National Republican.

THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) by W. A. Newman & Co., and is furnished to all subscribers (by carriers), at 50 cents per week.

Mail subscribers, $5.00 per annum; $2 for six months, and $1 for three months, invariably in advance.

Single copies, 2 cents.

# Daily National Republican.

VOL. III. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1863. NO. 182.

National Republican.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One square, three days
One square, five days
One square, six days
Every other day advertisements, 33½ per cent. additional.
Once a week advertisements charged as new for each insertion.
Six lines or less constitute a square.
Advertisements should be handed in by 12 o'clock m.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SITTING AS THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR SAID DISTRICT.

United States vs. Part of Lot No. 3, Lot No. 4, Part of Lot No. 4, Square 484, in the city of Washington, D. C.

Whereas, part of lot number two (2) in square number four hundred and sixty-four (464), being the west fifty feet four inches front of said lot by the depth of said lot, fifty feet, in square number two hundred and eighty-four, and that part of lot number four, in square number two hundred and eighty-four, being the east nineteen feet eighteen inches front of said lot by the depth of the same, as the same are known, marked, and designated on the ground plats and plans of the city and county of Washington and District of Columbia, recorded in the Land Records of said District, together with all the improvements, buildings, rights, privileges, appurtenances, and other hereditaments to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and all the right, title, and interest of Daniel Retcliff and Mary E. Ratcliff therein, has been seized by the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, by virtue of an act of Congress, approved on the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish Treason and Rebellion, to seize and confiscate the Property of Rebels, and for other purposes," and whereas the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia did, on the sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1863, file a Libel of Information in this Court, praying the condemnation of said property and real estate, under the act aforesaid, and that process of monition issue against the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, warning them at some early day to appear and answer said information:

It is, therefore, on this 16th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred sixty-three, ORDERED that notice be given to the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, to appear and answer this information on the first Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why said property and real estate, and the right, title and interest therein of the said Daniel Ratcliff and Mary E. Ratcliff should not be condemned and sold according to law; and that notice be given by posting a copy of this order upon the front door of the Court House of the District of Columbia, and by publication in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN twice a week previous to said first Monday of July next, A. D. 1863, the first publication to be on or before the first day of June next.

By order of the Court, 16th May, 1863.

Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
Copy—Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
may 26—law1w July 4

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SITTING AS THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR SAID DISTRICT.

United States vs. Part of Lot No. 7, Square 456, in the city of Washington.

Whereas that part of lot numbered seven (7), in square numbered four hundred and fifty-six (456), described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of said lot, and running east forty-four (44) feet, eleven and one-quarter (11¼) inches; thence north ninety-nine feet, eight and one-half (99½) inches to the east line of said lot; thence south forty-four (44) feet, eleven and one-quarter (11¼) inches; thence south ninety-nine (99) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches to the place of beginning, as the same is known, marked and designated on the ground plats and plans of the city and county of Washington and District of Columbia, recorded in the land records of said District, together with all the improvements, buildings, rights, privileges, appurtenances, and other hereditaments to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and all the right, title, and interest of James J. Waring therein has been seized by the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, by virtue of an act of Congress, approved on the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish Treason and Rebellion, to seize and confiscate the Property of Rebels, and for other purposes," and whereas the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia did, on the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1863, file a Libel of Information in this Court, praying the condemnation of said property and real estate, under the act aforesaid, and that process of monition issue against the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, warning them at some early day to appear and answer said information:

It is, therefore, on this 16th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred sixty-three, ORDERED that notice be given to the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, to appear and answer this information on the first Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why said property and real estate, and the right, title and interest therein of the said James J. Waring should not be condemned and sold according to law; and that notice be given by posting a copy of this order upon the front door of the Court House of the District of Columbia, and by publication in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, twice a week previous to said first Monday of July next, A. D. 1863, the first publication to be on or before the first day of June next.

By order of the Court, 16th May, 1863.

Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
Copy—Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
may 26—law1w July 4

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SITTING AS THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR SAID DISTRICT.

