

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

We are glad to see it stated by our contemporaries that the forces of Gen. Lee in Maryland and Pennsylvania are restrained by their commanders from all acts of wanton mischief and rapine. In this respect their demeanor appears to be worthy of praise. It will not be alleged, we presume, that this forbearance of the Southern forces in Pennsylvania springs from any secret "sympathy" with the Federal Government. Yet we know it has been common to charge that such of our commanders as protected private property in Virginia were for this reason justly open to the suspicion of being "tender towards the feelings of rebels." In fact, the plainest considerations of military prudence and expediency dictate the propriety of this course. If humanity had nothing to urge in favor of it, military discipline would none the less make it a duty, because it is an indispensable condition of effective warfare. The President, in the instructions promulgated for the government of our armies, has so held, and it is only because these instructions have not been obeyed and are not enforced that we have witnessed such scenes as the burning of Bluffton and Darien and other towns in the South.

The conduct of the insurgents on land stands in contrast with their operations on the sea, where, whatever may be the strict letter of the admiralty law which authorizes the captor to destroy the prize he cannot bring into the port for condemnation, little can be said in defence of such depredations as those of the Tacony among the fishing fleets of New England. Under this head the Boston Courier says:

"The capture of fishermen by the rebel cruiser Tacony is an outrage upon civilization and the recognized rights of warfare. It is a character quite at variance with the Montgomery in South Carolina. The people of our fishing towns depend almost entirely for subsistence upon the proceeds of their dangerous and but moderately profitable trade. In the war of 1812 commanders of British ships were generally allowed to pursue their vocations unharmed. In the war of 1861 American fishermen were given passes to American fishermen. The first ship that displayed the Stars and Stripes in the Thames was laden with oil, and the whole fishery of Nantucket, during the hostilities of the previous seven years, were allowed to go and return from the fishing grounds at pleasure."

REMOVAL OF GEN. HOOKER.

The Philadelphia Press, one of the two journals which are ambitious to give to the Administration an "unquestioning support," expresses, as becomes a truly "loyal journal," its entire concurrence with the President in the expediency, not to say the necessity, of the removal of Gen. Hooker from the command of the Army of the Potomac. It says:

"It might be impossible for us to give the reasons for the existence of such a feeling, but it is very certain that the confidence of the Army of the Potomac in Gen. Hooker had become seriously impaired. His removal was therefore a necessary beyond the control of the Administration, and no one seems to have felt it more deeply than General Hooker himself. 'Impressed with the belief,' says Gen. Hooker, 'that my usefulness as the commander of the Army of the Potomac is impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion.' In the country and in the army there existed great animosity toward Gen. Hooker."

This "animosity" of the army, as well as of the country, towards Gen. Hooker must have very recently come to the knowledge of our Philadelphia contemporary, which deserves to be congratulated on the timeliness of a discovery that enables it to give to the President the benefit of its approval in the step he has taken.

Simultaneously with the discovery of the "animosity" entertained by the army and country against Gen. Hooker, the Press came to a perception of the fact that General Meade was the best man to succeed him. On this point our contemporary says:

"There are few officers in the army who possess more military experience, and, in addition to this, he is a just, bold, high-minded man, intensely loyal, and devoted heart and soul to the cause. He has obtained the confidence of the Army of the Potomac by his valor and his stern but careful discipline, and we feel assured, from what we know of him, that he will justify the highest expectations of the country."

