river, for some distance west of Cumberland is completely destroyed. The immense tunnel is destroyed, and the "great iron bridge" knocked all to pieces; eleven shots from a thirteen-inch rifled gun brought the whole structure—four hundred feet of magnificence—into the water. This is one of the worst blows we have lately given them.

Major White has broken the railroad between Harper's Ferry and the Point of Rocks. He burned one wagon train, but did not get the horses.

Milroy is on the Maryland Heights; he has no communication with any one; and it is probable no one is desirous of having any with him.

Our destruction of railroad property rather outdoes the grand Stoneman raid and the small work of damage on the Central Railroad.

A report reached the city by the Fredericksburg train last evening to the effect that a raid was anticipated at Gordonsville, although nothing was said of such a movement by the passengers direct from Gordonsville on the Central. Possibly some of the citizens may apprehend some such dash on the part of the enemy; but we are quite sure that their fears will never be realized.

No reports, for a wonder, reached us from Winchester, and the public may congratulate itself that through the usual channels (passengers) there were none. The seat of war is now removed some two hundred miles or more beyond the capital, and a "passenger report" travelling that distance would not be likely to contain much of its pristine simplicity and truth.

Returning Thanks.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 44.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND CORPS, June 13, 1863.

The Lieutenant General Commanding asks the men and officers of the corps to unite with him in returning thanks to our heavenly father for the signal success with which He has crowned the valor of this command.

In acknowledgment of divine favor, chaplains will hold religious services in their respective regiments at such times as may be most convenient. With wonderfully small loss—less than three hundred killed, wounded and missing—we have carried strong works defended by an abundance of superior artillery, capturing over three thousand prisoners and large quantities of military stores and supplies. Such a result should strengthen the reliance in the righteousness of our cause, which has inspired every effort of our troops. By command of

Lieutenant General R. S. EWELL.

A. S. PENDLETON, A. A. G.

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, June 28, 1863.

Further Development of General Lee's Plan—Why He is Making to Wide a Circuit in Order to Reach Washington—His Object is not Merely to Capture, but to Retain Possession of the Capital—He Aspires to Play the Part of General Monk and to Effect the Restoration of Constitutional Government, &c.

The facts that have come to light yesterday and to-day in regard to the movements of General Lee's army prove the correctness of the views expressed in the leading editorial article of the HERALD of June 25. Those views afford the elucidation of the problem which has so completely bewildered both General Hooker and the War Department, and in consequence of not comprehending which General Lee, with his whole army, has been able not only to cross the Rappahannock, the Shenandoah, the Bull Run Mountains, the Blue Ridge and the Potomac, but also to invade Pennsylvania and to take possession of a good portion of Maryland, and this, too, without any opposition whatever on the part of Hooker, whose express business it is to fight Lee. The intelligence of the country is still insulted by such assurances as that "Hooker is watching all of Lee's movements;" that "the government has now got the rebel army just where they want them," and that "Hooker is prepared for any emergency." Hooker has watched General Lee's movements to very little purpose. Had any other general been in command of the splendid Army of the Potomac General Lee's army would never have been suffered to cross the Rappahannock, or would have been cut to pieces before it reached the Blue Ridge. If Hooker had been "prepared for the emergency" he would have proved it by making a rapid march up the left bank of the Potomac from Washington to Williamsport. The distance by way of Rockville and Frederick City is only sixty miles. The march could have been made in three days. Then, on arriving at the Potomac, General Lee would have found the heads of his columns at Williamsport, at Falling Waters and at Antietam Ford confronted by the veteran legions of the peninsular campaign. In the face of such opposition he would not have dared to cross, and Hooker would have found himself in the exact position of General McClellan after the battle of Antietam.

The news that I have received to-day confirms the intelligence which I sent to you yesterday, to the effect that the whole of General Lee's army has crossed the Potomac and is now in the undisturbed occupancy of all the territory in Maryland and Pennsylvania between the Potomac on the southwest, Carlisle on the north, and Westminster and Frederick City on the southeast. General Lee himself crossed the river on Thursday morning, June 25, with his whole staff and the train of wagons attached to his headquarters. This wagon train never accompanies him except when moving towards a point which he designs to occupy for a considerable time.