United States vs. Subdivisions A and C, and part of Subdivision No. 5, Square No. 260, Buildings, Tenements, &c., in the city of Washington, D. C.

Whereas, Subdivision A and Subdivision C, and that part of Lot or Subdivision numbered five (5) described as follows: Beginning at the Northeast corner of said Lot, and running thence West forty-five (45) feet; thence South forty-five (45) feet, thence East twenty-five (25) feet, thence North forty-five (45) feet to the beginning; all in Square numbered two hundred and eighty-five (280), as the same are known, marked and designated on the ground plats and plans of the city and county of Washington, District of Columbia, and recorded in the land records of said District, together with all the improvements, buildings, rights, privileges, appurtenances, and other hereditaments to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and all the right, title, interest, and estate of WM. SHIELDS therein have been seized by the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, by virtue of an act of Congress, approved on the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An Act to suppress Insurrection, to punish Treason and Rebellion, to seize and confiscate the Property of Rebels, and for other purposes," and whereas the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia did, on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1863, file a Libel of Information in this Court, praying the condemnation of said property and real estate, under the act aforesaid, and that process of monition issue against the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, warning them at some early day to appear and answer said information:

It is therefore, on this 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred sixty-three, ORDERED that notice be given to the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, to appear and answer this information on the first Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why said property and real estate, and the right, title and interest therein of the said William Shields should not be condemned and sold according to law; and that notice be given by posting a copy of this order upon the front door of the Court House of the District of Columbia, and by publication in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, twice a week previous to said first Monday of July, A. D. 1863, the first publication to be on or before the first day of June next.

By order of the Court.

Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
Copy—test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
may 26—law1w July 4

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SITTING AS THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR SAID DISTRICT.

United States vs. Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Square No. 406, in the city of Washington.

Whereas, lots number one, two, three, four, six and seven, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7,) in square number four hundred and ninety (490) as the same are marked and designated on the ground plats and plans of the city and county of Washington, and District of Columbia, recorded in the Land Records of said District, together with all the improvements, buildings, rights, privileges, appurtenances, and other hereditaments to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and all the right, title, and interest of Samuel Lee, therein has been seized by the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, by virtue of an act of Congress, approved on the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and whereas, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia did, on the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1863, file a libel of information in this court, praying the condemnation of said property and real estate, under the act aforesaid, and that process of monition issue against the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, warning them at some early day to appear and answer said information:

It is, therefore, on this sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred sixty-three, ORDERED that notice be given to the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, to appear and answer this information on the first Monday of August next, and show cause, if any they have, why said property and real estate, and the right, title and interest therein of the said Henry B. Tyler should not be condemned and sold according to law; and that notice be given by posting a copy of this order upon the front door of the Court House of the District of Columbia, and by publication in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN twice a week previous to said first Monday of August, the first publication to be on or before the first Monday of July next.

By order of the Court.

Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
Copy—Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
jo29—law3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Mary Frances Stearns, late of Washington city, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of June, 1863.

WILLIAM A. STEARNS, Administrator.
jo30—law3w*

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Corner 15 and 23d streets, Washington, D. C., April 16, 1863.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS, and CORN, for the use of this Depot, to be delivered at the Railroad Depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn and Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay and Straw, and upwards, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract. S. L. BROWN,
Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.
ap 17—3m

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD AND COAL

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 8th day of July, for furnishing for the use of this Department—

450 tons (2,240 lbs. to the ton) of the best White Ash Coal, furnace size,
50 tons Red Ash, same size, and
250 cords best seasoned Oak Wood.

Parties will be at liberty to bid for the Wood and Coal together, or for either one separately, and their bids will be considered accordingly.

Satisfactory arrangements must be made to secure to the Government full weight and measure.

The Wood is to be cut and measured upon the premises, and one-half is to be sawed into three pieces and the other half into two, and all to be piled away in the cellar.

The Coal to be stowed away in the vaults, which are very accessible.

No bids will be entertained unless satisfactory evidence can be furnished of the reliability and loyalty of the parties.

