SUMBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Or Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON,

Or Tonnessee.

National Union Electoral Ticket. SENATORIAL. Morton M'Michnel, Philadelphia. Thomas Cunningham, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE. Robert P. King, George M. Contes, Henry Bumm. William H. Kern, Bartin H. Jenks, Charles M. Runk, Bakas, Parks 13 Elias W. Hall 16 David M Consughy, 17 David W. Woode, 18 Isaac Henson, 19 John Patton, 20 Samuel R. Dick, 21 Everhard Buerer, Robert Parke. 8 William Taylor, 9 John A. Heistand, 10 Richard H. Coryell, 11 Edward Halliday, 12 Charles F. Reed, 22 John P. Penny, 23 Ebenezer M Junkin, 24 John W. Bisnehard,

FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS. Remember that there will be Special Election Tuesday, August 2, 1864,

Upon Amending the State Constitution to give Pennsylvania Soldiers in the Service THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

Don't forget the day, and don't fail to vote "FOR THE AMENDMENT."

LOYALTY AND TREASON.-There is nothing so essential to the success of our army, and the suppression of the slaveholder's rebellion, as money and men. Men may differ as regards the policy of the administration, and in regard to the merits and qualifications of men, but no man who professes to be loyal and true to his country, and its institutions whether he professes to depreciate the currency or throw obstacles can he inflict greater injury in the cause, or give more efficient "aid and comfort to the enemy." Men and money are not only the "sinews of war," but the very life blood of the nation now struggling for existence, and to undermine the financial system, and discourage men from enlisting, as is done, almost daily, by partizan editors of newspapers, miscalled democratic, comes as near treason as can be, without committing the overt act which consigned Arnold, Jeff. traitors.

FOF COAL FOR THE GOVERNMENT,-There has lately been a great difficulty in obtaining coal, owing to a strike among the engineers and firemen on the Reading railroad. As there was no prospect of arranging the difference between the company and their cided measure of seizing the road and its branches, and employing men who had been were appointed agents of the Government, through whom the coal is to be obtained

The President has issued a proclamation upon the reconstruction question, approving the bill passed by Congress, which he did not sign, as it was passed at the last makes exception in the case of Louisiana and avoided all impending drafts. and Arkansas, which States have been rewill of one-tenth of the voters sufficient for the return of a State to its allegiance, while

Habeas Corpus the new law provides that a list of prisoners detained in the different forts and arsenals of the Government shall be made out within a practicable time, and if no indictment is found by the next Grand Jury after such list has been presented, then that the prisoners be dis- free."

We are indebted to Hon, Isaac Newton, of the Agricultural Bureau, at Wash-Department. It contains much valuable information.

 $\mathbb{L}\mathscr{Q}^-$ The Philadelphia papers say that their people are rroused at last, and that recruiting is going on as rapidly as in 1861.

***** Faft SAVE YOUR RAGS AND PAPER.-Cotton, linen and silk rags of all sorts, old books without the leather or wood covers, magazines, newspapers, ropes, and everything from which paper can be made, is much wanted. Old paper must be clean, and is worth five cents per pound. Cioth and such material can be cleansed. Save every shred and scrap in bags kept for the purpose, and it will fill fast and bring in

For Kean-san-or. - (With the accent on the ser,) an Indian name, is the highest of the White Mountains within the State of New Hampshire.

PF RAILEOAD COMMUNICATION WITH BANTIMORE. - Arrangements have been made to run trains daily each way from Baltimore and Philadelphia to Perryville, by rail, and

from Perryville to Baltimore by steamer. ***** 1-67 EXTRAVAGANCE. - A summary of the auction sales of pictures in New York, doring the past season, has been prepared for the Keening Post. It shows that from October 30th, 1863, to June 17th, 1864, therewere thirteen such sales, the grees amount of which was \$605,502.

-----COAL OIL FOR WOUNDS. - An assistant curgeon writing from tiettyslaurg says that what water is to a wound in an influence state, cost oil is to a copporating state it dispele flice, capete agento, pacetone the wound, and promotes absulting graculation. He states that he has seen two patients whose counte have been dressed with it unterprinciples for was through with the third. This is a remedy easily applied in our hos-pitals. If it serves to keep away flow, it will will materially to the confort of the mount