In regard to the strength of his forces, I have the most positive testimony that they were correctly enumerated in my former letters, and amount, as therein stated, to 125,000 troops, with over two hundred pieces of field artillery; and that this force was augmented before General Lee left Culpepper by the arrival there of the first detachments of 20,000 troops from General Bragg's army at Shelbyville, all of whom are now with the rest of the rebel forces in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

To-day both Carlisle and Gettysburg are occupied by strong bodies of rebel troops, and it is reported that General Lee's headquarters are to be, or are already, established at the latter place. Detachments of cavalry are moving northward from Carlisle and eastward from Gettysburg. The trains on the Northern Central Railroad from this city to Harrisburg stopped running last night, and no trains are running to-day. The rebels can have but one object in view, and that is the destruction of the railroads which connect Washington and Baltimore with the North and Harrisburg with the West.

It is in view of these facts alone, and with the map of Maryland and Pennsylvania before the observer, and with the eye fixed upon the territory now in the actual occupancy of the rebels, that the full design of General Lee becomes apparent. If, on leaving Warrenton, about the 15th inst., General Lee had moved immediately on Washington, either by way of Centreville and Fairfax, or by way of Leesburg, Edwards' Ferry and Rockville, or by way of Centreville, Coons' Ford and Sladensburg, he might possibly have defeated Hooker and captured Washington. But could he have held the capital for a single week? Undoubtedly not. The whole North would have been aroused. In ten days 500,000 volunteers would have rushed to Washington, and the rebel general would have been compelled to evacuate his dearly bought prize, after destroying as much of the city as he could.

But General Lee designs more than that. He would save, and not destroy, the city of Washington. He designs the permanent occupation of the national capital. It is for this that he intends not simply to cut, but to substantially destroy, the three great railroads which lead from the whole country to Baltimore, the gateway to Washington—namely, the Pennsylvania Central, the Northern Central and the Philadelphia and Baltimore roads. He is in the corps of Topographical engineers in his army men who are well acquainted with all of these roads, and who know how and where their destruction can be most quickly and effectually accomplished. This work once done, General Lee believes that the Union army will constitute no obstacle to his occupation of the federal capital, at least none that he cannot overcome.

And once in the occupancy of Washington, he proposes to fortify it so strongly on the north and east that he cannot be driven from it. If it should be necessary for him to have more troops than those now with him, he has made arrangements for reinforcements to any extent which can be sent to him. He has taken care to keep open his communication with Richmond by the route over which he has just marched. Besides this, he also holds the shorter line from Richmond to his own estates at Arlington Heights, by way of Fredericksburg, Dumfries, Centreville and Fairfax, of which latter place—only fifteen miles from Washington—his troops are now in possession.

It is whispered by those who know Lee best, that he never was a secessionist at heart; that he has no faith in the Jeff. Davis oligarchy or in the stability of the Southern confederacy; that he loves the old Union and the old constitution, and wishes to see the integrity of the one and the supremacy of the other restored; that in the great revolution through which the country is now passing he aspires to play the part, not of Napoleon or Cromwell, but of General Monk, and to effect the restoration of constitutional government in America!

THE WAR NEWS IN TOWN.

Rumored Removal of Halleck and Recall of McClellan—Great Excitement Among the People—Scene on One of the Jersey Ferryboats—"Little Mac" Receives a Tremendous Reception—Inflammatory Placards in the City, &c.

Madame Rumor had a busy time of it in this city yesterday. From morning till night stories of the most extraordinary character were circulated and believed, as usual, by that numerous class of people who seem never to be tired of being gulled and humbugged. It would be idle to reproduce in print all the silly rumors afloat in the city yesterday; but one of them, owing to the great sensation which it created, should not be omitted. We refer to the rumor which gained the most extensive circulation all over town, to the effect that General Halleck had been removed and General McClellan appointed to the position of General-in-Chief of the Union army.

The announcement containing this report was posted on some of the newspaper bulletins, and even in the Merchants' Exchange in Pine street. As may well be imagined, it caused a profound sensation, though it was generally looked upon as being "news too good to be true."