Samples of Coal, such as is desired, can be seen by calling upon the Superintendent.

Payments will be made promptly after the delivery of the fuel.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Wood and Coal."

CARL R. HALLOWELL,
Disbursing Clerk Post Office Department.
je24-d5d

PROPOSALS FOR CASES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, June 23d, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m. on FRIDAY, the 3d day of July next, for furnishing and constructing the cases for models in the north saloon of the Patent Office building, including all materials and workmanship, except the iron pilasters of the lower tier of cases, the stairway and the railings. These will be furnished by the Government, but it will devolve upon the contractor to put them up.

These cases will be similar in form and construction to those of the saloon of the West Wing, but the lumber must be of the best quality, well seasoned, and free from knots and shakes; and the work must be done in the best and most workmanlike manner.

The contractor will be required to furnish the brass hinges, and to fit them in; also, to furnish locks like those of the present cases, subject to the direction, as it regards the keys, of the Commissioner of Patents.

The whole work to be finished throughout, with four coats of paint, composed of the best pure lead ground in oil. The glass must be equal in every respect to that of the cases in the West Saloon, and must be well bedded and bradded, and left clean and whole on the completion of the contract.

The plans may be seen at the office of the Architect of the United States Capitol Extension, on East Capitol Square, every day, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if it considers it to the interest of the Government to do so. All bids must be addressed to "The Department of the Interior," and indorsed "Proposals for Cases for the U. S. Patent Office." The said bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M. on the aforesaid 3d day of July, in the presence of such of the bidders as may see proper to attend.

jo23-d3t

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, June 26, 1863.—WRITTEN PROPOSALS will be received at this office for five days from date, for furnishing the following-described hewn timber, for the use of this Department:

One hundred and seventy (170) logs of good sound oak timber, thirty (30) feet long, sixteen (16) inches diameter, hewn on two opposite sides, to measure twelve (12) inches through, and to be cut from standing timber designated by me on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, or Loudoun and Hampshire railroad, near Vienna or Burke's station, and to be delivered near the railroad previous to August 1, 1863.

A guarantee from two responsible parties must accompany the bid, and bonds from the successful bidder and his guarantors to the amount of one thousand dollars each will be required.

An oath of allegiance must be inclosed in each proposition.

The right is reserved by the Chief Quartermaster to increase the quantity if required.

ELIAS M. GREEN,
Lieutenant Colonel Chief Quartermaster,
je27—4t Department of Washington.

MADAME S. FANARGER, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, No. 330 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. Four rooms, two flights up. jo 25—

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SITTING AS THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR SAID DISTRICT.

United States vs. Lot numbered Six (6) in Square No. 456, in the city of Washington, D. C.

Whereas, lot number Six (6) in square number three hundred and sixty-six (366), as the same is known, marked, and designated on the ground plats and plans of the city and county of Washington and District of Columbia, recorded in the Land Records of said District, together with all the improvements, buildings, rights, privileges, appurtenances, and other hereditaments to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and all the right, title, and interest of Edward M. Clarke therein has been seized by the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, by virtue of an act of Congress, approved on the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and whereas, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia did, on the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1863, file a libel of information in this court, praying the condemnation of said property and real estate, under the act aforesaid, and that process of monition issue against the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, warning them at some early day to appear and answer said information:

It is, therefore, on this sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred sixty-three, ORDERED that notice be given to the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, to appear and answer this information on the first Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why said property and real estate, and the right, title and interest therein of the said Edward M. Clarke should not be condemned and sold according to law; and that notice be given by posting a copy of this order upon the front door of the Court House of the District of Columbia, and by publication in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN twice a week previous to said first Monday of July next, A. D. 1863, the first publication to be on or before the first day of June next.

By order of the Court, 13th May, 1863.

Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
Copy—Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
may 26—law1w July 4

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SITTING AS THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR SAID DISTRICT.

United States vs. Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Square No. 500, in the city of Washington.