This testimony is certainly very frank, and as the assurance with which it concludes is based on what the conductor of the Press "knows" of Gen. Meade, it is a matter of surprise to many loyal readers in this city that the Washington Chronicle has not yet expressed its gratification at the removal of Gen. Hooker and the appointment of Gen. Meade as his successor. We must be permitted to suggest to our city contemporary that the absence of all expression of satisfaction at this recent important step of the President is marked in its usually exuberant columns, and has led to the most painful misgivings among all "unquestioning supporters" of the Administration, who concur with the President in the opinion that the man who "stands by and says nothing when the peril of his Government is discussed cannot be misunderrated." Even if the editor of the Chronicle has not the same facilities for acquiring useful knowledge on these delicate matters as are evidently enjoyed by the Philadelphia Press, he must admit that it is none the less a bounden duty to give an "unquestioning" approval to whatever the Administration does. When one cannot walk by sight he should be only the more glad to walk by faith, for we remember to have read in the editorial columns of the Chronicle, but a few days ago, that "there are times in the history of every people when they are specially called upon to exercise faith as well as display courage." And, as if to point a moral for its own admonition, the Chronicle immediately added, "the former (exercise of faith) is often the more difficult task of the two, and it is that which is just now demanded of the loyal people of the United States." However "difficult" our contemporary may find the "task" of rejecting to-day at the removal of the General in whom it trusted yesterday, the work should none the less be undertaken as a duty, if not a pleasure; for it would be a most mortifying circumstance to see the Chronicle weak in "faith" at the very time when the Press is strong in "knowledge."

REPORTS FROM MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 30.—Data from the City of Mexico, from the 30th of May to the 6th of June, have been received. The news is the highest importance. President Juarez and the Cabinet have concluded to evacuate the city of Mexico, believing that the most effectual resistance to the French army can be made outside the walls.

On the 30th of May the Government moved to San Luis Potosi, taking all the movable fire-arms and munitions of war; also two millions of dollars from the treasury. The force that garrisoned the city, said to number over twenty thousand, was withdrawn to Cuernavaca plaza and the intermediate points around the city, for the purpose of carrying on a guerrilla warfare. On the first of June a meeting was held in the city, at which the principal leaders of the Church party were present. They sent a commission to Gen. Forey to offer their allegiance. On the 5th a French division, under Gen. Bazaine, occupied the main entrance to the city to afford the Church party protection against the excited populace. The entire French army is expected to occupy the capital on the 8th of June. Three newspapers have been established favoring the policy of the French. One says that the occupation of the city settles, with absolute certainty, that it is necessary to extinguish by the sword the democratic institutions, and that there is no longer need there should be even a dream of popular sovereignty, and advice the confiscation of the property of all parties who have been or are in arms against the French. This news is derived from letters received here from high Mexican officials.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.

Our latest accounts from England are to the 17th June, brought to New York by the steamer Hecla. Lord Palmerston, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London on the 10th June, said that on all questions of peace or war, whether in the East or in the West, France and England were in perfect accord.

Mr. John Bright has again been speaking on American affairs, in Parliament, arguing that freedom in the South will increase the produce of cotton.

The Belfast News Letter of June 13th says: "The Mary Edson arrived at this port yesterday from New York, with about one thousand quarters of Indian corn and two hundred barrels of flour for the cotton operatives of Lisburn and the neighborhood. Free passages to New York will be offered to male and female cotton operatives of stipulated ages, who must be able to read and write."

REPORTED UNION DEFEAT AT VICKSBURG.

The London Times, in an editorial on the position of affairs at Vicksburg, as advised by the China, argues that the first accounts had not been followed by the successful results expected, and which would have been a very serious and critical. The article says: "The fortunes of the Federal arms at the last date were balancing between a temporary check and total failure. All the details leave an impression that unusual energy had secured very slight results. After advices from Vicksburg were announced in England, the more especially as it was reported through private channels and extensively credited that Vicksburg had been relieved, and that Grant's army had been surrounded by the Confederates."

APPEAL OF SOUTHERN CLERGYMEN.

The London Morning Herald publishes a lengthy appeal from nearly one hundred ministers of all denominations in the Confederate States, seeking to enlist English sympathy in the Confederate cause. It is stated that the address originated from no political source whatever, but from a conference of ministers held at Richmond. The address takes the ground that the restoration of the Union is impossible.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST AMERICAN CRUISERS.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th, the Marquis of CLARKE moved for copies of any reports that may have been received from the Admiral commanding Her Majesty's squadron on the North American West India station concerning the protection from seizure or visitation afforded by the Argentine and other of Her Majesty's ships or gunboats, by convoy or otherwise, and asked what had been the result of the remonstrances made to the United States Government by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington against the seizure of British vessels engaged in legitimate commerce.