Whether there was any real foundation or not for the rumor, could not be ascertained by the most diligent inquiries in this city. One of our reporters paid a visit to General McClellan's house in Thirty-first street, and was informed on pretty good authority that the General had not up to that time received any official intelligence regarding his supposed appointment to the position so long occupied by Halleck.

The whole story, perhaps, grew out of the fact that some of the intimate friends of General McClellan had sent him several despatches to his country residence in Orange, N. J., advising him to come on to this city, in order to be in readiness to act promptly in case his services should again be required by the President.

M'CLELLAN AGAIN IN TOWN.

He returned to this city yesterday morning; but whether in obedience to the despatches of his friends, or merely on one of his usual flying visits, it is very difficult, of course, to state with any degree of positiveness. His return, however, was the occasion of a spontaneous ovation which must have surprised him greatly. Whatever the powers that be may think of General McClellan, the demonstration of yesterday indicates pretty clearly the estimate in which the mass of the people hold him.

SCENE ON ONE OF THE JERSEY CITY FERRYBOATS.

About ten o'clock in the morning the New Jersey ferryboat John S. Darcey started on one of her usual trips from Jersey City to the foot of Cortlandt street. The boat was densely crowded with people, who were conversing quite freely on the war, Hooker's removal, General Meade's appointment, the invasion of Pennsylvania and other kindred topics.

"Have you heard the rumor of General Halleck's removal?" asked a gentleman who was conversing with a small group in reference to the rebellion.

"Halleck's removal!" echoed a hundred voices almost simultaneously.

"Yes; Halleck's removal," continued the gentleman; "and, what is more, it is said on good authority that General McClellan has been appointed General-in-Chief again of all the armies of the Union."

The effect of this announcement may be more easily imagined than described. The vessel was almost in an instant the scene of the most intense excitement. The gentleman who had created it immediately became the centre of a crushing crowd of people anxious to learn all about the rumors, and questions were put to him with a rapidity which rendered it utterly out of the question for him to answer more than one in a hundred. All he could do was to repeat, in a somewhat nervous manner, the announcement which he had made to his small knot of friends, that he had "heard, on good authority, that Halleck had undoubtedly been removed and McClellan put in his place by order of the President."

The news went from one end of the little vessel to the other almost with electric speed, and the enthusiasm evoked soon found vent in a series of cheers and hurrahs that actually caused the cabin windows to tremble.

M'CLELLAN ON BOARD.

In the midst of this excitement it was discovered that "Little Mac" himself, the subject of all the cheering and enthusiasm, was on board the vessel in *propria persona.* At such a time nothing could have been imagined more calculated to add to the enthusiasm of the moment. It was all that was needed to set the people enthusiastically wild.

The cheering, which before had been tremendous enough in all reason, swelled higher and higher. Handkerchiefs were waved with ecstatic zeal, hats and caps flew into the air—it is said not a few went into the water—and the clapping of hands knew no bounds, while everybody made a rush to that portion of the vessel where McClellan was supposed to be, trying to screen himself from public view.

The hero of Antietam was in the ladies' cabin, in company with some fair companions. When the excitement began he made several efforts to sink into some secluded corner, but all to no purpose. His fellow passengers were determined to see him, and he was compelled to stand forward and bow in the direction of his fellow citizens as he very heartily bowed upon him. All he could do under the circumstances was simply to bow his acknowledgements, without uttering a syllable.

When the boat neared the foot of Cortlandt street, the cheering was caught up by hundreds of people assembled in the ferry house. "Hurrah for Little Mac," "Three cheers for the Napoleon of America," "McClellan's the boy for the rebs," and such like exclamations were heard in every direction. As soon as the boat was fastened to the dock the people crowded in such formidable numbers around the part of the vessel where McClellan was standing that it seemed doubtful for some moments whether he would get on shore at all. At last, however, the front ranks were induced to give way, and General McClellan, accompanied by his lady companions, with some difficulty succeeded in getting through the excited crowd, who held possession of the front portion of the boat and filled the ferry house all the way out to the street, where another mass had assembled to greet him.