Whereas, lots number one, two, three, four, six and seven, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7,) in square number five hundred and ninety (590) as the same are marked and designated on the ground plats and plans of the city and county of Washington, and District of Columbia, recorded in the Land Records of said District, together with all the improvements, buildings, rights, privileges, appurtenances, and other hereditaments to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and all the right, title, and interest of Samuel Lee, therein has been seized by the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, by virtue of an act of Congress, approved on the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and whereas, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia did, on the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1863, file a libel of information in this court, praying the condemnation of said property and real estate, under the act aforesaid, and that process of monition issue against the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, warning them at some early day to appear and answer said information:

It is, therefore, on this sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred sixty-three, ORDERED that notice be given to the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, to appear and answer this information on the first Monday of August next, and show cause, if any they have, why said property and real estate, and the right, title and interest therein of the said Henry B. Tyler should not be condemned and sold according to law; and that notice be given by posting a copy of this order upon the front door of the Court House of the District of Columbia, and by publication in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN twice a week previous to said first Monday of August, the first publication to be on or before the first Monday of July next.

By order of the Court.

Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
Copy—Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
jo29—law3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Mary Frances Stearns, late of Washington city, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of June, 1863.

WILLIAM A. STEARNS, Administrator.
jo30—law3w*

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS entitled to Pensions, Bounty, &c., will save much expense and trouble, and get their Claims settled much sooner, by calling on the undersigned and having their claims prepared here at Washington before they go home.

H. C. SPALDING, Attorney,
336 D street, near Tenth st.,
Washington, D. C.
jo30—1m

## THE REBEL INVASION

### They are Within Seven Miles of Baltimore.

### The Pikesville Arsenal in Their Possession.

We copy from the Baltimore *American* the following interesting details of the rebel raid in Maryland and Pennsylvania:

**Fight Near Westminster.**

Considerable excitement prevailed last evening in the central part of the city, in consequence of a report, which was widely circulated, to the effect that a considerable body of rebel cavalry had appeared at Westminster, and upon observing a force of the 1st Delaware cavalry there, vigorously attacked and drove them within seven miles of this city. Upon inquiry, the following statement was obtained from some of the latter who succeeded in making their escape, and are now at the Fountain Hotel. Amongst these are Lieuts. Wm. J. Reedy and Geo. Lindsley, who reached here shortly before 7 o'clock.

About the hour of 4 in the afternoon, the Federal scouts reported a rebel force advancing on Westminster, whereupon the Federals, consisting of a part of the First regiment of Delaware cavalry, were immediately placed in position, when in the course of a half hour the enemy was observed advancing rapidly in two different directions. Soon as they were within musket-shot the Union force made a bold charge and drove them back to the distance of nearly a mile. A portion of the Delaware cavalry, however, became detached from the main body, perceiving which, the enemy made a desperate charge and compelled them to retreat.

The pursuit was followed on the Hookstown road to within seven miles of the city, when the enemy halted and then galloped up the road. What has been the fate of the balance of the command, numbering about one hundred, is not known. Some of them are known to have been killed or wounded, and the balance made prisoners. Lieut. Reed states that he had two horses shot from under him, and attributes his escape to mounting the animal of a brother soldier who was shot dead by his side.

Of one hundred and ten men belonging to the Delaware command, which participated in the fight, but seven had reported themselves last night. One of the captains was seen to fall from his horse near the Pikesville Arsenal, and it was supposed he was killed. The rebels, upon charging the Federals, raised the cry of "Gilmore!!" "Go in, Harry Gilmore!!" from which it is supposed that the enemy was led by Capt. Harry Gilmore, late a resident of this city. It will be recollected that Gilmore was captured on the Reistertown road during the first rebel raid in the State, and after a very brief interval turned loose. It was reported that the force had possession of the Pikesville Arsenal, which is, however, an empty building.

