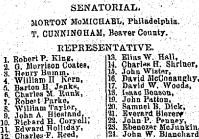
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON. OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET. SENATORIAL. MORTON MOMICHAEL, Philadelphia T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.



By order of the State Central Committee SIMON CAMERON, Chairman. THE INVASION.

Four hundred marauders yesterday cut the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad at unprotected points, cut the telegraph wires, captured and burned a couple of trains of cars, and for half a day left the North in complete ignorance of the progress of the invasion. This interval was, of course, well filled with reports. Last evening the telegraph was again in good order; special trains for the conveyance of troops were run, and it became plain that north of Baltimore no rebel force existed that a colored regiment could not cut to pieces. Our special correspondents have given assurance of these facts.

With this gratifying news came the startling report that a large rebel army was in the immediate front of Washington, which may be true, but is not yet established. That the main body of the enemy has advanced toward Washington is not to be doubted; the account of its movements is circumstantial and plausible: but in weighing the rumors of forty-five thousand men under EARLY much allowance must be made for the usual exaggeration. Though the bold operations of the enemy forbid us to believe that their enterprise is a hasty raid, there is nothing to show that the invasion is in unusual force. EARLY commands an army; but it is not large or dangerous. There are in Washington today men enough for its defence. If Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware will send troops fast enough, the combined weight of the Federal troops will send the invasion reeling back into Virginia, or destroy the invaders.

Danger of the capture of the capital there is none, unless those who should be its defenders are false to their duty. Never yet was there an army that could not conquer if it was not opposed. The four hundred guerillas had no trouble in cutting the communication with Baltimore, because no force protected it. It is, therefore, not the ability of the rebels that we are to fear, but our own tardiness.

The course the invasion has taken is encouraging. Had the enemy passed into Pennsylvania immense loss might have crossed the Potomac. As he has chosen to 1hreaten, by a sudden movement, the safety of the capital, his chances of escape are lessened. He goes to meet an army, with an army gathering in his rear.

Let nothing for a moment divert our attention from GRANT. Before Richmond is still the all-absorbing interest, and the grand stake. This invasion will not make GRANT let go his hold upon the throat of the rebellion, and all that we have to do is to help him tighten his grasp.

The Little Triumph of the Florida. The capture of the Alabama, the invasion, the piracies of the Florida off Cape May, are again making the war picturesque. We are not disposed to was much thought upon the new brilliancies of the Florida her success is merely an ordinary incident of a piratical cruise, made sensational by her sudden appearance on our coasts. The loss of the five vessels and their cargoes is to be much regretted, but is more of a private than a public misfortune; and although the pirate has had good reason for exultation, the rebellion is little benefited, the Union not a particle injured by the destruction of a quarter of a million of dollars' worth of property.

The captain of the Florida was evidently ignorant of the destruction of the Alabama, for had he known of that glorious triumph of the American navy, his exultation would not have been so great. The capture of a fleet of merchantmen would not compensate the rebellion for its defeat off Cherbourg and the perfect abasement of its naval reputation. The Florida does well to fly from the cruisers in search of her. She has possibly made a mistake in daring too much, but the probability is that she will run down the coast and escape into some Confederate port if hardly pressed, or hide among the West India Islands. Let her do her worst. It is not piracy that will help the rebellion or do more than annoy the North.

Guerillas.

The directions which General SHERMAN has given for the punishment of guerillas in Kentucky will, no doubt, be misrepresented as an outrage upon the liberties of citizens. But General SHERMAN has vindicated their justice by the argument in his letter, and by the plain distinction he has so carefully made between non-combatants who openly sympathize with the money, but it imperils national character. South, and those who make their sympathy an excuse for actions forbidden by the rules of war. The guerilla is nothing more than a land pirate. He has not the rights self Commander in the Royal Navy of of an acknowledged belligerent. A robber | England, and dates from the Junior United and murderer by the fact of his irresponsi- Service Club, had the extreme folly to bility to any military authority, and the write a letter to the London Daily Telenature of the war he wages upon non- graph, suggesting a guinea subscription combatants, he is rightly to be treat to purchase a sword for Captain SEMMES, ed as wild beasts are treated, and may of the pirate Alabama, and desired that righteously be hung without trial. Reta- all who wished to join in "this testiliation upon captured Union soldiers for the mony to unflinching patriotism and naval execution of guerillas is a crime for which | daring will be good enough to communo apology can be made. The soldier sub- nicate with the chairman, Admiral Anjects himself to the established rules of war, | son." It seems to us that Pim and Anson, and is entitled to their protection; the gue- in the pay of Queen Victoria, ought to rilla has voluntarily forfeited any claim to | mind th the restricted mercy they grant. It is such an overt act as they contemplate equally clear that men and women who against the Neutrality which was proclaimed encourage or harbor guerillas are partici- in her name. The London Telegraph, which pants in their gullt, and, to a certain de- has been the bitterest assailant of Federal gree, responsible for their crimes. The principle and policy, cannot endorse Pim's punishment of these persons, which Gene- suggestion, and, in a sharply-written leader, ral Sherman has ordered, might be more | which we republish to-day, gives excellent

The letter to Gen. BURBRIDGE is written in a loose and familiar style, but is inot the less forcible because in the hands of its au- in the engagement which ended in the thor the sword is mightler than the pen. General Shemman has made a forcible ar- | Semmes took care to make himself scarce gument, which is not injured by the extra- when any heavy war-ship of the United vagance of some of his statements. We | States hove in sight; that the great misdo not believe that the country is chief his ship made was on account of her thrown back one hundred years in civi- quick sailing, which enabled her to escape zation, law, "and everything else," and when a pursuer appeared; that if a sword is that it will go "right straight to an to be given to any one, it should be to Mr. archy and the devil," unless the mili- LAIRD, or his foreman of works; that tary power interferes. General SHERMAN'S | SEMMES' whole career was the reverse of life is passed in an atmosphere of strife and brave; and that if he merits consolation tained by many around us, that the robel force is

incompetent to preserve public order, and these should not be given him by English has discovered that the imperative wave of the sword is the only sign of authority which the law-breakers respect. He may be easily excused for not perceiving that beneath superficial anarchy rest permanent principles of order, and that the moral progress of the nation has carried its civilization a century forward, rather than thrown it back a day.

How Stands England? The Great Meetings To-day. Whether there be a Palmerston or a At the public meetings to be held to-day Derby Ministry in England is a question of in Independence Square, and in Camden, small moment abroad, except to the parties every citizen whose heart is in the war should be present. The meetings should change which would place DERBY in the be great, for the occasion is great. We are glad that Philadelphia at last will do somemight cause annoyance, for the most bitter thing worthy of herself, and thank the citizens who have thus taken the lead in patriotic action for their energy. The citihis being a renegade. One of the noblest zens of Philadelphia have not been to blame for the apparent indifference of the past gislature was the abolition of negro slavery week; they were ready to move, and only waited for leadership. The earnestness of a few men has given direction to the popucially declared that a negro was free the lar feeling, and there is no question that moment he set foot on British soilthe movement will be prompt and viand the crowning humane enactment, gorous, and that the city will at once send its fighting men to the field. We want no oratory at this great meeting other than the eloquence of resolute men who will do what they advise, and the more inspiring framed by the Colonial Secretary of Lord eloquence of the danger and the duty. GREY's Reform Ministry-a body which in-Into Independence Square citizens should throng; out of it regiments should march.