THE PEOPLE WANT TO CARRY HIM IN TRIUMPH.

At this juncture "Little Mac" seemed to feel somewhat the penalty of greatness. He was anxious to escape, but evidently knew not how. No friendly carriage was nigh into which he could glide and disappear from the gaze of his admirers, who seemed as if they were fully prepared to substitute themselves for the much coveted vehicle and quadrupeds by placing him on their shoulders and carrying him triumphantly to his home in Thirty-first street.

This distinguished mark of public favor was only avoided by his own masterly strategy in keeping the ladies as a close, protecting guard about his person, and also by the celerity of his movements, which astonished the people. He managed to reach an omnibus stationed at the corner of West and Cortlandt streets, and by the aid of a discreet police officer, named Darrell, got himself and companions in safety, when the driver, like a sensible fellow, plied the whip vigorously to his horses, and made short time up to Broadway, where the fortunate omnibus disappeared among a crowd of others.

INFLAMMATORY PLACARDS.

During the afternoon a highly inflammatory placard was posted about the city and hung up in conspicuous positions in some of the hotels. As the document will best speak for itself, and as faithful chroniclers of passing events, we feel constrained to give it *verbatim et literatim,* without alteration. It is as follows:—

ATTENTION—MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK.—The people of the North, West and East, who are numbered by millions, and who are firm friends of the administration and government have been for months ardently wishing, hoping, praying and expecting to see some signs of energy and capacity in their rulers, corresponding to the magnitude of the danger that threatens our glorious institutions. They have been disappointed. Being true patriots and idolizing their government, they have believed the President, his Cabinet and our generals were animated with the same burning patriotic desires. They have been astonished at the delay of the draft and the death-like torpor that seems to pervade the administration. They formerly had implicit faith, especially in the patriotism of Secretary Stanton and President Lincoln. The people begin to inquire, to fear, and are perplexed. They suspect you, General Halleck, of imbecility, or something worse. They know that you are the Commander-in-Chief, and hold you responsible. Answer these questions if you can. Two immense armies have been confronting each other for months on the Rappahannock—preparing for a decisive struggle—a struggle which was, perhaps, to decide the fate of a great nation—a mighty empire—to determine whether a free government could sustain itself. Did you do your whole duty upon that momentous occasion? The people say, no, no. "Why in hell" did you not have the troops about Washington within striking distance? Why were you not on the spot to support the brave General Sedgwick and his gallant troops when they carried the fortifications on the heights of Fredericksburg? With the assistance of Heintzelman's army thrown in at the right moment, the whole rebel army could have been completely annihilated and the nation saved from disgrace and humiliation. Instead of this, the rebel army is now invading and desolating the loyal and free States. If you had been equal to your duty and the occasion the troops at Suffolk, Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Baltimore, &c., &c., would have been on board of swift steamers—ready before the battle commenced—to have been concentrated and launched at the enemy like thunderbolts from avenging Heaven. A few more such fatal mistakes as you made on that occasion and our government is lost and will break up in anarchy. This is so. Our nation is in or at another fearful crisis. The audacious General Lee, having faith in your imbecility, has boldly invaded one of our most populous States. What are you doing. The people fear you will do as before, and they call upon Abraham Lincoln, Salmon P. Chase, William H. Seward, Edwin M. Stanton, and ask what are you doing? If you repose supinely as heretofore in your chair of office, and let Lee proceed, you ought to be damned, and you will certainly be damned, and you will be of that class whose sins go to judgment beforehand. The great and free people of the North, East and West will not stand this humbugging any longer! You must conquer Lee or resign! Do you hear this? The people have given you all the guns, ammunition, ships and money that you can use. They expect and require that you will concentrate all the troops within five hundred miles of Lee's army within the next ten days (as you easily can), and plunge them at Lee on a given day, and the work is done. Unless you do this, you and the nation are undone. P. S.—If you had hung Valandigham (as you ought to have done) and sent him to be Governor of the copperheads in the internal regions, you would not have been troubled by the traitorous, cowardly, miserable sneaks and poltroons, who are boring you about him; and who, when they visit Washington should be impressed into the service of the government, which they are endeavoring to overthrow—and all the people would say Amen! ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1863.

