The Daily Dispatch.

☞ The DISPATCH is published DAILY, (Sundays excepted). Price for mailing $10 a year, or $6 for six months, or $3 for one month $3—in advance.

☞ The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $4—in advance.

☞ The WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every FRIDAY, and mailed to subscribers at $4 per annum.

MONDAY MORNING.....JUNE 22 1863.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXIV. RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1863. NO. 148.

The Daily Dispatch.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

square 1 day	$1 00	square 6 days	$5 [illegible]
do 2 days	2 00	do 1 week	6 [illegible]
do 3 days	2 50	do 2 weeks	11 [illegible]
do 4 days	3 00	do 3 weeks	15 [illegible]
do 5 days	3 50	do 4 weeks	18 [illegible]

☞ Longer advertisements in proportion.

☞ Advertisements payable in advance, or the value thereof will be charged of the square of Sixty Lines to Pica measure.

REPORTED CAVALRY FIGHT.

Passengers who came to the city on the Central train, on Saturday afternoon, brought a report that General Stuart had had another severe cavalry fight with the Yankees on Thursday or Friday in the neighborhood of Salem, in Fauquier. That there has been an engagement we have no doubt, but the particulars of it, or the locality where it occurred, have not reached us in a definite form.

The first reports stated that the fight commenced on Thursday afternoon, continued until night, and was renewed on Friday morning—that on Thursday we captured about 600 prisoners, but the enemy receiving heavy reinforcements during the night, renewed the attack the next morning, recapturing 400 of the prisoners. Our men were subsequently reinforced and the enemy driven back.

A gentleman who left Winchester on Saturday morning, and arrived here last night, says about 230 prisoners reached that town on Friday night, who were captured in a cavalry fight at Aldie, in Loudoun county, on Thursday. This is perhaps the engagement first reported. The gentleman alluded to did not learn anything with reference to the fight or the loss sustained by us, but was under the impression that it was not considerable.

The number of prisoners captured at Winchester has been over-estimated by our previous accounts. The actual number captured at Winchester and Martinsburg will not exceed 3,000. These are on the way up the Valley, and it is probable the advance reached Staunton last night.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The accounts which we continue to receive in regard to the operations of our army under Gen. Lee are cheering. There is no longer any doubt that the advance of our army has crossed the Potomac, and a portion of it has even penetrated Pennsylvania. We learn from a gentleman who left Martinsburg a few days ago, that on Tuesday last we had one division of infantry at Hagerstown and others in the neighborhood, and that the cavalry commands of Imboden and Jenkins reached Chambersburg on Tuesday night. On Wednesday morning they commenced the destruction of the public property at that place, and removing the stores southward.

Harper's Ferry is said to be invested by a corps of our army. Everything indicates a general forward movement northward.

LATE RELIABLE INTELLIGENCE FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT—VICKSBURG AND PORT HUDSON.

We have at last direct intelligence from beyond the Mississippi, which clears up all the doubts, myths and rumors which have been vexing the public for some weeks past. The information is from a gentleman just from the headquarters of Gen. Kirby Smith, who has official relations with that army. He crossed the Mississippi river at Natchez, on the 12th inst. The intelligence he furnishes is published in the Mobile *Register*, and the first important fact we learn is that Gen. Smith is fully posted as to the situation at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and is directing the forces of his department with a view to second Gen. Johnston on this side the river in the work of raising the siege of those two cities. Gen. Smith's headquarters were at Shreveport, from which point he has easy water communication with the Mississippi, to a point near Vicksburg, by the Red, Black and Tensas rivers. His troops are already at the posts selected for them in carrying on Gen. Smith's great plan, which is to cut off Gen. Grant's supplies. To this end Gen. Walker's division, of Gen. Dick Taylor's army, was already at Young's Point with 7,000 men, and the artillery necessary to command the river so to transports and other wooden vessels. Three thousand men, under Brig-Gen. Green, were on the peninsula opposite to Port Hudson, and in a position, with the aid of Gen. Gardner's batteries, to completely close the river to the enemy's boats.

Marmaduke, of Gen. Price's army, was near Helena, and Gen. Price, with 17,000 men, was on the march for that point, his object being the same, to command the river and cut off Grant's supplies. The great fall in the Mississippi river, 28 feet below high water mark, afforded great facilities to these operations.—The narrowness of the stream forced passing vessels to come within easy range of the shore batteries, while the river had sunk so low that the attacking parties could not be reached by the enemy's gunboats.