THE INVASION.

The Rebels in Heavy Force within Six Miles of Washington.

The article in question will be read with

nterest, particularly the passage which

frankly admits of the Mabama, "She was

built in England, she had an English crew

English vacht.'

THE CAPITAL REPORTED IN DANGER.

Citizens Called Upon to Man the Fortifications, PLUNDER AND DEVASTATION AROUND BALTIMORE.

The Inhabitants in Momentary Expectation of an Attack. THE TWO CITIES ISOLATED.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION SEVERED. The Bridge over Gunpowder River De

stroyed and Trains Captured.

MAJOR GENERAL FRANKLIN A PRISONER. THE SITUATION CRITICAL

IMMEDIATE RELIEF DEMANDED.

RUMORS IN WASHINGTON-THE REBELS WITHIN SIX MILES OF THE CITY. WASHINGTON, July 11.—The information received to-night is that a very large force of rebels are within six miles of this city, not far from Tenallytown. There has been no general engagement, but continuous skirmishing nearly all day.

Among the casualties reported are the following: on handsome pensions after thirty years' | Capt. F. M. Plum, Company E, 20th New York Canecessary. Office-holders thus being unaf- New York Cavalry, right hip; John Lavinder, fected by a change in the personality of the | Company E, 5th New York Cavalry, concussion of Executive Ministers, the British public do | shell; Graham G. Scott, 6th Michigan Cavalry, in not care very much whether PALMERSTON | knee; Fred. S. Robinson, Company C, 1st Connecticut Cavalry, left arm; Peter Berry, 1st Connecticut Cavalry, neck; John Vandeveer, 5th New York Cavalry, inlieg. Of the 251st Ohio, ten or twelve men

There seems to be no doubt that the rebels are threatening Washington, but the preparations for its defence are of such a character as to give as surance of safety. A large number of families, temporarily at summer residences, together with citi-

come into the city for safety. LATER.—Up to 2.15 P. M. the state of affairs in the vicinity of Rabbitt's Branch Post Office continued to be about the same as this morning. There has been no general engagement, but cajournal of high character, thus sums up the valry skirmishing is going on at intervals. The enemy has not made his appearance anywhere within range of our guns, and so far has shown no

disposition to do so. No casualties have been reported on our side in the engagement between Lowell and the rebel cavalry this morning.

Three rebel prisoners and stragglers were brought in this morning from the front, but they refused to give their regiments or by whom they were commanded. They are inclined to brag, and some of them place their numbers at very high figures. Some rebel stragglers, who were picked up yesterday at different points in Maryland, were brought to the provost marshal's office last night. They admitted that they belonged to the invading party and the infantry consisted of Breckinridge's and Early's They would give no information as to the movements of the invaders, and, when questioned as to their numbers, differed very widely in their state-

This morning the rebel cavelry commenced to show themselves in the vicinity of Silver Spring, Mr. Blair's place, just over the district line, in Montgomerycounty, on the Seventh-street road, beyond the lines of the fortifications, and up to the last account have kept that position. During the morning there has been some firing

between the pickets, and two on our side have been It is stated by persons coming from that direction, and there are many families moving in, that the rebel pickets are stationed in Blair's, Clark's, and Burns' woods, and some are confident that the main body of the enemy is at this place. Preparations have been made to receive them in becoming

LATEST.—The rebel force at Silver Spring is said LATER FROM UP THE POTOMAC.

Muddy Branch, where there was a camp of the 8th Illinois Cavalry and four companies of the 2d Mas-

Our force had orders to fall back, and started towards the city, the camp equipage being placed on a canal boat. They had not retreated far, however, before another band of rebels were seen approaching from the direction of Rockville, and some shots were fired between each party, but no one was in-

When some three miles this side of Mudde Branch, our forces tried to make a stand, and quite a little skirmish ensued, in which the rebels brought to bear on them one of four guns, and a round shot went directly through the boat, causing it to sink. In this little affair we had three men slightly wounded. Our men, however, procured another boat, to which they transferred the baggage and pushed on down to Georgetown, where they arrived this morning. The rebels, who at times showed derable force, seemed to direct their attention to the canal, which they damaged considerablyfelling trees in it, blowing up culverts, &c.

Our men report the country full of rebels, and that yesterday there were several skirmishes, in which portions of three regiments were engaged. In one of these Captain Morris, of Company M 8th Illinois, was killed. TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION RE-OPENED WITH BALTIMORE—THE ENE-

CAPITAL SERIOUSLY THREATENED. BALTIMORE, July 11-Evening.-The news from Washington is alarming. The Star says: The skirmishing on the Rockville road had commenced at an early hour this morning, and was continued by the advance of the rebels to a point about four stopped, and they disappeared in some other direction. Subsequently we hear of them skirmishing about noon on and around the Seventh-street turnplke, near the Clagett farm, and at the residence of F. P. Blair, Esq.

It is reported to-day that the rebels have burned the residence of Mr. Blair. There were 800 infantry only in the force that camped at Rockville last night, though panic-stricken refugees arriving today from the vicinity of Edward's Ferry report them crossing north at that point vesterday and to-day n large numbers, some saying 12,000 strong and

thers 30,000. Breckinridge is believed to be in command of their dvance in this direction, and Imbodon commands their cavalry now hanging around our fortifications. All was quiet in front of our picket lines upon what to known as the river road, that is, the road skirting the Chesavenke and Ohlo Canal, above Georgetown Up to noon to-day, the Star says, the number and purposes of the rebel invading force are confusingly conflicting. We give elsewhere the opinion enterconfusion; he beliefds civil laws utterly and applause for the fight off Cherbourg, not of weight sufficient to undertake a serious at. The noon train only went to Wilmington. There O. C. Ord is assigned by the President to the com-

powder-river bridge.

The rebel army of invasion marched down the valley 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry, under command of Mai. Gon. Jubal Early and Brig. Gens. Breckinridge, Ransom, Imboden, and Mo-

with additional forces-to join the robel army of invasion, and the purpose of that army was an attempt at the capture of Washington by a surprise. The Virginia Central Railroad is repaired and running from Richmond to Staunton. Moseby has two hundred and forty men in hi command, and expects to have his force increased. At the fight at Aldio Moseby captured eighty of

our cavalry and killed twenty, captured one major, and had with him in the fight a 12-pound gun. Kinchloe's command of one company is operating near Fairfax Court House, and in the neighborhood of Occoquan.

AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

The 10 o'clock express train from Baltimore also shared the same fate. Conductor Bryson, of the exoress, was robbed of his watch and money, as was also Conductor Transhaw, of the first train

wards Gunpowder bridge for the purpose of setting fire to that structure, but it is very probable that no damage resulted to the bridge, from the fact that a heavy guard was stationed to protect it. Passen gers were not, as far as learned, molested, except in a very few cases. The rebels started in a southerly direction, towards General Cadwalader's residence, a few miles south, for the purpose of destroying it, and this has

The city is full of rumors to-night of attacks on Philadelphia Navy Yard, arrived here to-day, and one section proceeded to near-Magnolia, when the

this vicinity are, of course, conjecture, but the geneductors escaped. The steam ferry-boat Maryland is safe, and the

Large detachments of troops and the marines from the Philadelphia navy yard are here, with other forces, and the country is scoured by our scouts. There is no truth in the reported burning of the Conowingo Bridge, over the Susquehanna, ten miles north of this.

The telegraph north of this point is badly damaged, but the railroad is not thought to be injured to any great extent. Major General Franklin was captured on one o the trains destroyed at Magnolia.

Baltimore stealthily to-night. Artillery firing has been heard since 8 P. M., in a northwest direction, perhaps at Bush river. DESTRUCTION OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND-THE

Gov. Bradford's residence this morning. It is only four miles out on the Charles-street road. A squad of ten robels did it. They came to the residence and ordered out the Governor's family, permitting them to take only a few valuables, and then fired the residence. The furniture was all destroyed. The Governor was in the city, and was not cap-

The rebels are now operating on the Philadel-12 o'clock, M .- [Here the wires connecting Phile delphia and Baltimore failed, being cut by the robe guerillas.1

The break in the telegraph is understood to be a Magnolia, 19 miles this side of Baltimore, and 19 miles from Havre-de-Grace. It is also reported that enger train has been captured at Magnolla. 1 P. M .- We understand that the wires of all the telegraph lines between Philadelphia and Baltimore are now cut. This work has probably been done by small detached parties of rebels, advancing on un-

[Special Despatch to The Press.] son of a former Secession resident of Wilmington Delaware. They are, in fact, an independent guerilla party, organized for marauding purposes and to serve as scouts for the main invading forces

ther loss of life. The noon train was likewise captured and destro ed, as well as Gunpowder bridge, so far as learned But a small portion of the railroad track has been disturbed.

Still, passenger travel below this point has been interdicted for the present. No trains are run except for the transpo the troops, who are mustering rapidly.

The boat plying between Havre de Grace and Perryville is well guarded, and can, at a moment'

commence, and travel be resumed. The difficulty ems, just now, to be, rather to get the munitions than the men, and time is consumed in musterin The 4.30 train from Philadelphia brought about 400 convalescent troops from Chester Hospital to

Wilmington. A few of them are yet too weak to be fit for other than garrison duty.

it is not thought there will be much fighting. We have no definite tidings as to the fate of the howitze battery from the Philadelphia navy yard, manned by marines, which went southward in the noor train. Some accounts say it was captured. No violence was offered to passengers of the captured trains further than to rob them of all their spare wearing apparel. Some gentlemen were almost roduced to nudity. Telegraphic communication with Baltimore and

APTURE OF GEN. FRANKLIN-THE AT-

the Baltimore railroad, telegraphs the following tatement: The rebels attacked my train at Magnelia. They went through the train after we had stopped, capturing all the officers and soldiers on the carsamongst others, Major General Franklin. They went through most of the passengers' pockets, steal

ing watches and money, and then unlocked the baggage car and set fire to the train, burning three first-class passenger cars and one second-class car, a baggage car, the engine Henry Clay, one freight | place. car, and a Northern Contral engine that was on a siding. THE BALTIMORE RAILROAD. Information has been received at the Baltimore Railroad depot that the rebels are only four miles

from Hayre-de-Grace, and that the Gunpowder bridge has been burned. The Gunpowder bridge is reported burned, and vet there are some doubts about its entire destruc-

There is a possibility to-night of a telegraphi mmunication with Baltimore being re-established. The train from Philadelphia which started at 9 A. M. went as far as Perrysville, and then returned. ment, July 11, 1864, directs that Major General E.

were no signs of the rebels at Perrymansville. The | mand of the 8th Army Corps, and all the troops in return of the trains was merely precautionary. Our gunboats have commenced firing on the rebels at Bush Hill, on the Bush river. There is no doubt of the burning of the Gun-

The second train was about passing over the bridge when it was on fire. It backed out, and was then captured. THE REBELS DRIVEN OFF FROM BUSH RIVER-A LOCOMOTIVE RECAPTURED. Our gunboats drove off the rebels at Bush river bridge, and one of the stolen locomotives was re

THE GUNPOWDER BRIDGE REPORTED NOT DESTROYED. Information has been received by President Felton, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad, that the Gunpowder bridge has not been destroyed. The rebels were attacked by a gun bont as they were about to set it on fire, and driven off. An engine was recaptured and is now on the way to Havre-de-Grace. It is supposed that the rebels are retreating. THE REBELS ALL AROUND BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, July 11-11 P. M .- The excitement tions around the city to-day. The Guppowder bridge was destroyed by a burn ing train. The train which they used to accomplish their purpose they had proviously captured, being the regular 9.30 passenger train from Baltimore The passengers were turned out and robbed, and

their trunks plundered. We have accounts of the stealing of horses, and the plunder of stores all through Baltimore county. The turnpike bridge over the Gunpowder has also

factories, and foundries, around the city, would be destroyed to-night. As far as ascertained the whole cavalry force in Baltimore county, which has done all this mischief, does not exceed 800, under the command of the noted Harry Gilmore

Fears are entertained that a number of the mills

The defences of the city are being strengthened, and manned by the citizens in large numbers. The banks and insurance companies have all deposited their valuables on board of a steamer chartered for the purpose and ready to leave at a moment's notice. Arrangements have also been made to remove the archives of the State from Anna-

our pickets around the city, and it is reported that Ellicott's Mills are in their possession, but we can not accertain the truth of the report. In the attack on the train at Magnelia this morning Abraham Haro, the fireman, was the only person killed. The rebels captured some prisoners, but the most of them escaped to Baltimore. Both con-

Only a portion of Gunpowder bridge was destroy , according to the latest accounts. Two U. S. gunboats are on the Susquehanna oppo

site Hayre de-Grace. GENERAL ORD IN COMMAND AT BALTI MORE-CAPTURE OF BRIDGE-BURNERS BY LOYAL CITIZENS. BALTIMORE, July 11-11.30 P. M.-General Ord

has been appointed to the command of the 8th Army Corps, and General Wallace commands the department. By this arrangement General Ord has command of all the troops for the defence of this city. A gentleman just from Ellicott's Mills reports all quiet there, and for a distance of ten miles beyond. Our pickets had a skirmish beyond Elysville this morning, with a squad of rebel cavalry, and killed one lieutenant in command and captured two men, the balance escaping