A NATIONAL FAST DAY .- The President of the United States has, in accordance with the recommendation of Congress passed July 2d, appointed Thursday, August 24th, as a day of humiliation and prayer throughout the United States. The resolution under which this recommendation

is made was in the following words:-"That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States; that he request his constitu-tional advisers at the head of the Executive Departments to untie with him as Chief Magistrate of the nation, at the city of Washington and the members of Congress, and all magistrates; all civil, military, and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors, and ma-rines, with all loyal and law-abiding people, to convene at their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess and to repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, that, if consistent with His will, the existing Rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout all the States; to implore Him, as the Supreme Ruler of the World, not to destroy us as a people, nor suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or contrivance of other nations, or by obstinate adhesion to our own counsels which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes, and to implore Him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; to implore Him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance, and endurance necessary to secure that result; to implore Him in His infinate good ness to soften the heart, enlighten the minds and quicken the consciences of those in rebellion, that they may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States, that they may not be utterly destroyed, that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout all our borders,

The sentiments of this act of Congressthe solemn character of the language, and be a Democrat or Republican, has any right the appeal which it made to the hearts and consciences of the people, should produce in the way of enlistments. In no other way an earnest and powerful resolve to commemorate the day in humility and sancity.

> 137 The following extracts are taken from a letter sent by the Hon, Schuyler Colfax to the Congressional Convention of the 1Xth District of Indiana, held at Valparaiso on the 30th ult., which nominated Mr. Colfax for re-election by acclamation:

I justify the Administration in its denial to suspected traitors and their abettors of the writ of habeas corpus; for, as I read the Constitution, this was the express intent of Davis and Breckinridge into the ranks of its farmers, when, in time of insurrection, the public safety required it.

I justify it, also, in what is denounced by its enemies as "arbitrary arrests;" and only regret that any thus arrested, against whom there seemed reasonable suspicion, like Marshal Kone and others, were discharged without trial.

I justify a Batler in during to hang a traitor in New-Orleans, and a Burnside in arresting an influential politician for publicly workmen, the Government adopted the de- defying and spitting on a military order, deemed essential for the nation's cause.

I heartily approve the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and his solemn deengaged on its railroads in Virginia. Gen. claration that no slave of any State, wether Cadwallader issued an order to this effect, on the border or further South, who fights and Messra. Tyler & Co., of Philadelphia, for his country, shall ever wear the chains of bondage.

I am for the most vigorous exertion to re enforce our armies by the largest possible that the persistent opposition to them by the enemys of the Administration, their Congressmen and their organization; when, had they unitedly aided in the work and encouraged it, we might have had, ere now, hour. He accepts the spirit of the bill, but 400,000 of such soldiers, instead of 100,000

I indorse most heartly the policy of con-fiscating the property of Rebels voluntarily constructed according to his own declara- in arms against their country; and who, tion in a previous proclamation making the guiltier than the parricide, seek to involve country and citizen alike in a common destruction.

I am for striking at Slavery, the cause of the bill provides that a majority is neces- all our woes, and the progenitor of this cavalry, from the Hagerstown pike, when gigantic Rebellion, with every power under they fell back across the river in good order, our control-War Power of the army, the Naval Power of the Navy, and the Proclamation power of the President; and for its final and irrevocable extripation from the land, by an amendment of the Constitution, which shall make that instrument, as well as the Republic itself forever free; and thus, also, obey the Divine injuction, "to break every yoke and let the oppressed go

I am against treason, wether it rears its hideous form in front of our patriotic and gallant armies, or under the roof of our capitol; in the streets of New York, or within the borders of Indiana; and I am against ington, for the Bi-Monthly Report of that any severance of the Union by the sword of rebellion, by a disgraceful compromise, and in consequence our troops had to or by a base surrender of the sacred cause abandon their position and fell back, the in which so many martyrs for the right have enemy following about three miles,

so sadly and yet so bravely fallen. And, to sum up, I am for Abraham Lin-coln—the pilot who shrank not in the darkest hour-and for Andrew Johnson.-frithful among the faithless found"-for the highest offices in the nation's gift, of which | captured is not known, they are each so worthy. Very truly yours.

SCHUYLER COLFAX. MARK L. McCLELLAND, Valparaiso, Ind.