The copies which had been posted, or rather were said to have been, did not remain long up, and it is supposed that the police or provost guard had them removed. Certain it is, however, that one of our reporters made a diligent search to discover one posted on the fences after five o'clock, but was unsuccessful. The placard was read with interest; but if its authors supposed that it would occasion any trouble they were very much disappointed. Further than to approve the general tone of the document by cries of "that's true," "bully for you," &c., the people made no demonstration whatever.

For Latest News See Seventh Page.

THREATENED INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Affairs on the Cumberland River Assuming a Serious Aspect.

The Rebels, Fifteen Thousand Strong, About to Enter Kentucky.

The Union Forces Confident of Their Ability to Repel Them,

&c., &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, June 30, 1863.

A special despatch from Central Kentucky says:—

Matters on the Cumberland river wear a threatening aspect.

The rebels are represented to be in force at Albany. They are said to number fifteen thousand men.

The rebels are commanded by Pegram and Marshall, who are preparing to advance into Kentucky from the Walker and Cumberland Gaps.

The advance of the rebel force entered Columbia yesterday.

The character of the rebel movement is not yet fully developed; but those in command of our forces are confident of their ability to repel any attack the enemy are likely to make.

IMPORTANT FROM OHIO.

General Burnside, the City Councils and Citizens of Cincinnati in Conference.

Suspension of Business at Columbus.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE REBELS,

&c., &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, June 30, 1863.

A committee of the City Councils and citizens had an interview with Major General Burnside last night in relation to the defences of the city. The committee adjourned without action, to meet again this morning.

There was a general suspension of business at Columbus yesterday.

A meeting was also held at the State House, which was addressed by Governor Tod, who said that he had information that it was the design of the rebels to enter Ohio within the next month.

A committee of citizens was then appointed to adopt a plan of action and to raise volunteers for home defence.

The Government Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1863.

The government subscription agent reports the sale of five-twenty bonds to-day to the amount of $1,805,000 at the agencies in Boston and Philadelphia. The receipts from the West have been delayed by the non-arrival of the mail. This mode of disposing of the loan has proved so successful—the sales having reached over $140,000,000—that the Secretary of the Treasury will most probably continue for a brief period the sale of the loan through the present popular medium of sub agencies. Should he determine to do so, the announcement will duly be made to-morrow.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, June 30, 1863.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, July 1:—Nos. 128, 129, 130, 130, 131, 132, 33, 134, 135, 136 and 137.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The Forward Movement of Rosecrans' Army.

Brilliant Success of the Union Forces.

The Rebels Driven Back with Great Losses.

Rebel Accounts of the Late Battles at Hoover's and Liberty Gaps.

A PITCHED BATTLE EXPECTED.

SEE MAP ON FIRST PAGE,

&c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, BEECH GROVE, eighteen miles south of Murfreesboro, June 28, 1863.

The military authorities now permit the announcement that the Army of the Cumberland has been engaged in a general forward movement since the 14th instant.

OPERATIONS IN GENERAL M'COOK'S CORPS.

Owing to the unexpected setting in and steady continuance up to the present moment of heavy rain, the plans of the Commander-in-Chief could not be as rapidly executed as expected; but otherwise the movements of the different columns over the several roads leading southward from Murfreesboro progress satisfactorily.

Whenever the rebels advanced bodies have been met by our troops they were vigorously pushed back with severe punishment.

THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK WITH GREAT LOSS.

Colonel Wilder's mounted infantry had a very heavy skirmish at this point on the 24th, in which he drove a superior force of infantry from its position, inflicting a loss, with his Spencer rifle guns, of several hundred killed and wounded, while his own was but between forty and fifty.

The advance of General McCook's corps, Willich's brigade of General Johnson's division, drove two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery, on the same day, in gallant style from a very strong position at Liberty Gap, thirteen miles south of Murfreesboro, losing in the affair some fifty killed and wounded, including Captain Chase, of the Forty-ninth Ohio, and Lieutenant Smiley, of the Fifteenth Ohio, among the former. On the afternoon of the 25th the greater part of Clayburn's division attacked our pickets at the same point.