**The People Called to Arms.**

At eleven o'clock last night our city was thrown into great excitement by the sounding of the signal by the fire bells agreed upon by Gen. Schenck, to call the Union Leagues to arms for the defence of the barricades. The signal corps stationed on the different roads had fired rockets, announcing the approach of a rebel cavalry force on the Reistertown road. Through some parts of the city the cry "To Arms! To Arms!" was sounded, and men with muskets in their hands were seen running to and fro, and rapidly assembling at the points of rendezvous.

In a half hour several thousands were in arms and the headquarters of Gen. Schenck was surrounded by bristling bayonets. All soon became quiet in the city, and considerable enthusiasm but no panic prevailed.

Up to the time we go to press, however, no enemy had appeared, and the alarm is presumed to have been occasioned by the near approach of a company of rebel cavalry who were in the vicinity of the Pikesville arsenal.

The number of our citizens at the barricades last night was estimated at from five to seven thousand. All the military in the city were also called out, and were under arms all night.

**The Rebels at York.**

We learn that the rebels were in full occupation of the borough of York yesterday, and it was estimated that the whole force in that country was not less than 10,000. Gen. Early had his headquarters in York, with 3,000 men and seven pieces of artillery, and Gen. Gordon was encamped outside of the town yesterday, with 2,500 men and seven pieces of artillery. They yesterday demanded of the town authorities the following contributions to the rebel exchequer, commissary and clothing department:

$100,000 in United States Treasury notes,
200 barrels of flour,
40,000 pounds of fresh beef,
30,000 bushels of corn,
1,000 pairs of shoes,
1,000 pairs of stockings,
1,000 coats,
1,000 caps,

and various other articles too numerous to mention, amounting altogether to about $150,000 in value. The delivery of this money and stores is required by noon to-day, or in case of failure the army will help themselves to what they want, and the town and people must take consequences. Of course the people will be compelled to submit to the levy.

**The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Cut.**

We learn that a small rebel force of cavalry appeared at daylight yesterday at a point four miles beyond Marriottsville on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, about 25 miles from this city, and cut the telegraph and tore up some of the track. They also destroyed a small bridge over Piney Run. Notice was given to all the trains on the road of this fact and they were ordered back to the Relay House.

At 11 o'clock another small force of rebel cavalry appeared at Sykesville, which is thirty-five miles from Baltimore, and also done some damage to the track at that point. At both these points they announced that a large force was near at hand, but nothing had been heard of them until these small squads dashed in.

The damage done to the road at the two points named can be repaired in two or three hours, and if nothing further is done the travel will not be interrupted.

We learn that a portion of Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry started yesterday in pursuit of these raiders, and it is to be hoped they will be driven out or captured very soon.

**Capture of a Maryland Regiment.**

We learn at a late hour last night that the rebels had abandoned the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and that the telegraph was working to the Monocacy Junction. They had, however, captured a regiment, believed to be one of the Purnell Legion, stationed at Popular Springs, about twelve miles this side of the Monocacy.

**The Rebels at Marriottsville.**

Last evening we heard they were still in considerable force at and near Marriottsville station, on the railroad. As noon yesterday Mr. Reuben Shank, keeper of the Dill House, at Frederick, was arrested by a rebel picket near Marriottsville, on the Baltimore turnpike, 22 miles from the city. His horse was taken from him, and an old worn-out nag given in its place. Dr. Goldsborough, of Frederick, following Mr. Shank with a wagon and pair, accompanied by a servant riding one horse and leading another, was taken prisoner by the rebels and conveyed to their camp near by.

There was also a report brought by scouts to the Relay House that a rebel infantry force had joined the cavalry at Marriottsville, but this was not credited, as the point is fully forty miles in advance from the Potomac river.

**Rebels at Sandy Spring.**

We learn that the main body of the rebel cavalry said that crossed the Potomac near Seneca on Sunday morning, camped the same night at the old Quaker settlement of Sandy Springs, in Montgomery county, which is about twenty miles from the Potomac and fifteen miles from Annapolis Junction. Here they helped themselves liberally to the fine horses of the neighborhood, taking from both rebel sympathizers and loyal citizens alike. On these fresh horses they mounted, and sent out scouting parties in different directions, which are doubtless the parties who appeared at Sykesville and beyond Marriottsville this morning.