The garrison of Port Hudson and Vicksburg are both well provided and in fine spirits—each uneasy about the fate of the other, but entirely confident in their own situation. They have abundant supplies. News has been received from Vicksburg up to Saturday night. Grant's army is undoubtedly suffering for want of water, and suffering more from being obliged to drink the water of the Big Black, which is very unwholesome. Gen. Johnston is in no hurry to move, for this, among other reasons: that he does not like to interfere with the action of the waters. He is in regular communication with the West of the Mississippi, and all things are working to a common end—the starvation of the enemy, the raising the siege, and the capture of as many as possible when he begins to move off.

Louisiana has been abandoned by the enemy, and there are no Yankee troops except about Donaldsonville. Gen. Stonton with 7,000 men is at Franklin, St. Mary's Parish. In their retreat the Yankees carried off mules and destroyed many wagons. But most of the negroes have been recaptured and are being sent back to their owners.

The Red river is free of Yankee vessels. Communication between the east and west banks of the Mississippi at Natchez, and many other places, was constant and uninterrupted. The enemy's gunboats are powerless to prevent it. Ten thousand head of cattle were on their way to this side, and have probably passed by this time.

Gen. Magruder has his eyes fixed on Vicksburg, and is co-operating with his fellow-soldiers nearer the scene of action.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR ROSECRANS.

There is now no doubt that Rosecrans has been heavily reinforced by an addition of nearly if not fully 20,000 men to his army. They arrived in Murfreesboro' on Sunday of last week, and are believed to have come from garrisoned points in Kentucky and from Nashville, at which point it is reported there remains only a force of 5,000. The number of Rosecrans's reinforcements is doubtless correct, as a dispatch says about that number of troops passed down the river to Grant on the 15th. They went from the Dutchman's army, and are now replaced by others.

BRITISH CONSULS.—The Mobile *Evening News* learns that the military authorities of Mobile have received instructions not to recognize the official authority of Mr. Cridland, lately arrived in that city, to exercise the rights, privileges and functions of British Consul at Mobile.

THE LOSS OF THE C. S. STEAMER ATLANTA—THE PARTICULARS.

The loss of the Confederate iron clad steamer Atlanta, (formerly the Fingal) in Wassaw Sound, near Savannah, Ga., last Wednesday, has been published. We condense some interesting particulars of the disaster from the Savannah papers. It appears that the Government has long desired to put the Atlanta into active service, and a few weeks ago Captain Webb was placed in command, who from that date was busily engaged in preparing her for action. Everything being in perfect order and a splendid crew, as to capacity, on board, about daylight Wednesday morning the Atlanta moved forward into Wassaw Sound. When off Wassaw Island she encountered two iron-clad Yankee Monitors, lying close in shore.

The Atlanta fired the first shot at 10 minutes to 5 o'clock, and the second at 5 minutes after 5. The monitors replied, and the engagement was kept up until the Atlanta had fired 4 shots and the monitors 5. The latter lay so close in shore, in shallow water, that our steamer found it impossible, owing to her heavy draft, to get as near as she would. At 5½ o'clock the firing ceased on both sides; at 15 minutes to 6 o'clock small boats were seen to pass from both monitors to the Atlanta, and a wooden gunboat down the sound was signalled to return, which she did. The enemy boarded the Atlanta at 10 minutes to 6, and at 6:30 the Confederate flag, which had floated over her until then, was taken down and the Abolition flag hoisted in its stead. One shot was seen to strike the Atlanta, it is supposed near her stern, and a shell burst on her deck, but with what effect is unknown.

The officers of the C. S. steamer Isondiga—who were in sight and witnessed the entire engagement and surrender—state that the Atlanta appeared to be aground several times during the action. They think she was clearly so when the firing ceased, and perhaps bilged, as her pumps were actively at work, and she appeared soon after the surrender to be careening. Another solution of the affair is that there was treachery among the crew of our vessel. A short time before she went out remarks were made by some of the sailor portion of the men that "if the ship went out it would be worse for her and her officers, as they would find out." Strange to say, the white flag was run up on the Atlanta, then lowered and the Confederate flag hoisted, and again lowered to give place to the United States flag, and is strong evidence that it was not a regular surrender, while it is very suggestive of conflict among her crew.

The officers of the Atlanta were: Commander, Wm. A. Webb; 1st Lieut., J. W. Alexander; 2d Lieut., Alphonso Barbot; 3d Lieut., —— Arledge; Master's Mate, T. L. Wragg; Assistant Surgeons W. J. Freeman and R. R. Gibbs; Lieutenant of Marines, Jas. Thurston; and Midshipmen Williamson and Peters.

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND SUFFOLK.

Advices from Norfolk say that the military authorities there are about to send into our lines all those whose natural protectors are within the said lines. Gen. Viele has issued an order appointing about forty gentlemen of Portsmouth, of known secession principles, as a committee, whose duty it shall be to provide with food, fuel, and clothing, the wives and children of "men who have been seduced into taking up arms against their Government." If these means are not supplied voluntarily, these wives and children will be "billeted upon those who are able to take care of them until such time as their natural protectors, confessing the error of their conduct, shall be allowed by the Government to return to their homes."