CONCERTED ACTION.

Willich's and Wilder's brigades, of Johnson's division, and General Carter's brigade, of Davis' division, promptly engaged the enemy in succession, and after an action of about an hour utterly routed them. They left their dead, part of their wounded and a number of prisoners, with the battle flag of the Second Arkansas in our hands.

General Mitchell's cavalry had a spirited engagement on the Shelbyville pike on the 24th, resulting in the rout of the enemy.

OUR LOSSES.

Our loss was about forty-five killed and one hundred wounded, including fourteen officers.

Notwithstanding the great hardships imposed by the sorry condition of the road, the troops are in high spirits and full of eagerness to meet the enemy. The purposes of the enemy have been developed. The indications are that the enemy will not fight this side of Duck river.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MANCHESTER, Tenn., June 28, 1863.

THE ADVANCE OF ROSECRANS' ARMY.

The advance of the Army of the Cumberland has up to the present time been attended with entire success, although the heavy rain that has fallen ever since we started has retarded movements somewhat. The three corps, forming the centre and wings of the army, have for three days been marching southward, driving the enemy out of his strongholds before them. McCook's corps, forming the right wing, has moved on the Murfreesboro and Shelbyville pike. Thomas' corps, forming the centre, has taken the Murfreesboro and Manchester road, running to the east of the other. Crittenden's corps, forming the left wing, made a detour still more to the east, by the Bradyville road, with the cavalry force on our wing. We have covered a front of twenty-five miles, and within the past three days have swept the rebels southward before us, whipping them in a series of skirmishes. Having uncovered the mountain through which the different columns had to debouch, a movement of concentration took place on Beech Grove, at which point McCook's corps, moving across from Liberty Gap, made a junction with the centre corps yesterday morning.

THE CENTRE.

The centre moved to Shelbyville, as Bragg was there concentrating to meet our supposed march on that place. Wilder then pushed on to within a couple of miles of Tullahoma, cutting up the railroad track by the way, and then came back. In the meantime the divisions of Thomas' corps were moving on to this point, Reynolds having the advance. They reached Manchester during the afternoon and evening.

HEADQUARTERS.

Rosecrans also moved his headquarters yesterday to this point. The corps of McCook and Crittenden are within supporting distance, and the cavalry is at work and will be heard from in time.

A glance at the map will show that Manchester is on the Duck river, twelve miles due east of Shelbyville. You will also see that Tullahoma is eighteen miles east by south of Shelbyville, on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad. If the whole army should be pushed forward rapidly to that point it would make a turning movement of the enemy's right flank, grasping his communication in the rear. The present probability is that a battle will be fought at or near Tullahoma. Bragg is hurrying down his troops and his trains from Shelbyville to that point, and a great conflict is hourly imminent.

THE REBELS FLANKED.

The result of this rapid and brilliant march is that we have turned the rebels in two strong lines—first, the line of mountains through Liberty and Hoover's Gaps, and, second, the line of the Duck. The powerful position of Shelbyville is outflanked, and Bragg will be compelled to change front and either fight a battle near Tullahoma, at a disadvantage, or retreat to the line of the Tennessee river.

The General and the army are in the best of spirits.

Since writing the above a despatch has been received from Major General Granger announcing the capture at Shelbyville, at six o'clock last night, of three pieces of artillery and 300 prisoners, among them a score of officers. The Stars and Stripes floated from many windows and housetops. We saved the bridge over Duck river. Bragg had about 30,000 men at Shelbyville. He has gone to Tullahoma.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MANCHESTER, June 29—10 A. M.

RECONNOISSANCE.

Headquarters remained at Manchester during yesterday, waiting till the corps of McCook and Crittenden should come up. Meanwhile two divisions of Thomas' corps were sent out to within five miles of Tullahoma, as a corps of observation, to watch the enemy. Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry was thrown out on the flank and rear of Tullahoma, and last evening found the whole of Wilkins' division, eight miles south of Tullahoma, at Estelle Springs, guarding the retreat of the rebel wagon trains over the Elk river at that point. It is feared, therefore, that Bragg's army is withdrawing from Tullahoma to Chattanooga, and that we shall not be able to get the fight out of him which the men and officers have been so eagerly expecting. He will be prompt to do so from the fact that our movement to the present point has really outflanked Tullahoma. The defences of Tullahoma are only calculated to meet an attack in front and from the Shelbyville side. On the front they have a regular bastion work for eight batteries, and on the west side rifle pits.