Among those who lost horses at Sandy Spring were Messrs. Stabler, Bowie, Davis and Gaither. The Washington *Star* of last evening says:

It is believed that some Marylanders have joined the ranks of the raiders for the season, swelling their numbers considerably and making themselves useful as guides from their knowledge of the country and the locality of good stock. This morning the raiders halted the stage which connects with the railroad at Laurel, taking out the horses, but letting the driver and passengers off "scot free." Sandy Spring is fourteen miles from Laurel. Numbers of the Lurgers in Montgomery are on their way here, driving their horses and cattle before them. In no case, we hear, have they pressed men in their service, but have given them passes to come through their lines.

**Guns Firing.**

The firing of cannon yesterday, which somewhat startled the community, was occasioned by some gunboats in the harbor firing minute guns in honor of the memory of the late Rear Admiral Foote.

**Latest from Harrisburg.**

We have seen a private dispatch from Harrisburg, dated at 8 o'clock last night, which states that no attack had been made on that city up to that hour. The rebels had not advanced from a point four miles off, but an attack was momentarily expected. Great confidence was expressed by General Couch in his ability to repulse the enemy. The works and rifle-pits were all well manned, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed among the troops.

**Destruction of Columbia Bridge.**

COLUMBIA, June 29.—The enemy have retired to the line of the Northern Central railroad. The bridge has been totally destroyed, valued at $150,000. All is quiet now and the excitement is subsiding. There is no enemy opposite Peach Bottom below here.

**Rebels at Hanover Junction.**

We learn that the force of rebel cavalry who destroyed the bridge at Hanover Junction were not over one hundred and fifty in number. They dashed in without notice, surrounded the house of Capt. John Scott, drank all the whiskey in the place, took two or three horses, and destroyed the bridge, first demanding the oil at the station to assist in the conflagration. They did not remain more than an hour. A train ran up to the junction Sunday afternoon, and nothing further had been heard of the raiders.

**Latest from Frederick—The Total Rebel Force—Reports of Scouts, &c.**

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who left Frederick on Sunday afternoon, gives the following intelligence from that point, which is the latest received from there up to the cutting off of communication:

**The Total Force of the Rebels.**

The average strength of the three corps, Ewell's, Longstreet's and Hill's is estimated at about 25,000 men each, or 75,000 in all. This estimate was made by gentlemen who deliberately counted them as they passed and averaged the number passing in an hour's time, upon which they formed their opinion of the aggregate strength. Others, with equal opportunities of observation, estimate the aggregate number of each corps at 20,000 or 60,000 for the whole.

**A Deserter from Longstreet's Corps.**

A deserter from Longstreet's Corps came in to-day. He reports that Longstreet's whole corps crossed at Williamsport and marched direct to Hagerstown. He states, further, that A. P. Hill's Corps had gone towards Hagerstown, and the whole rebel army, except Gen. Stuart's cavalry, which acted as the rear guard, were across the Potomac bound for Pennsylvania.

**Reports of Scouts.**

The statements of the passengers by the stage, and the deserter's story, are confirmed by our scouts, who yesterday went through Boonsboro' but saw no rebels. The people all along the road made the same statement as to the movements of the several corps, and their strength some, of course, estimating their force at a much higher figure than it really is. Pushing on to Hagerstown, the scouts learned that the rebels had all left that place and gone towards Pennsylvania. The statement that Lee and Longstreet had been there in the morning was also confirmed, and that they left after breakfast, going towards Chambersburg.

Other scouts, a small squad of the 1st Indiana, also pushed forward to Emmettsburg, and found no rebels there. The citizens reported that none had been there, and that none were at Gettysburg—Ewell's corps, whose destination was supposed to be Gettysburg, having changed its course to the left and gone towards Greencastle.