The MARQUIS recapitulated the complaints which had been made a few weeks ago in reference to the proceedings of the American cruisers, contending that they were in contravention of international law, and that it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government to reinforce the North American squadron so as to afford adequate protection to our merchantmen. He also urged that the constant seizures which were being made by the Federal fleet were not for the purpose of maintaining the blockade, but of destroying the commerce of the Confederacy, and that it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government to reinforce the North American squadron so as to afford adequate protection to our merchantmen. He also urged that the constant seizures which were being made by the Federal fleet were not for the purpose of maintaining the blockade, but of destroying the commerce of the Confederacy, and that it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government to reinforce the North American squadron so as to afford adequate protection to our merchantmen.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Another opposition candidate has been returned to the French Chamber. At the second election in the sixth district of Paris M. Guerot, the opposition candidate, and M. Fouché Lepelletier, the Government candidate, 11,016. M. Guerot was therefore elected.

The London Times's Paris correspondent, under date of the 13th instant, writes:

"One of the curious incidents which have sprung out of the elections is that seven Bishops are to appear before the Council of State—not, however, for refusing to read a declaration in their churches, or for exercising a dispensing power of the Sovereign, like the seven under James, but for having published a letter to a number of persons who had asked for their advice as to whether it was right and proper to abstain from voting for deputies to the Legislative Chamber, and, if not, for refusing to do so. The letter, which has acquired great interest, may have produced some effect on the elections; had it not done so, probably no notice would have been taken of it. M. Rouland, Minister of Public Instruction, took the trouble to reply to it in a sharp and reproachful tone; and M. Rouland had in return a rejoinder from the Archbishop of Tours, which was bold and even defying. It is for this rejoinder, as well as for the more formal and more elaborate document on the elections, and his brother prelates are now called upon to defend themselves before the Council. The document was signed by the Archbishops of Cambrai, Tours, and Rennes, and by the Bishops of Metz, Nantes, Orleans, and Chartres."

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

In addition to the Royal congratulations previously announced, the Emperor had received the congratulations of the King of Italy, the King of the Belgians, the King and Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Holland upon the capture of Puebla.

The report of Gen. Forey, dated May 15, had reached Paris. It agrees generally with the published accounts of the surrender of Puebla, and concludes by stating that the French army was at the height of its joy, and would march in a few days upon Mexico. Prior to the receipt of the report the Emperor addressed a letter to Gen. Forey testifying the strong satisfaction which the taking of Puebla had given him. The Emperor also expressed his appreciation of the perseverance and courage of the army, "which," he says, "in a distant expedition, fought against the climate, and an enemy so much more obstinate because deceived respecting my intentions." He alludes as follows to his object in invading Mexico:

"I bitterly deplore the loss of so many brave men, but I have the consolation to think that it has not been in vain. Our aim is not to impose on the Mexicans a Government independent of their will, nor to make our success serve to the triumph of any party whatever. I desire that Mexico may be born to a new life, and that, shortly reorganized by a Government founded upon the rational will, the city of Mexico, in order and progress, and respect for international law, she may, by establishing friendly relations with France, acknowledge that it is to France that she owes her peace and prosperity."

THE QUESTION OF RANK.

The question of rank between the Major Generals of the army has been decided by the Board of Officers to which it has been submitted by determining the following order of precedence:

- Major General McClellan, appointed May 14, 1861, to take rank from same date.
Major General Fremont, appointed July 1, to take rank May 16, 1861.
Major General Dix, appointed June 14, to take rank May 16, 1861.
Major General Butler, appointed May 16, to take rank May 16, 1861.

The decision is upon two grounds: First, that an appointment may be ante-dated by the President, as in Gen. Fremont's case; and second, that the order in which the names stand in the list when the appointments were sent into the Senate determines the rank between Gen. Banks, Dix, and Butler, without regard to the actual date of appointment by the President.—Rep.

contrary to the reiterated official assurances that no conquest was intended, and that the Mexicans were to be free to choose their own government. It, however, quite belie the assertions of the "France." I am persuaded, from various indications, that a permanent occupation is and was from the first intended.