Dr. Moore, of Havre-de-Grace, with a loval party, started out this morning and captured twenty-five of the bridge-burners. All is quiet in this city, though we have reports

of our cavalry skirmishing with the raiders at REBELS DESTROYING THE NORTHERN CENTRAL BAILROAD AT GLENROCK. HARRISBURG, July 11-11.30 A. M.-A telegran from Glenrock, on the Northern Central Railroad. this morning, states that a body of rebel mounted infantry and cavalry, between 1,200 and 1,500 strong. are destroying the railroad fifteen miles south o that place, and marching northward. The rebels appear to have retired altogether from Western Maryland, and are concentrating their

forces towards the northeastern part of that State. STORY OF A DESERTER—HUNTER AT MAR-TINSBURG. HARRISBURG, July 11.—Headquarters here ar o longer in telegraphic communication with the authorities at Washington, the last two lines vis Philadelphia and Baltimore having been cut by

the rebels at Conowingo and Magnolia stations, the former about 10 A. M. and the latter at 12 15. The Department, several days since, telegraphed Gen. Couch, investing him with ample power to meet such a contingency. It is understood that at least eight bridges have been destroyed on the Northern Central Railroad, between Monckton and Cockeys-

General Kelly telegraphs from Cumberland, Md. to-night, that there is no truth in the report that John Morgan and Imboden are following Hunter's

General Hunter's force occupies Martinsburg, and another body of our troops hold Hagerstown. The rebels still occupy the South Mountain passes, while the main body are demonstrating on Baltimore and Washington from points between the Monocacy and the former city. A large and enthusiastic town meeting was held in Market Square to-night, to encourage enlistments

under the hundred-days call. Gen. Cameron pre sided, and eloquent speeches were made by Governo Curtin and others. COMMUNICATION WITH BALTIMORE ES TABLISHED.

Through the indefatigable exertions of the American Telegraph Company, Washington was con nected with the North by telegraph at 9.18 last eve ning, by a line that does not pass over the railroad rupted at noon, line men were sent out with a guard THE DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON-COM

MANDERS ASSIGNED. PERRYVILLE, July 11 .- The following is from the American of this afternoon: WASHINGTON, July 11 .- An officer who scouted the river some distance above the Chain bridge, last night, reports this morning that all was quiet along Major General Alexander McCook has been as

that line, no rebels being visible. signed to the command of the northern defences Washington. Brigadier Generals Harding, Ha kins, and Hamer are to serve under him. General Payne has been assigned to a comman n this department. It is reported that the rebels

have been very busy in conveying across the Potomac horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and other plunder aken by them in Maryland. nand of the 19th Army Corps.

nto Darnestown, Montgomery county, and cap-Last evening a force of 1,500 or 2,000 rebels enered Rockville and dashed through to a point a 132@137c. fow miles this side of that village, halting there for a brief time, when they retraced their steps to the town, and bivouacked for the night. This inder the command of Colonel Serrell, thrown out to ascertain their strength and character. No information embracing the details of that now

progressing engagement have yet been received. The point where the fight was in progress was in the vicinity of Rabbitt's Creek Post Office, between Cenaliytown and Rockville. Major General Augur has returned from a tour through the defences of Washington on the northern side. He found all the works and the troops de

fending them in admirable condition, and ready to give the rebels a fitting feception should they approach within range. On Sunday morning a force of rebel cavalry, said to number twenty-five hundred, made their appearance in the neighborhood of Damascus, a post village of Montgomery county, a few miles south o Mount Airy and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-

road, where they entered on a general horse stealing expedition, causing a general stamped of the citizens. A number were captured and T. R. Munshower, conductor of train No. 17, on | paroled, but most of the citizens were apprised | \$3,000 in gold. of their coming, and made off with their lorses and such property as they could move and the road to Baltimore yesterday was literally crowded with them making their way out of danger. The driver of the mail stage which arrived at Laurel, 18 miles from Washington, from Brookville. about two hours ahoad of his regular time, reports that a force of cavalry, which he supposed was the same party that was about Damascus, entered

> Straggling parties of rebels were seen in various with alacrity. parts of Montgomery county yesterday. In the afternoon two officers showed themselves on the Bell pike, a few miles from Bellsville. They appeared to be lost, and were inquiring the direction of the road. The last seen of them they were going in opnosite directions. THE COMMAND ASSUMED BY GEN. ORD.

BALTIMORE, July 11 .- The following order has been issued: HEADQUARTERS 8TH ARMY CORPS. BALTIMORE, July 11. IGENERAL ORDERS, No. 228.—The War Depart-

Brookville last night, and took possession of the

the Middle Department. In obedience thereto, assume the command specified above. EDWARD O. C. ORDA Mai. Gen. of Volunteers

S. S. SEWARD, A. D. C. THE BALTIMORE RAILROAD—DAMAGE TO THE BRIDGE SLIGHT. PERRYVILLE, July 12-2 A. M .- The passenge who were in the captured trains all reached here safe, and have gone North on special trains. The were all robbed of their money, watches, and ever many articles of clothing, especially boots and shoes by Harry Glimore's pets.

E. The] Bush-river Bridge was not burned, and the Gunpowder Bridge but slightly. It is believed they set fire to the trains and run them on the bridge and let them burn, but only the cross-ties were burnt, and the damage can no doubt be repaired. A re connoitring train was sent out this afternoon from Havro de Grace, as far as Edgewood, beyond Bush river, and found no enemy. It is believed that they have left the line of the road and gone towards Bell Air, Harford county. There was considerable excitement when I lef Baltimore; the streets were being barricaded to guard against robel cavalry.

Morning Despatches OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, JULY 11, 1884. A despatch was last evening addressed by the Mayor to the Secretary of War in the following terms: "Will you authorize citizens to enlist fo the immediate defence of Baltimore and Washington to remain in the service only during such emergency? It is believed that only thus caprompt and large aid be assured " To such inquiry, the Mayor received at noon esponse as follows:

Gen. Ricketts had retired from his advanced posi-

tion at Ellicott's Mills to the fortifications.

such term as they may be disposed to offer, but can-not undertake to organize them. That must be done by the local authorities, while the Government wi render any assistance in its power for arming, sup plying, and transporting them to such points a they can be useful. EDWIN M. STANTON, "Secretary of War. In accordance with the purport of the foregoing do hereby invite and urge the citizens of Phile lphia forthwith to organize companies of Minute

every facility will be given by the municipal author rities, upon application to their Committee on Defence, now sitting at Chestnut and Fifth streets. ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of Philadelphia RAVAGES OF THE REBEL RAIDERS. BALTIMORE, July 11-11 A. M.-A respectable ville, reports that this morning a party of fifty rebe cavairy passed his house making for the railroad

ate is unknown. arming and going out mounted to fight the robe

A body of 250 rebels under Gilmore encamped last night on the farm of Joshua Price, thirteen miles east from Baltimore, on the Harford pike, They left about five o'clock, going eastward, in the direction of the Gunpowder bridge. It was a portion of this force, probably, that burned Mr. Day's barns, which lay on their route. A gentleman, who was present at the time that Governor Bradford's house was burned, says he was arrested and detained by the rebels until after they had fired the building. The actors had written order in the : words : "The house of Gov.

not allow Mrs. B. to save even her own clothing They carried off the valuable papers and deeds of the Governor. HE REBEL MOVEMENT ON THE PHILA.