Gen. Washburne's Plan for Protecting Railroads Against

Guerrillas. MEMPHIS, TENN., June 6, 1864.-The trains on the railroads having been fired into daily for several days past, and several soldiers and citizens having been killed and wounded, Major-Genera! Washburne to-day

issued the following order: Special Onder No. 74,-Headquarters DEPARTMENT OF WEST TENNESSEE, MEMruis, July 6, 1864.-Whereas, the trains from Memphis to Saulsbury have been fired into frequently by Confederate soldiers and guerrillus within the last few days, and

everal soldiers and citizens killed or woun-

ded, and

Whereas, There are many persons along the line of the road and at Memphis, who approve and encourage such murderous pro-ceedings; it is ordered that forty of the most prominent and bitter Secessionists in and between Memphis and Lagrange be arrested, and that twenty of them, each day, be placed upon the cars in the most conious positions, one being placed on each ide of the engineer, and no train be allowed to leave Memphis without a Secesh guard, until this murderous business is desisted It is known that several citizens of Memphis have publicly applauded this firing upon trains. They will be given prominent places on the train, and quarters will be litted up for them at White's station, where

sty on the trains. Brigadier General Edward A. Hatch, commanding cavalry division, is entrusted with the execution of the order. By communical Major Gen. C. C. Wasn

they will no teacherly cared for when not on

BURSE W. H. Monnan, Major and A. A. G Mines Belle Vorse and Eliza Hough ton of Lewisburg, started, on Monday last to nove to the Nashville Bargitals.

The Situation.

When two months ago, Gen. Grant start ed on his campaign against Richmond, a small cooperating force under Gen, Sigel was sent up the valley of the Shenandoah, toward Staunton, situated near the head of that Valley, very near the geographical center of Virginia as she was in 1860. Gen. Sigel was soon confronted by a superior Rebel force, defeated and thrown back. Gen. Hunter now superseded him in command: while most of the Rebels who had defeated, Sigel were dispatched to the aid of Lee, then sharply pressed by Grant. Gen. Hunter's column once more advanced, routed the Rebels who opposed them, killing their leader, Gen, Sam Jones, and cupturing Staunton and Lexington. Had Gen. pushed vigorously, rapidly forward, he might probably have taken Lynchburg situated on the James River and Canal and the Tennessee Railroad, and a principal Rebel depot of provisions and munitions. But Gen. Hunter advanced so slowly that a Rebel division under Ewell, detached from Lee's army, reached Lynchburg just before did, repulsing Hunter's attack, and rendering the capture of Lynchburg hopeless. Hunter now retreated westward into the valley of the Kanawha, instead of northward into that of the Shenandosh, and left the triumphant Rebels free to move into and down the latter valley unopposed. They did so, apparently unobserved on our part never even heard of until they and were were close upon Gen. Sigel at Martinsburg on the Potomac, compelling him to retreat hastily, burning a part of his stores. Hunter's army being far away, and any present trouble from that quarter out of the question, the Rebels-say 15,000 to 20,000pushed across into Maryland, and after threatening Pennsylvania from Hagerstown, turned short to the right, and captured Frederick, driving thence a bastily collected Union force under Gen. Wallace, who on Saturday fought them nearly all day at the crossing of the Monocacy, but was ultimately defeated with heavy loss and driven back on the road toward Baltimore-but not into that city, as some of the panic-makers tried ious attempt on either Baltimore or Washingthey will all be south of the Potomac within three days-too soon to let the Union of their flying cont-tails. This is no serious | widely in their statements. demonstration, but a plundering raid, and, we regret to say, likely, because of the shameful lack of Militia organization in all the loyal States, to prove highly successful. Within the last week, enough able bodied men ran away from Western Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania to have captured have kept that position, and caged every Rebel who has crossed the During the morning there has been some and caged every Rebel who has crossed the Potomae. Maryland, with not less than One Hundred Thousand Men able to do Military side have been wounded. duty, has not Ten Thousand Whites in the ion armies, and had not One Thousand Militia in the battle of Saturday, which may have decided the fate of her metrop-We trust that metropolis will erect another Monument to Maryland valor after this War is over; but the deeds of heroism that are to glorify it are yet in the future, ttyle. Let us hope that the present week will wit-

THE INVASION.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. Washington, July 10-1 o'clock A. M. Major General Dix:

An official report from Major General Wallace, just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebel forces, at Monocacy, vesterday, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., and continuing until 5 o'clock P. M.

were forced to retreat in disorder He reports that Col. Seward, of the New addition of colored troops; and only regret | York Heavy Artillery, was wounded and taken prisoner, and that Brig. Gen. Tyler was also taken prisoner; that the enemy's force is at least 20,000, and that our troops behaved well, but suffered a severe loss.

by the superior numbers of the enemy, and

He is retreating to Bastimore. EDWIM M. STANTON. Baltimore, 'July Secretary of War.

10-Evening.-The troops engaged in the fight at Monocacy bridge yesterday formed in line of battle on the left of the railroad and on this side of the river, two Ohio regiments being thrown

out as skirmishers on the right. and with slight loss, fighting all the way. After crossing they succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy, and held him here a long time.