POLAND.

The political aspect of the Polish question had undergone no change. Czarow telegrams report the following movements of the insurgents, &c.:

The insurgent leader Broniewski had met with considerable success at Nagoszew, in the palace of Plock. In Lithuania an engagement, favorable to the insurgents, had taken place at Alkiewic, near Kowna. Gen. Mourawieff has caused the Abbe Zumecki and the landowner Leskowicz to be shot, and the Polish chief Cysko to be hung. On the 10th instant Czoszkowski gained a brilliant victory over the Russians at Kosak, in the government of Sandomir. Two Russian companies were completely destroyed. On the same day the Poles defeated the Russians at Ignacow and Kalsie. The insurgent chief, Abicht, and the Capuchin priest, Komarski, were hung in front of the citadel at Warawa.

A Paris letter states that the insurrection is very active in the district of Ostrolenka, although the insurgents have lost there some of their most valiant chiefs, and among them Myszkowski, Pincinski, Ostaszewski, and Podbielski, who were all killed at the battle of Malkina. In the last engagement, which took place in that district Col. Prytzke, the successor of Myszkowski, was likewise killed. The insurgents in the district of Ostrolenka have since been reinforced, and they are again ready for action under fresh leaders.

RUSSIA.

The Norddeutsche Zeitung of June 13 says that the King has neither received the deputation from the Town Council of Breslau nor accepted the address, which had been illegally voted. The same paper also says: "The addresses and petitions of some meetings and Town Councils, even without taking into consideration that they have transgressed their privileges, are partly of a nature to render their publication objectionable in view of the law on the press. It does not appear superfluous to state this in the interest of the press."

ITALY.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied on the 13th, in the Chamber of Deputies, to the question put to him by Signor Mecchi respecting the international relations between Italy and Rome, and the intentions of the Government relative to the Polish question.

The Minister stated that Italian policy in the Roman question had not varied with respect to the accord between Italy and France. "The Government," he said, "is always disposed to treat on the basis of the principle of non-intervention."

Relative to Poland, the Minister said: "In the Polish question Italy could not follow a passive policy. I shall not reply to questions bearing upon future events, but Italy is too strong for her influence not to be calculated in an European concert."

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the Minister refuted certain revolutionary theories, and said that Italy ought not to be in permanent revolution in the midst of regular Governments.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, June 25, 1863.

This morning Col. Hardee arrived by special train from Washington, as a bearer of despatches, relieving Gen. Hooker from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and appointing Major General Meade, commanding the Fifth Corps, his successor. Soon after the reception of the orders at headquarters Gen. Hooker issued the following farewell address:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Frederick, (Md.) June 25, 1863.

In conformity with the orders of the War Department, dated June 27, 1863, I relinquish the command of the Army of the Potomac. It is transferred to Major Gen. George B. Meade, a brave and accomplished officer, who has nobly earned the confidence and esteem of the army on many a well fought field. Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as the commander of the Army of the Potomac is impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion. The narrow and arduous career which has been my lot is relieved by the conviction that the courage and devotion of this army will never cease nor fail; that it will yield to my successor, as it has to me, a willing and hearty support. With the earnest prayer that the triumph of its arms may bring success worthy of it and the nation, I bid it farewell.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major General.

This order was followed by the subjoined address from Gen. Meade:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 25, 1863.

By direction of the President of the United States I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. As a soldier, in obeying this order, an order totally unexpected and unolicited, I have no promises or pledges to make. The country looks to this army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of a hostile invasion. Whatever fatigue and sacrifice we may be called upon to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest. It is with just confidence that I relieve, in the command of this army, an eminent and accomplished soldier, whose name will ever appear conspicuous in the history of its achievements; but I rely upon the hearty support of my companions in arms to assist me in the discharge of the duties of the important trust which has been confided to me.

GEORGE B. MEADE, Major General Commanding.