We have been informed that the rebels have de stroyed the depot and other buildings of the Philalelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, Railroad a Magnolia, seventeen miles below Havre de Grace They have also cut the telegraph wires, and, it is apprehended, destroyed the railroad near that point. They have also, it is stated, captured the pa at eight o'clock this morning, and another train is also over due, and believed to be captured. The destruction is understood to have been th work of the body of cavalry which crossed the Northern Central Railroad yesterday naturally have as to the safety of the convalescent the front, we would state that this new movemen The rebels, in leaving Magnolla, took with then the telegraphic operator and the agent of the com There is every reason to believe that the rebel

despatches as they passed to and from Washington and also sent some themselves THE REBEL DEPREDATIONS AT MAG NOLIA. WILMINGTON, Del., July 11-4 P. M.-It is now scertained that two trains were destroyed on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad this morning. The engineers of both escaped, or

The mail on the early train was taken from the ear, before the passengers, and divided among the captors. Nothing has been heard yet of the conents of the express car, but of course the thieves No apprehension need be felt in regard to the regular train, which left Philadelphia this morning, and the extra train, which left at a later hour

they cannot go further than this side of the Sus WILMINGTON, DELAWARE. WILMINGTON, July 11 .- The report that the lon ridge over the Gunpowder is destroyed is not

It is also reported here that the residence of Gen DESTRUCTION OF TRAINS AND PROPER-TY AT MAGNOLIA. were destroyed by the rebels at Magnolia, 17 mile from Baltimore. The rebels also burned all the

Late from New Orleans. JAIRO, July 10.—The steamer Henry Ames, fro The Fourth was celebrated with the usual cere The steamer Evening Star, from New York, had

of the Gulf for 2,000 horses.

A fair amount of cotton is offering at 135c for middling; sugar and molasses have advanced crushed sugar 27@29c; molasses 90c; provisions and produce of all descriptions are very firm; good extra The steamer Belle, of St. Louis, brings 35 bales of

clined; good middlings 140@142c; strict middlings Arrival of a Prize Steamer BOSTON, July 11.-The British prize-stead Rouen, from Bermuda for Wilmington forning they are engaged with the cavalry force | to-day. She was captured on July 2 by the Key-

> A portion of her cargo is still on board, but mos was thrown overboard. She is an iron side-wheel steamer of one hundred and sixty-five tone. PORTLAND, July 11 .- The frigate Ticonderora

The New York National Guard ALBANY, July 11 .- The Governor will issue h rder to all the military of the State to hold them selves in readiness for service, and a proclamatio urging the citizens to volunteer into the Nationa NEW YORK, July 11 .- Mayor Gunther protest

Contributious to Christian Commission SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The following contri butions have been made to the Christian Commis \$2,000; Stockton and Napa, California, each send ROSTON, July 11.-The steamer Rosa Standish

with ammunition, and immediately steamed for th The steamer Russia was also seized by the Goernment last night, was loaded with ammunition and left early this morning. Volunteering in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, July 11 .- The late call for five thousand seachusetts Volunteers is being responded to The old 6th pioneer regiment of the war is expected to be ready for mustering in on Wednesday. Other regiments will speedily follow.

MINITARY DRILL BOOKS .- We call attention the advertisement of Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, in reference to their issue of new editions their popular works on Military Tactics, containing all the information requisite for the Home Guards, Militia, and the Soldier, in all the branches of the rt of war. They are small, and suitable for the

— The trees on Boston Common have been labelled with the popular and scientific names of each -a good way of teaching the people semething o

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

CAPTURE OF SIX VESSELS BELOW CAPE MA

The Whaler Golconda, Barks Greenland General Berry, Zelinda, and Schr. Margaret Y. Davis, Captured and Destroyed -Schr.

Howard Bonded. day, and laying-to a few miles off for about two ARRIVAL OF THE CREWS IN PHILADELPHIA

The pirate Florida, which has been committing the depredations on our coast, below Cape May, well known to most of the reading public. For the berafit of any who have not seen the description of this vessel, we will state that she is a bark-rigged screw propellor, is painted black, and sits quite low in the water. Her crew, all told, consists of one hundred and fifty-five men; they are of all nations and all languages are spoken aboard this craft Captain Morris is in charge, and is but 30 years of age, and all her officers are young. Her first lieutonant was formerly in the U. S. service, under Com. Porter. She carries the United States, Rebel, and English flags. She has eight guns, two of which are eleven-inch rifled swivel guns, mounted amidehips. Two guns are seven-inch bore, and the balance are of smaller calibre. The crew are armed with revolvers and cutlasses. But little order is maintained amongst the crew. Whisky is served regularly three times a day, and provisions of the best kind, and in large quantities, are dealt out to the men. Great affection for their captain is exhibited by all of the crew.

The whaler Golconda, on its return from a fiveyears whaling cruise, started from Talcahuans Chili, on the morning of April 14, bound to New Bedford, Mass. On Friday morning last, while in latitude 37 deg. 30 min., longitude 72 deg. 15 min., the Golconda perceived a vessel sailing under the United States flag toward her. The Golconda put displayed the rebel colors.

fired a signal gun and commanded the Golconda to heave to. The Florida then came alongside the Golconda and demanded where sho was from and where bound, The officer in command of the Florila then informed the Golconda that they would board her. A lieutenant from the Florida then came aboard and demanded inspection of the pa pers. The register, &c., were shown to him, and he then informed Capt. Winslow, of the Golconda, that als vessel was the prize of the Confederate steamer Florida. The officers and crew were then taken aboard the Florida, and the Golconda was fired. She had aboard 1,800 bbls. of oil, which were entirely destroyed1: 1,050 bbls. were on freight, and 750 bbls, belonged to the crew. The oil which had been obtained on the cruise, with the exception of the 750 bbls., had been disposed of at Talcuahana.

Brunswick, Maine; is fifty-five years old, and three hundred tons burthen. She is valued at \$97,000, not dollar of which, we are informed, is insured against war risk. The officers and crew were kept aboard the Florida till Sunday, when the officers, together with the captain of the Margaret Y. Davis, were put aboard an English schooner which was hailed by the Florida, and was bound for Nassau. THE CAPTURE OF THE MARGARET Y. DAVIS. One of the crew of the schooner Margaret V

Davis informs us that they had been to Port Royal with a cargo of guppowder, and were returning t New York in ballast. They were in latitute 37 deg., ing, when they were hailed by what afterwards vessel boarded her and informed them, after demanding and inspecting their papers, that they were the prize of the Confederate steamer Florida. The officers and crew were then put aboard the

THE CAPTURE OF THE GREENLAND. Captain Verdin, of the steam-tug America, ha nformed us that he had in tow the bark Greenland hound from this port to Pensacola, laden with coal. On Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, while off Cape Henry, E. by S., 60 miles, he spied a suspicious-lookng steamer making towards them. When three miles essel to go any nearer to the suspicious craft. He let go the hawser and steamed away. The craft, which they soon found to be the Florida, put on all steam and sail, and made after them. The Florida chased the America for about an hour, and then the meantime captured the Greenland. This vessel was in command of Captain Everett Her officers and crew were taken aboard the Florida.