A gentleman who was in Suffolk on Thursday reports that the Yankees are rapidly leaving that place, and that they speak of evacuating it entirely and burning it. Two steamers, crowded with troops, left Norfolk on Thursday, and more transports arrived there to carry away other regiments.

CONFEDERATE ISSUES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The State Treasurer of North Carolina advertises that until after the Legislature orders differently, Confederate notes dated prior to April 6, 1863, will not be taken by him in payment of State taxes. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of North Carolina was held on Thursday last. The Directors took no action in reference to the Confederate notes which cease to be fundable on the 1st of August, but will receive and pay them out as usual. The Richmond banks stand solitary and alone so far.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Scotia arrived at New York on Thursday from Europe, with foreign news to the 7th inst. The news is not important. The Confederate steamer Lord Clyde was searched by order of the British Government, but nothing contraband being found on board her she was permitted to sail. The Russians have been defeated near Grochoury by the Polish insurgents. The three Powers have sent an earnest note to Russia, asking for a representative Government, a general amnesty, and an immediate cessation of hostilities in Poland.

SEVERE HAIL STORM.

A severe hail storm passed over Barksdale, about thirteen miles from Danville, Va., on Saturday afternoon. Hail commenced falling about 4½ o'clock, and for half an hour stones as large in some cases as hen's eggs were showered on the earth. One was picked up weighing within a few grains of a pound. It is feared much damage was sustained by the crops in that section.

COMPLIMENT TO A YOUNG OFFICER.—In the fight at Monticello, Ky., the gallant Col. Ashby was wounded painfully, and had to leave the field. He at once requested that Lt. Tucker Randolph should be put in command of his regiment. Capt. Khun was by commission and seniority entitled to the position, and military usage did not admit of his substitution; but Lt. R. was sent to his assistance, and led some brilliant charges that were afterwards made. Lt. R. is a native of this place, and has barely reached his majority; but has earned honorable distinction among those with whom he has served. He is now attached to the staff of Gen. Pegram.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A letter dated Lewisburg, Va., June 16th, contains the following:

Everything is quiet here at present. Our scouts have just returned from an expedition as low down as Cannelton, in Kanawha county. They report three regiments recently mounted. We are looking for another raid."

Hon. Robert L. Caruthers has been nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor of Tennessee by a Convention which assembled at Winchester, in that State, a few days since.

Gov. Bonham makes a call upon South Carolina for five thousand men, for six months, from the first of August.

Peter W. Auten, a prominent merchant of Charleston, S. C., died on the 17th inst.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

DATES TO THE 18TH INSTANT.

THE CONFEDERATES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

OCCUPATION OF CHAMBERSBURG AND SCOTLAND.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT THE NORTH.

Lincoln Calls for 100,000 Men—The Governors of Ohio, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. Call for Militia—Rebel Batteries Silenced—Evacuating Harper's Ferry—Evacuated—Capture of Union Cavalry—Milroy's Report—Account of the Capture of Winchester—Milroy's Official Report—The Panic in Philadelphia—Private Property Respected by the Rebels, &c.

We are indebted to Hon. ROBERT OULD, Commissioner of Exchange, for files of Northern papers of Thursday, the 18th inst., and preceding dates, giving us unbroken files of Northern journals. The third page of the New York *Herald* is emblazoned with a map of Pennsylvania, south of the Susquehannah river, showing the route of the "Rebel Invasion," and the line of the Federal defence. All Pennsylvania is a blaze of excitement, and meetings are held in every city, township, and country precinct, to volunteer to check the advance of the Confederate troops.—Fortifications are being rapidly erected all along the North bank of the Susquehannah, and General McClellan or Gen Franklin has been called for to head the State troops. That our readers may appreciate the rapid growth of the Federal terror and the progress of our army, we give a condensation of the first dispatches, dated the 15th. On that day the intelligence was received that Lee, with an army 90,000 strong, was marching northward and Hooker was marching on to prevent an advance. Lincoln upon the receipt of this intelligence immediately issued a proclamation calling for 100,000 men, for six months service, "to repel the invasion of Maryland, Northern Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio." The following is the proclamation:

Whereas, the armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several of the States are threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into active service, do hereby call into the service of the United States *one hundred thousand militia* from the States following, namely:

From the State of Maryland 10,000.
From the State of Pennsylvania 50,000.
From the State of Ohio 30,000.
From the State of West Virginia 10,000.