Nothing could have exceeded the surprise occasioned by this announcement. The first rumors of the change were scarcely credited, and it was not until the appearance of the farewell address of Gen. Hooker that the report was generally believed. The reasons for the change of commanders are yet unknown, but it is believed, and indeed indicated in the brief remarks of Gen. Hooker to his staff, that he had applied to Gen. Halleck to be relieved of the command.

The report of the change soon extended to the several corps, and by three o'clock a large number of officers had assembled, and soon after Gen. Hooker appeared in the avenue before his tent. Some time was spent in social intercourse, and to the last all formalities were dispensed with. The parting was painful to every one, particularly to those who had been endeared to the General by old associations. Gen. Hooker was deeply grieved. He had identified himself with the Army of the Potomac, he said, since its organization, and had hoped to continue with it to the end. It was the best army of the country, worthy of the confidence of the nation, and could not fail of success in the approaching struggle. He spoke of his successor as a glorious soldier, and urged all to give him their earnest support.

Gen. Hooker leaves to-morrow for Baltimore, to which place he has been ordered to report. His personal staff, including Gen. Butterfield, will accompany him. The officers of the several departments at headquarters will doubtless remain.

Gen. Meade was totally surprised by the order appointing him commander of the Army of the Potomac, and deeply felt the weight of responsibility resting upon him. His appointment gives universal satisfaction, and all express a determination to extend their heartiest co-operation.

Affairs on the Upper Potomac are reported quiet. The enemy has but a small force south of Hagerstown, and our forces remain in the undisturbed possession of South Mountain.

RANK IN THE ARMY.

The question of rank between the Major Generals of the army has been decided by the Board of Officers to which it has been submitted by determining the following order of precedence:

- Major General McClellan, appointed May 14, 1861, to take rank from same date.
Major General Fremont, appointed July 1, to take rank May 16, 1861.
Major General Dix, appointed June 14, to take rank May 16, 1861.
Major General Butler, appointed May 16, to take rank May 16, 1861.

The decision is upon two grounds: First, that an appointment may be ante-dated by the President, as in Gen. Fremont's case; and second, that the order in which the names stand in the list when the appointments were sent into the Senate determines the rank between Gen. Banks, Dix, and Butler, without regard to the actual date of appointment by the President.—Rep.

UNION ADVANCE IN TENNESSEE.

SUCCESS OF GEN. ROSECRANS—DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF THE ENEMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, June 25, 1863.

Gen. Reynolds, at 3 A. M. yesterday, took possession of this place. At 6 P. M. Gen. Granger occupied Shelbyville. The rebels, after a slight resistance, evacuated their several positions, retreating on the lines of which Tullahoma is the concentric point.

The recent brilliant movements have resulted with but slight losses to us, in taking possession of towns, gaps, and strongly fortified lines, lately held by the rebels. The movement was begun on the 24th, in the midst of a heavy rain, which continued with but slight intermission. The enemy's advance posts were found on all the roads leading south, not more than nine miles distant from Murfreesboro.

On the left Butler's 1st Kentucky Cavalry were driven rapidly through Hoover's Gap to Beech Grove, and had not time to place their artillery in the unfinished works on the gap. Two companies were cut off and scattered among the hills. Stewart's division moved from Fairfield on the left, being given to Beech Grove, and engaged the head of Thomas' corps, under Col. Wilder. A brisk engagement between Wilder's mounted infantry and Bates's rebel brigade ensued, in which the enemy attempted to flank us, but were repulsed by the 17th Indiana volunteers with heavy loss. Our loss is about fifteen killed and fifty wounded. The fight lasted four hours. The rebels had two guns disabled by Lilly's and Harris's batteries. The battle ended with night. The rebels threw up earthworks and planted Thomas's battery to rake Hoover's Gap, in Gen. Granger's rear. Bates's corps was massed. Late in the evening the rebels evacuated their heavy guns from our position, but were soon silenced by Loomis's, Church's, and Harris's batteries.