and, we are informed, are fully insured. THE CAPTURE OF THE GENERAL BERRY. Florida, who said: "Captain, allow me to inform Florida., Officers and crew were then invited aboard Potter, which soon communicated to the company's the Florida, and the Berry was set fire to and de-

stroyed. She was, with her cargo, valued at \$36,000. THE CAPTURE OF THE BARK ZELINDA. The bark Zelinda, of Eastport, Maine, in command of Captain Shackford, was the next prize of the Florida. She was in latitude 37 deg. 50 min., at the time, the destruction of property to an imlongitude 74 deg. 50 min., about 5 o'clock on Sun. day morning, when she was overtaken and boarded had made. She was from New Orleans, bound for Eastport, Maine, in ballast. It was intended by the captain of the Florida to send all the crews ashore on the Zelinda, but the schooner Howard coming in sight, this idea was given up. A crew was put in the Zelinda, and sent in chase of the Howard, which it soon captured.

THE CAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER HOWARD. enter bonds with the captain of the Florida, co

TREATMENT OF OFFICERS AND CREWS ON BOARI THE FLORIDA. Every one of the captured officers and crew speak in the highest terms of the treatment they received | Now with the Republic. Men of Pennsylvania! LEAVE-TAKING.

Upon taking leave of the officers and crews the captain of the Florida treated all with apparently the heartiest cordiality, and requested the captain of the Berry to remember him kindly to Abe Lincoln, and inform him that the Florida was still

The schooner Howard took officers and crew, numbering sixty-three, to the Breakwater, where the pilot-boat Glide, Captain Schellinger, took them board and landed them at Cape May at 11 o'clock esterday morning. Neither the guests nor inhapitants at the Cape knew anything of the occurence, and, as the train for Philadelphia started at 12 o'clock, they all went to the depot and got aboard the cars, there being no time to lose at the island. Probably the first intelligence of the occurrence hat will reach most of the inhabitants of Cape May will be when they receive the papers this morning. There were, we are informed, 1,149 bales of hay on

board the General Berry. The Zelinda was 560 tons burthen The loss in the capture of these six vessels will be ver \$250,000.

THE LAST SEEN OF THE PLORIDA. When the Florida was last seen she was steering south. The Government has sent two gunboats from Hampton Roads in search of her. News was

Florida carries a white flag with upper corner of red, with cross of white and blue stars. She had these colors up when she captured the General Borry. She was sailing under American colors when last seen. THE CREWS AT THE REFRESHMENT SALOON.

their supper there last evening.

burned a bark, name not yet ascertained, while in tow of the steam-tug America, just outside of Cape Henry. The crew of the park escaped on board the tug, and have just reached here. At 10 o'clook to-day three gunboats—the Monticello, Mount Ver-

non, and Ino-started from Hampton Roads in pursuit of the pirate. THE RAYAGES OF THE FLORIDA-A FE-DERAL VESSEL IN PURSUIT. CAPE MAY, July 11 .- A steamer, supposed to be a Inited States man-of-war, with two masts and one moke stack, came down the coast about 10 o'clock

hours, she then steamed rapidly out to sea. EUROPE.

THE ALABAMA.

The Germania has arrived, but her dates are anleipated. She brings us full foreign files, which discuss principally the late naval action. The following correspondence is published:

LETTER PROM CAPTAIN WINSLOW

lowing correspondence is published:

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN WINSLOW.

Sin: There have been so many nensensical publications on the engagement which took place between the Alabama and Kearsarge, that it is my wish that a correction should be made.

In the first place, no chaltenge was sent by Captain Winslow; to have done so, would have been to have violated the order of the Navy Department. On the contrary, Captain Winslow received a request from Captain Semmes not to leave, as he would fight the Kearsarge, and would only occupy a day or two in his preparations. Five days, however, clapsed before they were completed. The Kearsarge's battery consists of seven guns—two 11-inch Dahlytens, four 32-mounders, one light rifle 25-pounder. The battery of the Alabama consisted of one 100-pounder rifle, one heavy 68 do., six 32-pounders—that is, one more gun than the Kearsarge. In the wake of the engines, on the outside, the Kearsarge had stopped up and down her sheet chains. These were stopped by mariline to eye boits, which extended some twenty feet, and was done by the hands of the Kearsarge; the whole was covered by light plank to provent dirt collecting. It was for the purpose of protecting the engines when there was no coal in the upper part of the bunkers, as was the case when the action took place. The Alabama had her bunkers full, and was equally protected. The Kearsarge went into action with a crew of one hundred and sixty-two officers and men: The Alabama, by report of the Deerhound's officers, had one hundred and fifty.

The Kearsarge steamed to sea in order that no questions of neutrality jurisdiction should be raised; when far enough she turned shortround and steered immediately for the Alabama for close action. The Alabama fired as she was coming down on her two brondsides and a part of another; no one shot came on board the Kearsarge then sheered and opened on the Alabama, trying to get nearer. The action insted one hour and two minutes from the first to the last shot. The Kearsarge then sheered and opened on were too high to have damaged the boile penetrated.
The Kearsarge was only slightly damaged, and I The Kearsarge was only slightly damaged, and I supposed the action for hot work had just commenced when it ended. Such stuff as the Alabama firing when she was going down, and all such talk, is twaddle. The Alabama, towards the last, hoisted sail to get away, when the Kearsarge was laid across her bows, and would have raked her had she not surrendered, which she had done, and was trying to get her flags down, and showing a white flag over the stern. The officers of the Alabama on board the Kearsarge say that she was a complete slaughter-house, and was completely torn to pieces. This is all I know of the Alabama. house, and was completely torn to pieces. This is all I know of the Alabama. Yours, &c.,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CAPTAIN WINSLOW AND M. BONFILS.

The following correspondence between Commodore Winslow and M. Bonfils, the commercial agent of the Alabama, has been published at Cherbourg:

U.S.S. S. Kearsarge, Cherebourg, June 21.

MONSIEUR BONFILS—Sir: Certain pilot bear

bourg:

U. S. S. Kearsarge, Cheregourg, June 21.

Monsizur Bonfils—Sir: Certain pilot boats which I, from feelings of humanity, allowed to gave several prisoners when the Alabama had gone down, took them into Cherbourg. These officers and sailors are not the less subject to the laws of war; they are my prisoners, and I demand that they come on board the Kearsarge to surrender as such. If they should endeavor to free themselves from this obligation under cover of the means which have been used for their escape, they must expect to meet with no mercy another time.

John A. Winslow, Captain.