To be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and to serve for the period of six months from the date of such muster into said service unless sooner discharged. To be mustered in as infantry, artillery and cavalry, in the proportions which will be made known through the War Department, which Department will also designate the several places of rendezvous. These militia to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service, and such orders as may hereafter be issued. The States aforesaid will be respectively credited under the enrollment act for the militia service rendered under this proclamation.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
Wm. H. Seward, Sec'y of State.

At Harrisburg dispatches stating that the rebel cavalry were at Berryville and Martinsburg, and that "hard fighting was going on," caused great terror, and when, on the 16th, the same rebels were reported at Chambersburg "in great force," the Yankees commenced the removal of the railroad machinery, stock, and stores, from Harrisburg in great haste. On that day, according to the telegram, "great excitement and alarm pervaded the entire country." The dispatches of the 17th increased the great excitement and alarm. The rebels, 6,000 strong, were at Cumberland, Md., and the inhabitants were flying from Harper's Ferry to a place of safety.—Business was suspended at Harrisburg, and the State papers removed from the Capitol. The terror was increased on the same day by a telegram from Milroy that he had been beaten at Winchester and lost 2,000 men. This news caused Governor Curtin, of Pa., to call out 50,000 men to defend the State, and in the proclamation he gets frightened out of his temper and bitterly reproaches Philadelphia for not sending troops when the enemy are already in Chambersburg. He also reproaches the State for "sniffling about the length of service when the exigency exists." The telegrams said "everything looks gloomy, and there is no hope of saving the country south of the Susquehannah."

By this time Gov. Bradford, of Md., had realized the impending danger, and issued a proclamation calling on the people to rally to the defence of "My Maryland." Gov. Smith, of Rhode Island, was awake by this time, too, and called a session of the Legislature of that State for the purpose of raising troops. In Philadelphia, the Mayor, on the 16th, issued an order closing the stores, in order that the occupants may join military organizations to defend the city. In New York that night all the regiments were getting under arms. The Brooklyn bells were rung at midnight, summoning the men to their regiments, which were to leave immediately for Philadelphia. Gov. Andrews, of Mass., tendered Lincoln all the available force of militia from that State. We now give the dispatches of the 16th and 17th, which will be found highly interesting:

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 16—Midnight.—Dispatches received up to this hour from Shippensburg, seven miles this side of Chambersburg, show that the rebels are still at that place in force not exceeding two thousand cavalry, with no infantry.

General Jenkins, who commands the rebel forces, ordered all the stores opened, which was complied with. The merchants were forced to take Confederate money in payment for goods.

To-day the rebels were drawn up in line-of-battle anticipating an attack.

Rebel cavalry to-day occupied Littlestown, eleven miles from Gettysburg; but at last accounts had not advanced beyond that point.

The rebel officers at Chambersburg stated that they were only waiting for infantry to move forward. The authorities are inclined to believe, however, that they will not move further North.

The farmers in the Valley are sending their horses and cattle into the mountains.

The rebels are gathering up all the negroes that can be found.

Private property has been respected.

They burned the railroad bridge across Scotland creek, six miles this side of Chambersburg.

The excitement here is subsiding.

Several citizens of leaving were hooted and groaned at by the crowd at the depot.

The authorities have information, which is not confirmed, however, that the rebels are at Newmarket, Pa., with a force of 20,000 or 25,000.

HARPER'S FERRY INVESTED.

BALTIMORE, June 16, 1863.—Trains did not run to Harper's Ferry to-day. Mails are going beyond Frederick Junction, the road from that point to Harper's Ferry being unprotected. The movement of trains is not deemed prudent. Telegraphic communication with the Ferry is still open, and, as far as ascertained, all is quiet along the line.

Harper's Ferry is invested by rebels on the Virginia side. We have a large force on Maryland Heights, which is strongly fortified—The garrison have an extensive supply of ammunition and can stand a long siege.

Fugitives from Hagerstown report the rebels picketing all the roads and not permitting any one to pass.

The force that passed through were all cavalry, under Jenkins and Imboden, and did not exceed 2,500.

All was quiet at Frederick City up to five o'clock this evening, though the people were greatly excited and hundreds were leaving.

The Baltimore Councils to-day appropriated $400,000 for bounties. Enlistments are going on rapidly. All our military companies have tendered their services to the Governor, and been accepted. The City Guard will go on duty at Fort Marshall to-morrow. All our volunteer companies are meeting to-night and receiving new members. Recruiting parties are also parading the streets.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—NEW HOOKER REVIEW BACK

The *Herald* has the following regarding Hooker's retreat;

It is ascertained that Gen. Hooker's headquarters left the station near Falmouth on the morning of the 14th, and proceeded towards Dumfries, where there was a rest for the night.