On Friday Gen. Rosecrans made a flank movement to the right, for the purpose of getting upon the Fairfield road and cutting the rebels off from the line of retreat. Major Coolidge, commanding in the absence of Gen. King, (who was ill at Murfreesboro,) had the advance of the flanking force, and made a rapid and brilliant charge upon Bates's rebel brigade, driving it in great confusion for half a mile, and causing the rebels to hastily evacuate Beech Grove works, retreating in great haste towards Fairfield. Col. Walker, through fear of being flanked by the rebels, apparently moving on his right, but really retreating, failed to move his brigade as far as Fairfield, and the enemy escaped. They threw away every thing but their guns, strewn the country with blankets and knapsacks. Gen. Rosecrans pursued to Fairfield, and the enemy retreated thence to Tullahoma. Gen. Reynolds in the next morning moved forward, and next day occupied Manchester, taking the city prisoners, and destroying the railroad. On the centre Clayborn's division was encountered at Liberty Gap, and a severe engagement of an hour's duration ensued. Our loss is estimated at about three hundred.

The rebels, finding us in Manchester, hastily evacuated Wartrace and Shelbyville. Had not the constant rains of the past four days and the difficulties of bad roads retarded our entire left, we should have succeeded in forcing Bragg from his line of retreat to Tullahoma, thence towards the north, and cutting the rebels off from the west and north of Tullahoma. As it now stands, he is safely retreating on Tullahoma. Hardee is on the Wartrace, and Polk on the Shelbyville road. They will be in front of Tullahoma to-night assuming a defensive position, and await an attack from the Army of the Cumberland. To-night we will be within reach of them.

Gen. Granger met with a grand reception from the loyal citizens of Shelbyville. Flags floated from the buildings of citizens, and men, women, and children welcomed him with tears and shouts, which they did not stop until seen for ten months, and the most extravagant demonstrations of joy were made.

Gen. Granger captured three hundred men, twenty officers, and three pieces of artillery, and then pushed on in pursuit of the rebel train, nine miles ahead.

THE REBEL POSITION TURNED.

The forward movement of the Army of the Cumberland continues. At the different gaps of the mountains, as was stated yesterday, our forces had severe skirmishing with the enemy, but in every case with success. At Hoover's, Liberty, and Guy's Gaps the posts were vigorously defended, but the rebels were finally driven back, with severe loss. It is said that the rebel General Clayborn was killed at Liberty Gap, where, on the 25th, a rebel division was completely routed, leaving their dead, part of their wounded, and some prisoners in our hands. Our loss was forty killed and one hundred wounded, including fourteen officers. We subjoin some additional despatches.

MANCHESTER, (TENN.) JUNE 25.—Gen. Rosecrans moved his headquarters yesterday to this point. A glance at the map will show that Manchester is on the Duck river, twelve miles east of Shelbyville. Tullahoma is eighteen miles east of Shelbyville, on the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad. The result of this rapid and brilliant march is that we have turned the rebels in two lines—first, the line of mountains through Liberty and Hoover Gaps; and, second, the line of the Duck.

SUNDAY, 24 A. M.—A despatch has just been received from Major General Granger, announcing the capture of Shelbyville at 2 P. M. last night, of three pieces of artillery, and of three hundred prisoners, among them a score of officers. The rebels retreated from Manchester, through windows and house-tops. We saved the bridge over Duck river. Bragg had about thirty thousand men at Shelbyville. He has gone to Tullahoma.

MANCHESTER, JUNE 25, 10 A. M.—Headquarters remain here during the day. The rebel brigades of Thomas, Bates and Liddell, holding Hoover and Liberty Gaps. Our men fought the enemy until their ammunition was exhausted, when they fell back. Movements indicate a general advance of the enemy, which will result in a pitched battle. We regret to learn that among the killed in Bates's brigade was Major Clayborn, and that Gen. Liddell lost some estimable officers.