The scouts received the kindest treatment from the citizens along the route, being well supplied with fresh horses. The farmers along the line say the rebels were no respectors of persons, and that they made no distinctions between Copperheads and Union men, taking the horses and stock of the former as readily as Union men. They appeared to take delight in insulting every one they met of the Copperhead persuasion.

**Immense Wagon Trains.**

The citizens of Hagerstown report that the invaders were supplied with immense wagon trains and appeared to have abundant supplies. Indeed, one gentleman states that they had two large a baggage train, and had sent a large number of wagons to their rear.

**Determined to Fight It Out in Pennsylvania.**

The rebel officers and men talk with great freedom to the citizens as they pass along, and declared that they had been fighting this war long enough in the South, and were going to Pennsylvania to make it the battle-ground, and was determined to fight it out on that soil.

**Depredations.**

During their occupancy of Hagerstown they completely cleaned out the stores of their stocks of goods, taking what they pleased without paying for it, although in some cases Confederate money was tendered. At Greencastle the large hardware store of Irvin & Rhodes is reported to have been completely emptied of its contents. They took horses, beef cattle, sheep and forage in immense numbers, many of the farmers losing nearly all their stock.

**Stuart's Cavalry Crossing at Shepherdstown.**

Gen. Stuart's cavalry force was crossing the Potomac yesterday and Friday night at Shepherdstown. He is thus some thirty or more miles in the rear of the main body. It is not unlikely he may experience some difficulty in rejoining Lee. This is all I can say, as fuller disclosures in that respect might be considered contraband.

**Organization of the Rebels.**

Citizens who conversed with the rebel officers state that there has been a complete reorganization of the rebel army preparatory to beginning this campaign. The division and corps commanders are not the same now as at Chancellorsville. A part of Jackson's old corps has been transferred to other divisions, and many new troops have been put in Ewell's corps which were not in it previously. Gen. Wright, who commanded a division in Jackson's old corps, is now in Longstreet's corps.

**The Surrender of Mechanicsburg.**

SCHOOLCRAFT, PA., BANK OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, BEFORE HARRISBURG, June 29, 1863.

At nine o'clock this morning the enemy sent in a flag of truce to Mechanicsburg, demanding the unconditional surrender of the town.

The flag was sent in because this day being Sunday the enemy desired to be as peaceable as possible.

The town was surrendered.

The last of our infantry fell below it on Saturday night. Our cavalry were in the town when the enemy sent in the flag, but immediately afterward fell back in good order.

On the surrender of the town the enemy pulled down the United States flag, which was flying in the square at the time, and raised the rebel colors in its stead.

The enemy showed every indication to advance quietly, provided we fell back when he wanted to proceed forward.

The enemy proceeded to picket the town at once, while small squads were sent out to look after horses. The stores in the town contained but little of value, as the principal part of the goods had been removed.

The enemy captured several thousand dollars' worth of property that had been contracted for for Government use, consisting of salt, flour, &c., in warehouse at Kingston.

The enemy's cavalry was strong at Shippensburg by noon. This is the last place of consequence west of Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, June 28.—From Chas. C. Williams, a private of Col. Jennings's Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment, who was captured near Gettysburg, I get the following information:

After the enemy took us prisoners we were conveyed to Gettysburg. Twenty-five hundred rebels passed through Gettysburg on Friday afternoon, and encamped on the road to York. Generals Gordon and Early were with these troops. The former made a speech, in the woods, to his men. After we were paroled and on our way to Harrisburg, saw reinforcements going to the aforesaid—twenty-five hundred. They must have been a small division. They had a train of one hundred and fifty wagons with them, and behind the train were nearly one thousand stragglers.

**INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

HARRISBURG, June 29.—Information was received by the authorities this morning, which they considered perfectly reliable, that thirty-seven thousand troops had passed through Chambersburg up to Saturday, together with one hundred and four pieces of artillery.

Gen. Lee was at Chambersburg with his staff on Saturday.

The indications are that a strong effort will be made to obtain a foothold on this side of the river.

The rebels have remained apparently inactive in our front up to the present time.