At an early hour on Monday morning they proceeded on the road to Fairfax Station, where they probably arrived on Monday night.

Previous to the departure of Gen. Hooker, the 6th corps, which lay on both sides of the river below Fredericksburg, (those on the South side having previously been withdrawn under cover of the darkness, and the pontoon bridges safely landed and conveyed to the rear,) proceeded northward, and reached the vicinity of Dumfries on Sunday night.

Belle Plain and Aquia Creek were evacuated, and all public property has been shipped or otherwise secured. The effects destroyed were such as were not worth removal.

Up to Monday morning our army held the line of the Rappahannock from Banks's Ford to Kelly's Ford, the rear being protected by sufficient troops to hold the enemy at bay should they attempt to cross the river below.

On Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, cannonading was heard in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, thought to be an effort of the rebels to cross in force.

LATER.—It is ascertained that the main portion of the Army of the Potomac has retired from the line of the Rappahannock—a movement rendered necessary by that of the enemy.

The gunboats of the Potomac flotilla were guarding the stores at Aquia Creek on Sunday, but they have since been removed. All the wounded and sick—a large number—have been taken away and transferred to hospitals in the vicinity of Washington.

The exact whereabouts of Gen. Lee is supposed to be near or at Thoroughfare Gap.

THE CAPTURE OF WINCHESTER—ESCAPE OF MILROY—HIS ARRIVAL IN BALTIMORE—OFFICIAL REPORT.

The escape of Milroy is confirmed. He arrived in Baltimore on the 17th. While on his way there he telegraphed the following official report of his escape from Winchester:

HARPER'S FERRY, June 16.—I am in with the greater part of my command.

The fortifications at Winchester were invested by about fifteen thousand rebels and twenty pieces of artillery.

They carried my outer works by storm at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening.

I spiked all my guns on Sunday evening, and left with the whole of my command at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, bringing all the horses of my artillery and wagons, but was interrupted by an overwhelming rebel force, with artillery, four miles this side of Winchester, on the Martinsburg road, and after a desperate fight of two hours I got through.

We were pursued by a large cavalry force, who picked up a number of my weary boys.

I think my loss will not exceed two thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

The Baltimore *American* publishes some particulars of the fight at Winchester derived from a conversation with Milroy. It says:

The only Maryland regiment that suffered severely was the 5th regiment, known as Col. Schley's, who was absent in Baltimore. The enemy turned the guns of the Maryland battery on this regiment, and for a time they were in a very hot position. The number killed and wounded is not known, though but few of them escaped either casualties or capture.—They fought bravely, and it is hoped that a good number of them are prisoners of war.

The 6th Maryland regiment, which was reported to have been cut up and almost destroyed, to the astonishment of every one, came marching into Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon, with their flags flying, arms at rest, and singing "Hail Columbia," with the gallant Col. Howe at their head. It seemed like as if they had risen from the dead, and their return caused great astonishment.

It appears that at the commencement of the assault on Winchester they were entirely cut off, and being surrounded by an immense force surrendered, and were taken back of the works. In the confusion of the assault being made by the rebels they were neither disarmed or placed under guard, and Colonel Howe, knowing the country well, and seeing an opportunity to escape by a side road, formed his men in line, and in the darkness of the evening moved quietly off. They were compelled to take a circuitous road to reach the Ferry, but went on their way rejoicing, with neither an enemy in front nor pursuers in the rear.

The cavalry force of General Milroy consisted of the First New York, Thirtieth Pennsylvania, and two companies of the Third Virginia. General Milroy ordered them to retreat to Romney and Cumberland, and he yesterday received a dispatch announcing their safe arrival at that place.

The outer works at Winchester were carried by the rebels by storm at six o'clock on Sunday evening, and the whole fortifications strongly invested by a force of not less than fifteen thousand men under General Ewell. It became at once a question of ultimate surrender, or to make a bold dash to force their way through the enemy's lines, and a council of war held on Sunday night unanimously advised an evacuation. The large guns and his artillery were all spiked at once, and at 1 o'clock on Monday morning he abandoned everything except his horses, and struck boldly through the enemy's lines. The movement was so rapid that the enemy was taken by surprise, and the night being quite dark, the movement, so far as the troops immediately investing the works were concerned, was accomplished with but little loss.

They were followed by cavalry, and a great many stragglers taken prisoners, but when four miles this side of Winchester, at the junction of the road leading from Berryville to Bunker Hill and Martinsburg, they were intercepted by a strong rebel force, with artillery, and strongly posted in the woods on the road side. Gen. Milroy rallied his men, and made several attempts to storm and capture their batteries, but was driven back.

Daylight was now rapidly approaching, and it was deemed prudent to endeavor again to cut their way through the enemy's lines, which was successfully accomplished, and being without artillery they suffered considerably, especially in prisoners captured, before the enemy gave up the pursuit.