The movements of the Army of the Cumberland have resulted in forcing Bragg's army into abandoning its strongly fortified position on the north side of Duck river, and beating a hasty and confused retreat to Tullahoma. Had not the delay of our movements by continuous torrents of rain and wretched roads, Gen. Rosecrans's splendid plan of operations would have been more fully realized, and the enemy's retreat to his base prevented. Since yesterday the whole of our army has been in motion, and is now concentrated at this point. It is now advancing upon Tullahoma as rapidly as the wretched condition of the roads permits. It is certain that the enemy are in strong force at Tullahoma; but the question whether they will contest our advance at that point is still undecided. Col. Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry is trying to destroy the Chattanooga railroad south of Tullahoma.

The Chattanooga Rebel gives the following account of the fight on Wednesday:

"From passengers who came down on the afternoon train of yesterday we learn that on Wednesday seven brigades of the Army of the Cumberland, under the command of Gen. Bates and Liddell, holding Hoover and Liberty Gaps. Our men fought the enemy until their ammunition was exhausted, when they fell back. Movements indicate a general advance of the enemy, which will result in a pitched battle. We regret to learn that among the killed in Bates's brigade was Major Clayborn, and that Gen. Liddell lost some estimable officers."

In another part of the Rebel is a proclamation from Gen. Bragg, in which he says that he has received orders from the rebel Congress to provide for local and special service, the force to be composed of men of over forty years of age, or such as are not liable to conscription.

RETALIATION.

ST. LOUIS, JUNE 30.—Gen. Grant, under flag of truce, has notified Gen. Taylor, the rebel commander, at Milliken's Bend, (who hung all black Federal soldiers captured in the recent fight at that place,) that for every man thus dealt with who wears the Federal uniform, he be black or white, he (Grant) will hang a rebel captive. Gen. Grant demands of Taylor to know if the report that he hung our black soldier is true.

A BOND RECOVERED.

PORTLAND, JUNE 30.—The Collector has found among the papers taken from Lieut. Reed the bond for \$150,000, given by Capt. Ozard for the ship Stantone and her cargo, which vessel has since arrived at Boston. Other papers of value have been found.

THE REBEL INVASION.

ACTIVITY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS ABANDONED.

Official advices from the Army of the Potomac state that a portion of our cavalry, under Gen. Kilpatrick, had a handsome fight on Tuesday with the enemy's cavalry at Hanover. They captured a battle flag, a lieutenant colonel, one captain, and forty privates. Fifteen or twenty of the enemy were killed. A special despatch to the New York Times alludes to this affair and other operations as follows:

"Early on Tuesday morning, Gen. Gregg attacked Stuart and drove him from Westminster to Hanover, a distance of eighteen miles. Afterwards Kilpatrick and Casler drove Stuart out of Hanover, after a splendid fight, and they are now (Tuesday night) still pursuing, part going towards Gettysburg and part towards York. During the day Gen. Buford drove a regiment of rebel infantry out of Gettysburg, who retreated northerly. Our army is in splendid spirits, and we expect to hear brilliant news."

The Tribune received last night has a special despatch in reference to the situation at and near Harrisburg. It says:

"The rebels have fallen back ten miles from Harrisburg. Gen. Couch and staff have crossed the Susquehanna and occupy the south bank of the river. Gen. Meade occupied Hanover and York to-night, (Tuesday,) cutting the rebel lines in two. The rebels are rapidly concentrating in the interior. Gen. Pleasanton makes great havoc on the rear of the enemy's trains. A great battle is thought to be imminent. Large numbers of troops are constantly arriving at Harrisburg."

The Baltimore American of last evening also contains some interesting intelligence of military movements in Maryland and Pennsylvania. We extract the following:

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our intelligence this morning from the Army of the Potomac indicates an activity of movement that is promising of vigorous work. The rapid concentration of the enemy's forces in the Cumberland Valley, between Shippenburg and Chambersburg, indicates that Gen. Lee already finds it necessary to secure a line of retreat to the Potomac fords west of the South Mountain, and to abandon his contemplated siege of Harrisburg.