About 10 A. M. a desperate attack was made by dismounted cavalry, which was repulsed; and notwithstanding ther repeatedly tried to dislodge our men from their position, they could not succeed. Their loss here was very heavy, our men having the advantage of rifles, while they only had car-

After fighting till three P. M. a heavy body of the enemy, four regiments were discovered to be moving on our left flank, having crossed the river some distance below, without inflicting much damage. Our loss in the action is said to be about one thousand, killed, wounded, and captured.

General Tyler was in command of some of the one hundred days' men, and how he got The enemy levied a tax on Middletown of

having been insulted, their clothes, &c., stolen, and numerous other outrages committed.

They are believed to be Ewell's corps, and are now reported to be marching on Washington. They set fire to the Depot at Frederick

and a barn close by. The battery engaged on our side, having unfavorable ground to manœuver on was not as effective as it otherwise should have

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, The following has been received by H. F-Kenney, Superintendent of the Baltimore railread

I was conductor of No. 17 train. The rebels attacked the train at Magnolia. They went through the train after we had stopped capturing all officers and soldiers in the train; among them was Maj. Gen. Franklin.

They went through most of the most of passengers' pockets, capturing watches and money; then unloaded the beggage and set fire to my train, burning three first class passenger cars, one second class car and baggage car, and engine H. Clay, one freight car and a Northern Central engine that was

(Signea) J. R. MUNSHOWER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11. It is reliably ascertained that two passenger trains, which left Baltimore this morning, were captured and burned by the re-bels at Magnotta, 17 miles f om Baltimore They also burned all the property of the raffrond company in that vicinity.

Wantington, July 11.- The information received to-night is that a very large force of relats are within six miles of this city, ot far from Tenallytown.

summer residences, together with citizens

in the adjoining counties Washington, have come into the city for safety.

The information received from this quar-

ter is as fullows: The rebel army of invasion marched down the valley 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry, under command of Maj. Gen. Jubal Early and Brig. Gens. Breckinridge, Ran-som, Imboden, and McCausland.

Longstreet was at Gordonsville on Saturday last, with additional forces to join the rebel 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 ane running from Richmond to Staunton,
Moseby has two hundred and forty men in his command, and expects to have his

force increased. At the fight at Aldie 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

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 cavalry skirmishing is going on at in-tervals. The enemy has not made his ap-

and so far has shown no disposition to do No casualties have been reported on our side in the engagement between Lowell and

pearance anywhere within range of our guns

the rebel cavalry this morning. Three rebel prisoners and stragglers were rought 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 yes-terday at different points in Maryland, were brought to the provost marshal's office last night. They admitted that they belonged to make out. If the Rebels make any ser-ious attempt on either Baltimore or Washing-sisted of Breckinridge's and Early's divisions ton, we shall be greatly mistaken. We fear and that the cavairy was under Ransom. They would give no information as to the movements of the invaders, and, when quesforces now gathering to fight them get sight | tioned as to their numbers, differed very

This morning the rebel cavalry commenc ed to show themselves in the vicinity of Silver Spring, Mr. Blair's place, just over the district line, in Montgomery county, on the Seventh-street road, beyond the lines of the fortifications, and up to the last account

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 ome are confident that the main body of the enemy is at this place. Preparations have been made to receive them in becoming

LATER FROM UP THE POTOMAC.

Yesterday afternoon a force of the rebels made their appearance on the towpath of the canal, near Muddy Branch, where there was a camp of the 8th Illinois Cavalry and four companies of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, under command of Major Thompson. 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 rebels were seen approaching from the direction of Rockville, and some shots were fired between each party, but no one was injured, as far as known.

Where some three miles this side of Mud-Our forces were at length overpowered dy Branch, our forces tried to make a stand, and quite a little skirmish ensued, in which the rebeis 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 morn-The rebels, who at times showed considerable force, seemed to direct their attention to the canal, which they damaged considerably-felling trees in it, blowing up cuiverts, &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

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., July 11 .- About 200 rebel cavalry, under command of Harry Gilmore, appeared at Magnolia 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 10 o'clock express train from Balti-

more also shared the same fate. Conductor Bryson, of the express, was robbed of his watch and money, as was also Conductor Munshaw, of the first train,

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 towards Gunpowder it. Passengers were not, as far as learned, molested, except in a very few cases,

towards General Cadwalder's residence, a considerable force. few miles south, for the purpose of destroy-\$20,000, and the women are represented as ling it, and this has no doubt been accomplished.

Passengers are arriving here in every kind of vehicle, and many on horseback. Major General Franklin was captured on one of the trains destroyed at Magnolia.