M. Bonfils replied as follows:

To Captain John A. Winslow,—Sir: I have received your letter of June 21. Your demand is one which I have no power whatever to entertain, and should have been addressed to the French Government, with whom these unfortunates have found a refuge. I know of no law of war to prevent a soldier from escaping from the field of patite after a reverse, even although he had been made prisoner, and I do not see why a sailor who saves himself by swimming should be in a worse case. I must, therefore, refuse to act as your go-between toward certain individuals, whom you do not even name, but whom you claim as prisoners. I cannot, moreover, understand how the authorities of the United States can pretend to hold prisoners in the territory of the French Empire.

Bonfils.

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, July 11, 1864.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. covered on board the steamer John F. Potter, of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, lying at Pier No. 1, North river. The steamer was soon wrapped in flames, and the pier, covered with a shed, took fire, and this with its contents and the steamer were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$250,000, which is partially insured. Engine No. 38 and two hose carriages were in the onsumed. Several firemen and policemen wer obliged to jump into the river to save their lives, and were picked up by boats from a French man-Six boat loads of sailors, with their officers, from

ucceeded in saving three steemers at the next pler These noble men were obliged to jump overboard to save themselves from burning, while others soaked their shirts and caps in the river for the same pur-The Philadelphia Hotel was slightly damaged. We learn the following facts from the officers of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company: The fire broke out at one o'clock this morning, or the steamboat John Potter, lying at Pier No. 1, North river. She was loaded with freight, all of

which, together with the boat, was destroyed. The tity of freight stored in them, were destroyed, and the company in Philadelphia have no knowledge Another account says: At about one o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company's freight steamer, John building adjoining, which, with the steamer, was

cargo of miscellaneous freight, some of which was of

a highly combustible nature. In the freight house

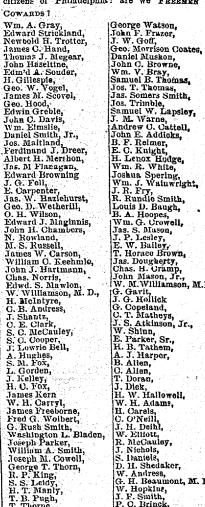
was a quantity of cotton, petroleum, and other combustible substances; and, as a high wind prevailed mense amount seemed inevitable. ENGLISH PICTORIALS .- From J. J. Kromer. 403 Chestnut street, we have the News of the World, Illustrated London News, and Illustrated News of the World of June 10th, and also of June 25th. BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW.-We have the July number, just published, from T. B. Pugh, Sixth and Chestnut.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW .- The 204th number just out, has reached us through Mr. W. B. Zieber, South Third street.

TO ARMS! A GALL TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Great Meeting in Independence Square To-Day, FELLOW-CITIZENS: The invader is at our own doors. The life of the nation and the honor of Pennsylvania both hang trembling in the balance. The war cry of the armies of the Union is, "Give us VICTORY, or give us DEATH!" We mean that

over our graves. Let every patriot, closing factories, stores, and places of business, meet in council this day, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Independence Square. The citizens of Philadelphia! are we FREEMEN or



ANOTHER MEETING Will be held at the CAMDEN COURT HOUSE. Now Jersey, THIS EVENING, at & o'clock. Let PATIL C. BUDD, Mayor.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, GEORGE W. GILBERT, JESSE TOWNSEND, R. H. LEE, and others.

just if more severe.

personally concerned. To us, indeed, a office which PALMERSTON now occupies, antagonist, in the British Parliament, is this very Lord DERBY—all the bitterer for actions ever performed by the British Lein the British colonies. As far back as the year 1772, Lord Mansfield judiwhich received the Royal assent in August, 1833, and was brought into actual and simultaneous operation on the first day of August, 1834, was a measure cluded Brougham, Palmerston, Lans-DOWNE, MELBOURNE, HOLLAND, RUSSELL and other Liberals of "the first water ! The measure, for the abolition of slavery in the British dominions, was framed introduced, defended, and carried out by the Colonial Secretary of that day (it included a national grant of \$100,000,000, to compensate the planters for the loss of their property), and the Colonial Secretary in question was the identical EDWARD

GEOFFREY SMITH STANLEY, now Earl of Derby, and the most determined advocate of the Slaveocracy of "the so-called Southern Confederation." Nay, more, he had scarcely been six weeks in the Colonial Office before he brought in the Slave-Emancipation Act, the passing of which might well be the boast of a nation powerful as Great Britain. In the thirty years which have passed since it became law, the opinions of Lord DERBY have changed materially. In 1834 he was a liberal in politics, the avowed au-

tagonist of the accursed trade in human flesh and blood; in 1864 he is an ultra-Tory, the earnest friend of a rebellion which has slavery for its keystone. Were he to resume office to-morrow, the public policy of England would be only slightly changed, except, perhaps, that the species of neutrality which PALMERSTON and Rus-SELL have patronized during the last fourteen months, would probably be made inoperative, in favor of the South. But a change of Ministry excites very little speculation n England. It is the substitution of one pristocratic degree for another. The number of offices which necessarily become vacant by such a change is very small-between sixty and seventy in all-for the British oflice-holders who "run the macline" of Government, in the usual routine of labor, are installed for life; removable only for misconduct; have their salaries increased annually, and can retire

or DERBY is the ruling man. At this crisis, when there is a strong probability of a general European war, for he spark kindled in Denmark may set fire to the inflammable materials so abundantly outlying in Germany, France, and Italy, it is the misfortune of Great Britain to be extremely unpopular with all the rest of the world. Some of the great Powers detest. her; some are cold in their relations with been sustained, and before troops could her, and a few, still not quite against her, have been brought up he might have re grieve over the feeble statesmanship that has sank her so low. The Reader, a London

> of Great Britain in reference to their struggle; and the feeling of the Federals towards her is one of of Great Britain in relevance to their struggle; and the feeling of the Federals towards her is one of actual bitterness. On the continent, for some time past, but more especially since the war between the Germans and the Danes began, there has been a universal pointing of fingers, with hisses or other unflattering expressions, towards our tight little island. We have been anubbed by Russia for our officiousness in the matter of Poland, without any compensation in the way of respect or gratitude from the Poles. In France the Selfishness and insular narrowmindedness of Britain are at present the favorite themes of journalists. As to Germany—why there, it is said, we are in such disfavor on account of our behaviour in the Schleswig-Holstein business that English tourists are everywhere, throughout the German States, received with the scoldshoulder, and are even in risk of insult. The statement has been contradicted, but it has been made and repeated so strongly that it is impossible to suppose it wholly false. And then, in poor little Denmark, where they do love us for the sympathy so generally shown among us for their cause, they are sorely disappointed that our sympathy has been so barren of aught save words. In short, if there never has been a time when Britain was generally popular with other nations, she seems at present to be exceptionally unpopular all around."