WILL BRAGG MAKE A STAND.

On the other hand, there are several considerations that make Gen. Rosecrans still hope that Bragg will make a stand at Tullahoma. If the rebel commander, now under a cloud in consequence of two disastrous retreats, should fall back below the line of the Tennessee, it is almost certain that three-fourths of the Kentucky and Tennessee troops will desert, as they have sworn never to leave this State. If Bragg should withdraw, moreover, there is every probability that his command would be taken from him, part being sent to Johnston and part to Lee. Our only hope is that he will stay and give us battle. If he should retreat, as vigorous a pursuit as the nature of the country allows will be made. Troops have been thrown forward this morning and will harass their flank and rear.

Thus far we have no rebel cavalry on our line of communication. The weather is beautiful to-day, and the troops are in magnificent spirits.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MANCHESTER, Tenn., June 28, 1863.

General Bragg's entire force is roughly estimated at 36,000 men.

THE LOSSES IN THE RECENT BATTLES.

Among the losses in the regular brigade in the fight on Friday are the following:—

Killed.—Sergeant R. Reynolds, Company B, Sixteenth infantry; Corporal Donohue, Sixteenth infantry; private Ferde, Eighteenth infantry, Second battalion.

Wounded.—Captain Thompson, Second battalion, Eighteenth infantry; Lieutenant Schriefein, Company H, Sixteenth United States infantry; Lieutenant Little, Company E, Eighteenth infantry, Second battalion; private Alexander Ord, Second battalion, Eighteenth infantry.

Among the rebel loss is Colonel Gowan, of the Second Arkansas regiment, and Major Claybrook, of Clayburn's staff.

In spite of the badness of the weather our troops are in high spirits and march splendidly.

MANCHESTER, Tenn., June 30, 1863.

The movements of the Army of the Cumberland have resulted in forcing Bragg's army into abandoning its strongly fortified position on the north side of Duck river, and beating a hasty and confused retreat to full bands. Had it not been for the delay of our movements by continuous torrents of rain and wretched roads, Gen. Rosecrans' splendid plan of operations would have been more fully realized, and the enemy's retreat to his base prevented.

Since yesterday the whole of our army has been south of Duck river, well concentrated at this point. It is now advancing upon Tullahoma as rapidly as the wretched condition of the roads permits. It is certain that the enemy are in strong force at Tullahoma; but the question whether they will contest our advance at that point is still unsettled.

Colonel Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry is trying to destroy the Chattanooga Railroad south of Tullahoma.

Mr. W. F. G. Shanks' Letters.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., June 23—Midnight.

ORDERS TO MARCH.

About noon to-day orders were issued to the different commands to hold themselves in readiness to move at short notice. This order created no unusual excitement. We had similar orders several times, but the inactivity had not been broken. Subsequently orders were promulgated requiring the inspectors to see that each regiment was supplied with intrenching tools and the quartermasters and commissaries to draw ten days' rations.

THE FOURTEENTH CORPS.

I have been able to find no one who knows anything of the programme of projected operations. I only know to-night that General Reynolds has the advance of the Fourteenth army corps, and that he moves at four o'clock to-morrow morning on the Manchester road. Colonel Hall's brigade is to form the vanguard. Rousseau's division follows that of General Reynolds, and Negley is in the reserve.

GARRISON OF FORTRESS ROSECRANS.

General Van Cleve's division, of Crittenden's corps, to-day marched from the camp it has occupied for several months and encamped within the works of Fortress Rosecrans. To General Van Cleve the defence of the works is entrusted, and his gallant division will make a noble garrison.

SPECULATIONS.

It will be seen that until we reach the first positions of the enemy (Guy's and Hoover's gaps forming their right and left, with the centre a little retired to Bell Buckle Gap and