About 12 o'clock on Monday they reached Halltown, and the enemy having abandoned the pursuit, they, after a short rest, marched into Harper's Ferry during the afternoon. The gallant fellows were in a sad condition after so severe a march and fight, but were full of spirit and gratification that they had escaped the clutches of the enemy.

All the stores, ammunition and wagons at Winchester fell into the hands of the enemy, together with all the artillery, not a gun having been saved.

Nearly all the public property and stores were safely gotten away from Winchester. Milroy's train of about two hundred wagons, with horses and some cavalry and infantry, and a considerable number of the Fifth Maryland regiment, all of which crossed the Potomac and came through Hagerstown, Chambersburg, Carlisle and other towns, have reached Harrisburg.

It is supposed by many persons that this train was taken by affrighted persons as being a large rebel force. It is said that the rebel cavalry was close in the rear of it until they reached near Newville, and there stopped, which is their nearest approach to Harrisburg.

The regiments engaged at Martinsburg were the One-hundred-and first New York, Second Maryland, and the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, which ran at the first fire.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA—ENROLLING RECRUITS—SCENES AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AND MAYOR'S OFFICE—DESPERATE EFFORTS TO RAISE A FORCE SUFFICIENT TO REPEL THE REBELS.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of the 18th, gives a description of the excitement caused the day before by the rumors of the rebel advance. The greatest activity in military matters prevailed:

Drums and fifes could be heard in almost any direction, with music of a more expensive character. Large companies of men could be seen marching in every direction, at the tap of the drum, and there appeared to be the greatest enthusiasm pervading the entire community. The recruiting was lively, and large accessions were made to the ranks of the various regiments. In the morning, a company of colored men, under the following officers: Capt. Wm. Babe, 1st Lt. Wm. Elliott, 2d Lt. Thos. Moore, received orders for army equipments and transportation. They left in the afternoon. The 1st regiment Washington Brigade, commanded by Col. Wm. F Small, had 500 names reported in the morning. A battery had also been formed by the sailors at the Navy-Yard, and their guns were shipped yesterday to Harrisburg. The First Ward is also raising a company to be commanded by Capt. Harvey. The 1st regiment of Grey Reserves will probably leave to-day. This regiment is commanded by Col. Chas. Smith.

Col. Wm B. Mann, District Attorney, was very successful; he opened a recruiting station in the morning and by noon his company was full and accepted by Col. Ruff. They left yesterday afternoon for Harrisburg.

At the custom-house the most active preparations were being made. A table for recruiting purposes was placed in the middle of the spacious hall, also on the front portico, and recruits were enrolling with commendible rapidity. The employees and collector of the port, Col. W. B. Thomas, all appeared, in military caps, as though ready at any moment to march. The fine band of music provided for recruiting purposes returned occasionally throughout the day with persons anxious to enroll themselves for the defence of their country.

At the Mayor's office a similar sight presented itself. There was one company of men belonging to the police department, composed of one hundred, that were ready for marching orders early in the day; they expect to leave the depot of the Reading railroad this morning. This company will be commanded by Captain Spear, Lieuts. Lievier and Jos. Patton.

The Keystone Artillery were ready, so far as numbers are concerned, yesterday morning, and designed leaving for Harrisburg in the evening. The Germantown Home Guard, under Captain Marks J. Biddle, were more than full yesterday morning, and left yesterday for the scene of action. A company, composed of employees belonging to the United States Mint, was accepted yesterday morning.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That any of the employees of the Trust who shall respond to the call of the Governor for soldiers, will be allowed $1 per day, to be paid to their families or order, provided their services will not be required longer than one month, and their places will be reserved for them upon their return; and if absent in service for a longer period they will be allowed half that pay for an additional period not exceeding five months.

Resolved, That the superintendent of distribution be requested to suspend out-door work, in order to enable the employees in that branch of employment to respond to the call of the Governor in defence of the capital of the Commonwealth.

Perhaps there is no more stirring recruiting rendezvous in the city than is to be found in the marble structure on Chesnut street, above 4th, known as the Custom House. A strange contrast do the uniformed volunteers, reclining upon the steps, the flaming placards posted upon the corinthian columns, and the recruiting handbills adorning the walls, present to the peaceful avocations which are usually transacted within the marble walls. Recruiting officers are in attendance upon the outside and inside of the building. Blue jacketed sons of Uncle Sam blockade the entrance to the interior, and if a citizen steps within the precincts formerly dedicated to the reception of revenue duties and tariffs, he is instantly taken in charge by a file of sergeants, while the superior advantages of their respective companies are glowingly portrayed to the astonished civilian. The pursuits of the employees of the Custom House have been wonderfully changed within the past two or three days. Instead of the office coat and the long pen-handle projecting from the clustering hair which covers the ears of busy clerks, the bright blue uniforms of the United States volunteer forces are everywhere to be seen. The entries in the receipt books are neglected to give place to the handling of the sword and the manual of the rifle drill.