**Later from Harrisburg—The Position of the Rebel Army.**

HARRISBURG, June 29.—Forty-two rebel prisoners were sent from here to-day to Philadelphia for safe keeping, including a Major and a Lieutenant. They are the accumulation of the past week.

A citizen of Carlisle, who left that place at 11 o'clock last night, arrived here to-day. He states that the barracks are occupied by 7,000 rebels, besides a brigade is encamped at each end of the town. He left there on Saturday for Gettysburg, where Longstreet's headquarters are now established. Hill's Corps was between Carlisle and Chambersburg, while Anderson's Corps was at Chambersburg on Friday. This is the latest information received here with regard to the position of the main body of Lee's army.

The city was considerably excited late this afternoon, by artillery firing at the front. When the truth was known, it was ascertained that our men were shelling the woods where a rebel picket had been established. The enemy have shown no disposition to advance to-day.

**Affairs at Wrightsville.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, dated Columbia, Pa., to-day, says seven citizens have just come across from Wrightsville. The rebels evacuated that place at 10 o'clock this morning, moving towards York. Private property and the canal were not molestered with. The rebels arrived at the bridge yesterday, a few minutes after our troops crossed. Lieut. Col. Steacle and twenty men of the Twentieth regiment were captured in the town. The rebels say that this was their centre column, there being one column above and one below. They claim to have turned two Union soldiers. The rebels yesterday poured into the town from all directions. It was Gordon's division of Early's corps.

**DEFENCE OF PHILADELPHIA.**

**Clergymen to Work in the Trenches.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The Board of Brokers to-day raised $25,000 to be divided among five hundred men for the emergency. A resolution was also adopted to adjourn to 3 o'clock every afternoon to give the members an opportunity for drill. The Stock Board agreed to have but one meeting each day, adjourning at 12 o'clock.

At a meeting of the clergymen of the city held to-day they offered their services to the Mayor to labor on the fortifications.

Gen. Dana has made a requisition on the Mayor for 3,000 men to work on the fortifications.

It is understood that a line of intrenchments in the city will be commenced to-morrow.

**Dry Goods.**

The trade has become comparatively dull. Jobbers avoid heavy stocks, but Western dealers are buying a little, stocks in the interior being quite reduced. Prices are firm. Prints have an upward tendency both for light and dark colors. The demand comes from the interior. Printing cloths are reported lower in the Providence market. Sheetings and shirtings are held firmly, and do not freely offer for sale, holders expecting some advance to be asked by. Stripes and ticks are steady. Denims are looking up. Commodes are reported higher. Woolen goods of fall style are in demand, but the spring trade is over. Fall style cassimeres are not in good assortment. Old styles are selling low. In a word—there is no trade to speak of.

The lower grades of silks are most wanted. Black dress silks are in request, and prices firm. Black bombazines are more freely offered. Fine dress cloths are scarce, with a moderate inquiry. Flannels are again firmer, with more active demand. Shawls are quiet. There is no change in the market for foreign goods, seasonable goods are rather lower in price from the decline in exchange. Importations are light. British heavy woolens are in some demand, but dress and cotton goods are dull. Plain colored French delaines are selling to a moderate extent. Low black silks are scarce. Mantilla grades are wanted. Shawls are very inactive. Only a small portion of plain and stella shawls offered at auction were sold. Advices from France state that the prospects are favorable for a large silk crop this season, and consequently lower prices for the raw silk. This will reduce the cost of manufactured goods, should it prove true.—*N. Y. Independent.*

FIRE IN CAROLINE COUNTY.—The Denton (Md.) *Journal* states that the corn house, stables and carriage house on the farm occupied by Mr. John Hawley, near Bloomsborough, in that county, were recently consumed by fire, together with all his corn, his carriage, buggy, dearborn, plows, harrows.

PRAYER FOR THE UNITED STATES.—The evening of the 10th of June was observed in London as a season of special prayer for the restoration of peace to the United States.

## National Republican.

## Parting of Gen. Hooker from the Army.

### His Farewell Address.

### Address of General Meade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28th, 1863.