The deficient education of the masses their reliance upon a corrupt press, and the influence of the Manchester party, whose motto is "Peace on any terms," have combined to lower the policy of England, and the prevailing impression in Europe is, that though John Bull is great in spinning cotton, or working iron, or making money, he cannot and will not sustain the burthen of a great war. At the utmost, 40,000 soldiers could be spared to go on a foreign campaign, and their place would have to be taken by the volunteers. The foreign policy of England, as Lord DERBY said, is "to meddle and to muddle" in the business of other nations, and, after having brought | style.

things to that pass when war or submission must ensue, to leave things to right themselves, as was the case with Denmark. Nor is this altogether a new condition of describing the England of that day, said, with as much prophecy as poetry: "Alas! could she but fully, kruly, know
How her great name is now throughout abhorred
How eager all the earth is for the blow
Which shall lay bare her bosom to the sword;
How all the nations deem her their worst foe,
That worse than worst of fees, the once adored
False friend, who held out freedom to mankind,

While Mr. GLADSTONE, having the key of the Exchequer, objects to war, on any grounds, because it must cost money, and jured, as far as known. while two other Cabinet Ministers (GIBSON and VILLIERS) belong to the Manchester party, and threaten to quit office if peace be disturbed, it is easy to see that PALMER-

and now would chain them, to the ve

STON will not take up arms, on any pretext, short of invasion, and, if he resigned to-morrow, his successors would probably adopt a like policy. It is economic of

Semmes and the Alabama. A certain BEDFORD PIM, who signs himreasons for declining to approve or assist the proposition. It denies that SEMMES, the pirate, displayed "naval daring," except destruction of the Alabama. It says that

tack upon the fortifications of Washington, and that t is not their purpose to do so. Per contra, we have just received the following, from a source of great intelligence and reliability, and one that has on repeated occasions had the earliest and most accurate information of rebel

movements in Virginia: on board when she went down, she fought The information received from this quarter is a the action with English cannon, and the commander escaped by the humanity of an

Longstreet was at Gordonsville on Saturday last,

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY. THE REBEL RAID ON THE PHILADELPHIA

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., July 11 .- About 200 rebel cavalry, under command of Harry Gilmore, appeared at Magnella Station, eighteen miles south of this point, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad, and captured the 8.30 A. M. passenger train from Baltimore, by firing a volley into it

causing the train to stop. The rebels fired the trains and also the freight house at Magnolia, which were consumed. One of the engines was fired up, reversed, and started to-

no doubt been accomplished Passengers are arriving here in every kind of vehicle, and many on horseback. A battery and a half, of nine guns, from the

rebels were discovered in force, causing the section to return. What are the future intentions of the rebels in ral impression is that they will retreat under cover of the darkness. town and ferry are well defended by the presence of

the gunboat Currituck, whose guns command all

Harry Gilmore avows his intention of going into TELEGRAPH CUT. BALTIMORE, July 11 .- The rebel cavalry burned

THE BREAK IN THE TELEGRAPAPH LINE.

THE GUNPOWDER RIVER RAILROAD DICTED BEYOND WILMINGTON. PERETVILLE, July 11, P. M.-Considerable ax citement prevails in Wilmington and the various companies from Pennsylvania and Delaware have No serious damage can now be inflicted on the Philadelphia and Baltimore road. It seems the raiders in this vicinity do not number above four hundred men, mostly cavalry. They are reported to be commanded by an outlaw named Trimble, the

with whom they will co-operate. They attacked the 9.30 train this morning, near Bush river, made prisoners of the passengers, and, having set fire to the cars, ran them upon the bridge, which structure was destroyed. ... The fireman was shot dead, but there was no fur

COMMUNICATION RE-ESTABLISHED WITH dent companies from Wilmington, Dover, Mil. ford, and other points throughout the State started for regimental organization was admitted, although

Washington was renewed about 9 o'clock to-night, showing that the rebels were in no great hurry to do much damage. STATEMENT OF THE CONDUCTOR.

"In answer to your telegram of last night, the President directs me to say that the Government will accept the services of any patriotic citizens for

men, to proceed as soon as possible to the aid and defence of our neighboring cities, and to this end

They cut the telegraph on the turnpine as they passed. In passing the house of Mr. T. Day, an enthusiastic Union citizen residing near Kingsville. hey noticed an American flag flying, and some o them stopped to burn the barn. He made no resistance until they attempted to take down the flag, when Mr. Day fired upon the rebels and killed one of them. Mr. Day has not been seen since, and his Great excitement prevails, and the citizens are

Bradford to be burnt in retaliation for the burning of Gov. Letcher's house by the Federal troops. By order of Bradley T. Johnson, commanding." They plundered the house of all the valuables, and would

DELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTI-

and all his clothing, except his shirt and pants. One

believed to be true, as it was placed under the pro tection of gunboats as soon as the advance of th enemy was known. The bridge of the Northern Central Railroad over the Gunpowder, however Cadwalader, at Magnolia, has been burned.

trains from Baltimore to Philadelphia this morning property of the railroad company in that vicinity. New Orleans with dates to the 5th instant, has a Granger. The general commanding the Middle Division West Mississippi, has called upon the Department

Cairo.

Captain Steedman, sailed to-day in pursuit of the entertains grave apprehensions that their absence

factive Movements of the Government. returning from lier trip to Hingham, last night, wa iken possession of by the Government, was loade

CAPTURE OF THE WHALER GOLCONDA

up the American colors. As soon as she had done so the pirate craft ran down the American flag and The craft, which then proved to be the Florida,

The vessel belongs to one Howland, of Nev

longitude 74 deg., on Saturday, early in the mornproved to be the Florida. An officer from that Florida and the schooner set fire to and destroyed She was valued at \$30,000, and was insured with

gave up the chase. The America then put into Hampton Roads, and towed out the Inc, which was sent to cruise for the Florida. The Florida had in

The vessel and cargo were valued at about \$30,000, The bark General Berry, under command of Capt. Icoper, who has given us the information, was ound for Fortress Monroe, from New York, laden teague, W.N.W., 20 miles, at 21/2 o'clock on Sunday orning, was hailed by the Florida. The Berry carried lights, or the captain believes they would not have been discovered. The captain was in bed at the time of being hailed by the Florida. On be. of any Government stores being among the propering awakened he was boarded by an officer from the ty destroyed. you that you are a prize to the Confederate steamer

by the Florida. It was the second trip the Zelinda

As above stated, the schooner Howard was cap tured shortly after five o'clock, on Sunday morning She was laden with pineapples, from Nassau bound by the Florida. The captain was then required to ditioned to pay six thousand dollars to the Cor federate States six months after the declaration o eace between the Confederate States and the ard should land the officers and crews, numbering sixty-three in all, of the other vessels at the nearest | the flag which floated over our cradle shall float point of land. The bond was entered into and duly

during their stay on board the Florida. All were allowed the liberty of the boat from sunrise to sun | Cowards? set. The crew were put under guard after sunset The officers were furnished with state rooms, and wines, brandles, cigars, &c., all of the best brands, were freely distributed amongst them.

received of the capture of the Greenland by the arrival of the America, about two hours after the cap-In addition to the flags already mentioned, the

The crews of the captured vessels are now quarered at the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. and will remain there some time. They received the freemen of New Jersey rally for Liberty and THE FLORIDA OFF CAPE HENRY. Correspondence of the Associated Press. 1
FORTRESS MONROE, July 10.—About daylight to-day the rebel 'pirate Florida captured and | P. C. BRIKOK,