The Collector of the Port, Wm. B Thomas, who has been so energetically engaged in perfecting the military organization of several regiments of civilians and Government employees, has full charge of the troops mustered in from the Custom-House attaches and from the recruits enrolled at the recruiting stations under the direction of that institution. He has made arrangements for the transportation of his regiment to Harrisburg to-day, and they are expected to leave this morning, fully eighteen hundred if not two thousand strong. The regiment was first started among the employees of the Custom-House. About two hundred and forty hands are connected with that building in the different departments, and out of these one hundred have signified their willingness to leave the city for State defence—Leave of absence has been procured from the Secretary of the Treasury, and he has commanded the men to march as soon as possible to the scene of strife. Three companies from Montgomery county are expected to join this regiment, and the volunteers from Reading will most probably be incorporated with the command of Col. Thomas. By applying at the Custom House every information will be afforded to persons desirous of attaching themselves to the regiment, and a bounty of ten dollars will be paid to each recruit, in addition to a complete and perfect outfit, uniform, clothing, and equipments.

Seven companies of the Second Regiment Blue Reserves, in full ranks and equipped, will leave this morning for Harrisburg, under command of Lieut. Col. N. H. Graham. The remaining companies, under command of Col. W. W. Taylor, will follow in the evening.—This is among the first regiments that have responded to the call.

THE FEELING IN NEW YORK—THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ON ITS WAY TO PENNSYLVANIA

A letter from New York, dated the 17th inst, gives the following account of the feeling in that city on that day. Everybody will be gratified to see that the famous Seventh regiment is about to take a hand. It is to be hoped that they will make the acquaintance of one of the "ragged regiments" of the Stonewall brigade:

There is a much more confident feeling visible on all hands to-day, in regard to the rebel invasion, owing partly to the re-assuring character of the *Inquirer's* dispatches from the border, but mainly to the efficient measures that have been taken to beat back the rebels if their advance is persisted in. The course pursued by the several loyal Governors in reference to the crisis seems to be indicative of a unity of purpose, which is, under all circumstances, the best guaranty of efficient action. Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, and Gov. Seymour, have done well. They have shown the rebel leaders that when it comes to a Northern invasion Democrats and Republicans occupy one and the same platform, and know no difference of opinion. Recent events raising some doubts, in many minds, on that point, after all it may be the advantage of the enemy to Chambersburg even may prove an advantage to us, if it has served to remove those doubts.

The Seventh Regiment left for Harrisburg this morning, and will probably reach their destination before this is in type. On passing down Broadway they were loudly cheered.

About three hundred of the Twenty first New Jersey Regiment, who came home on furlough from Trenton, on Monday, received orders this afternoon to report at headquarters. They left for their destination at 3 o'clock.

The Brooklyn regiments are rapidly recruiting. One of them is nearly full, and expects to leave to-morrow. Others, if need be, will immediately follow.

Governor Seymour and General Sprague will be in New York to-night. A conference will be held with Major General Sanford and the brigade Generals at the St. Nicholas Hotel at ten o'clock this evening. The Governor says, if need be, he will stay here to superintend the forwarding of the troops himself. He says when a sister State is in danger red tape must not be permitted to stand in the way.

Brigadier-Generals Hall and Yates, of the 2d and 3d Brigades of the State Militia, have been ordered to report at Harrisburg with their commands. They will leave to-morrow. Being unable to obtain uniforms and clothing, or arms, for some of the regiments, from the United States authorities, Gov. Seymour has directed that they be drawn from the State, and requisitions are now being filled so as to enable all the regiments in this city to leave for Harrisburg to-morrow. The 8th regiment will leave this evening. Gov. Seymour arrived in this city this evening, to confer with and assist the military in a prompt movement to aid Pennsylvania.

The military regiments throughout the State are being rapidly organized. There will be no necessity of a draft to fill them.

The *Herald* of the 18th reports the retreat of the rebels from Chambersburg; but says they are in strong force at Williamsport and Cumberland. The Confederates also occupy South Mountain.

Five hundred Union cavalry had been captured near Greencastle.

Harper's Ferry has been evacuated, but Maryland Heights, strongly fortified, are still held by the Yankees.

The rebel force which occupied Chambersburg did not number more than 2,500, but there is a force of 7,000 or 8,000 at Williamsport.

Hooker's Grand Army, on the 15th, was on or near the old Bull Run battle-field.