Our army is moving through a rich country unencumbered by wagon trains, and is enabled to go from point to point with a celerity that would astonish the reader if it were proper to make public its present position and the route it has travelled to reach it. Suffice it to say that the rapid evacuation of York by the rebels yesterday was made a necessity, and so also was their withdrawal from Westminster, Hanover, and Gettysburg, and their retreat from Harrisburg and Carlisle. The cavalry raid of Gen. Stuart in the vicinity of Baltimore and Washington was also changed into a flight for safety by the comprehensive movements of Gen. Meade, and the enemy is now concentrating his forces for fear they may be attacked and destroyed in detail. There is, therefore, some prospect of a battle at an early day probably in the neighborhood of Chambersburg.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATIONS.

The trains on the Western Maryland Railroad are running this morning to Union Bridge, and on the Northern Central Railroad to Hanover Junction, and thence to Hanover and Gettysburg. Both these places are occupied to-day by our troops, and these lines of branch roads will be valuable for military purposes. The occupation of York is also a possibility, though we are at present cut off from all communication by mail and telegraph with that borough. The reconstruction of the destroyed bridges beyond Hanover Junction is, however, rapidly progressing, and the road will probably be open in twenty-four hours.

EVACUATION OF MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

We learn that our troops yesterday evacuated Maryland Heights, first removing all the Government property and destroying the fortifications. The change in the programme of the war rendered its further occupation unnecessary in a military point of view, whilst its large garrison of disciplined soldiers under the gallant Gen. French will prove a valuable acquisition to the Army of the Potomac. The propriety of holding Maryland Heights has long been doubted. Indeed, the whole of our military movements in the Shenandoah Valley have been a series of disasters, with loss of both men and munitions, and scarcely an advantage gained any where. The concentration of our troops for a grand battle with the enemy is the point now of greatest importance.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Our intelligence from Harrisburg this morning indicates the approach of a conflict in the Cumberland Valley, and shows that Gen. Pleasanton has been playing great havoc with the enemy's trains. The rapid movement of Gen. Meade thus promises success in overtaking the enemy before he can concentrate his forces from the extended field over which they are scattered. Gen. Pleasanton is said to have sent in large numbers of prisoners towards Westminster and Gettysburg. He captured one hundred of Stuart's cavalry in Westminster on Tuesday morning and pushed on rapidly after the main column, which had just left the town. Gen. Couch is also advancing on the column of the enemy retreating from Carlisle, and will be enabled greatly to harass his movements. The prospects are therefore promising for successful operations against the enemy, and the bringing on of a battle on ground chosen by Gen. Meade, or a hasty retreat towards the Potomac. Certain it is that he has already compelled a backward movement of the enemy, and an abandonment, at least for the present, of his threatened invasion of the North.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN BALTIMORE AND WESTERN MARYLAND.

Major Gen. SCHENCK, in command of the Middle Department, yesterday issued the following order, proclaiming martial law in the city of Baltimore and in all the counties of the Western Shore of Maryland: HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, Eighth Army Corps, Baltimore, June 30, 1863. The immediate presence of a rebel army within this department, and in the State of Maryland, requires, as a military necessity, a resort to all the proper and usual means of defence, and every citizen is hereby notified that he is to be held responsible for his own and his neighbor's conduct, and that he is to be held responsible for his own and his neighbor's conduct, and that he is to be held responsible for his own and his neighbor's conduct.

All the civil courts, tribunals, and political functionaries of State, county, or city authority, are to continue in the discharge of their duties as in times of peace, only in no way interfering with the exercise of the predominant power assumed and asserted by the military authority. All peaceful citizens are requested to remain quietly at their homes and in the pursuit of their ordinary vocations, except as they may be possibly subject to calls for personal services, or other necessary requisitions for military purposes or uses hereafter.

All seditious language or mischievous practices tending to the encouragement of rebellion are especially prohibited, and will be promptly made the subject of observation and treatment. Treasonous and dangerous persons must expect to be dealt with as the public safety may seem to require. "To save the country is paramount to all other considerations." When the occasion for this proclamation passes by no one will be more rejoiced than the Commanding General that he can revoke his order and return to the normal condition of a