The object of the rebel raid in Pennsylvania is thought to be the tapping of the great Central Railroad, running from Harrisburg to Lancaster.

The refugees represent that the rebel attack at Martinsburg was by a force of four thousand mounted riflemen—a detachment from the main body of the rebel cavalry, which numbers from twelve to fifteen thousand.

Gen. Milroy held this force at bay with but five hundred men until the Government stores and wagons, which were the main object of the attack, could be got heavily loaded. They succeeded in escaping all pursuit, and are safe in camp here.

Harrisburg, June 17.—The aspect of affairs, so far as can be judged by the reports from the border, seem to be this:

The rebel force occupy Hagerstown and such other points as leave them free to operate either against Harrisburg or Baltimore.

Apprehensions are entertained by the people of Altoona and other points on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that the rebels will strike for the West, and then go back to their own soil by way of Pittsburg and Wheeling.

The fortifications constructed on the hills opposite Harrisburg are considered sufficient protection for the city, and an offensive movement on our part is not unlikely.

The panic is over here, and the people are disposed to underrate the danger of the line of the Shenandoah becoming the seat of war, though there is high authority for stating that such an attempt may be made by Gen. Lee.

A Batch of the Latest Dispatches

We give the following batch of the latest dispatches received in Philadelphia and New York on the 18th inst:

Baltimore, June 17.—The excitement here to night is again increasing under renewed rumors of rebel invasion. All the Union Leagues in Baltimore are assembled in specially called meetings to-night, and are publicly called to assemble at their several lodges to-morrow night to prepare for any emergency and take precautionary measures towards repelling invasion. Twenty thousand of them, real "bone and sinew," will be ready for action, thoroughly armed, if their services be required.

Trains from Harrisburg and Westminster arrived safely to-night, also the Frederick train. Many refugees arrived in them, flying from apprehended danger. There is no doubt now of Hagerstown being occupied by a small force of rebels. The Union citizens of Baltimore are working with determined energy.

Baltimore, June 17.—*Noon.*—Just as the mail is about closing we learn from an undoubted source that our forces have evacuated Harper's Ferry, and that we hold Maryland Heights, which is strongly fortified and capable of standing a siege against vastly superior numbers.

Baltimore, June 17.—*Midnight.*—The dispatches from Hagerstown are very unreliable.

Trains arrived here this evening from Westminster, bringing also a report that there were no rebels in that section of the country. The excitement along the line towards Harrisburg was abating.

The passengers say that the rebels are still at Chambersburg, and told the people they intended to stay there.

Passengers from Frederick represent that only a few rebel pickets were at Hagerstown, though rumors were prevalent that an infantry force was coming across from the direction of Shepherdstown.

Shippensburg, June 17.—A gentleman, direct from Chambersburg reports that the rebels left that place this afternoon, having first set fire to the warehouse of Oaks & Linn.—The fire was afterwards subdued by the citizens. They retreated, it is supposed, towards Hagerstown.

The telegraphic operator is now at Chambersburg and communication has been re-established.

Washington, June 17.—The official telegram from Gen. Tyler, at Harper's Ferry, says the enemy has an infantry and artillery force of from 7,000 to 8,000 at Williamsport, while the cavalry is running into Pennsylvania.

Gen Kelly telegraphs from New Creek that the rebel General Imboden is before Cumberland, Md., with two regiments of cavalry and a battery.

The Baltimore *Clipper*, of the evening of the 17th, has the following, showing that Harper's Ferry was reoccupied after being evacuated:

Intelligence has been received from Gen. Tyler that the rebel forces which had invested Harper's Ferry yesterday made an attack upon that place, attempting to surprise Gen. Tyler. The latter, after resisting the attack, retired across the river, with his force to Maryland Heights, and immediately commenced shelling the enemy, which was kept up with such vigor that they were compelled very speedily to evacuate the place, and Gen. Tyler again crossed over and reoccupied his former station.

We have no intelligence as to the particulars of the fighting further than that above, the telegraph operator having retired to Sandy Hook Station, about a mile this side of the Ferry. The rebels retreated towards Williamsport, at which place they stopped to obtain food and horses. They had torn up the track of the railroad in their flight and done some damage to the canal, having attempted to destroy the aqueduct, but to what extent is not yet known. It is supposed at Harper's Ferry that it is the intention of the rebels to return and reunite with Gen. Lee's army; but of course this is mere assumption, and they may continue on the Maryland side and co operate with the body which had entered Pennsylvania.

The gallant General Milroy and his staff arrived here last night, and has been ordered to an important command elsewhere.

The train went out to Harper's Ferry to-day, and travel is consequently resumed between this city and that place.

VOLUNTEERING IN NEW YORK AND NE