RAVAGES OF THE RESEL RAIDERS. BALTIMORE, July 11-11 A. M. - A respectable citizen, just arrived in town, who his house making for the railroad. cut the telegraph on the turnpike as passed. In passing the house of Mr. G. Day, an enthusiastic Union citizen residing near Kingsville, they noticed an American flag flying, and some of 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 Day has not been seen since, and his fate is unknown.

Great excitement prevails, and the citizens are arming and going out mounted to light the rebe! cavalry.

A body of 250 rebels under Gilmore encamped last night on the farm of Joshua Price, thirteen miles cast of Baltimore, on the Harford pike. They left about 5 o'clock going eastward, in the direction of Gunpow der 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 rebets until after they had fired the build-ing. The actors had a written order in these words: "The house of Gov. Bradford to be butnt in retaliation for the burning of tiny, Letcher's house by the Federal troops, By order of Bradley T. Johnson, command-

large number of families, temporarily at | burned Gov. Bradford's residence this morn- The Late Sistemish in Front of hanging over her sides to protect her maing. It is only four miles out on the Charles-street road. A squad of ten rebels

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 skirm the residence. The furniture was all destroyed.

The Governor was in the city, and was not captured.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 13, 1864-Noon, Nothing has been heard from Washington since the arrival of the early train yesterday, you may safely set down all mere exciting reports as sensational or at most mere

The reports of the capture of Annapolis Junction are pronounced at headquarters as unfounded.

settles the question as to his escape.

I have just received a report believed to aged to make his escape from his captors on told severely on them, as we saw quite Monday night, and that they spent nearly number of them drop. the whole of yesterday in hunting for him, without success.

I will send you all I can learn that is at ali reliable. The rebels left 420 of their wounded

Frederick city in our hospitals there. The Telegraph line is working to Annapo-The following are the particulars of the reported escape of Maj. Gen. Franklin from the banditti under Henry Gilmore, though

we have not yet ascertained the whereabouts of this gallant officer. Harry Gilmore, with a party of cavalry numbering about 150, having with them Maj. Gen. Franklin and three officers of his staff as prisoners, encamped at a late hour on Monday night, on Oliver's farm, be-

tween Randaltown and Reistertown. Gen. Franklin was in the custody of Cant. Nicholas Owen, of Baltimore County, from | way as they have often done before, where he succeeded in making his escape at

an early hour on Tuesday morning. The force of Gilmore remained all Tuesday in the neighborhood scouring the bushes and woods, and searching all the houses and barns, in the hope of being able to recapture him. This was the statement they and brilliant career" that her surviving made to the people in the vicinity, and the commander is more fortunate not only than search was continued until five o'clock on the brave captains who lived before Aga-Tuesday evening, when they left on their memnon, but than many who have lived way to the vicinity of Washington, crossing and fought in modern times. If many galthe Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Elys-

ville, during last night. Nothing is yet known in the city of the whereabouts of Gen, Franklin, but hopes are entertained that he has really escaped. last fair fight, seems likely to be drowned Such at least was the impression of those after all in torrents of sympathetic ink living in the vicinity.

During their stay in the vicinity Randaltown, they robbed everything in the vicinity, not only of horses and cattle, but of watches, money and clothing.

Several rebel sympathizers pleaded for exemption but it was of no avail. All were commanded to stand and deliver. also had with them three officers of General Franklin's staff. These they took away cape with their commander.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BALTIMORE-Midnight,-Mr. Flowers, the elegraph operator at Annapolis Junction, has just arrived here with his instrument lected. He states that a Federal officer come to a legitimate and, is something very came into Annapolis Junction from Laurel, this evening, who reported that a large rebel on that place, tearing up the track, and de-ed, services, who will never receive the rebel force marching on and its strength captain of the Kearsarge-but not its consemay be inferred from the fact that the col- quences. imn was two hours in passing a certain

In addition to this important and authentic information, the statements of two rebel deserters, who came into Annapolis Junction before Mr. Flowers left, are probably day morning, no two reports agreeing in true. They report that a column of the any simple fact, except in the result. enemy was detached from the main army and sent to Annapolis city, with orders to hold the town.

The railroad from Bettsville to Laurel is completely destroyed, and by this time probably to Annapolis Junction. The 10 o'clock train from Baltimore this morning was fired three cannon shot passed near it, the train of safety. Junction at 8 o'clock this evening.

Baltimore is very quiet. Great anxiety is felt, and there is an intense desire to hear can duel on Sunday last, wrote a graphic from Washington. Thus far nothing has letter to the Debats, with a postscript to the been received, and the rebel force along the effect that he had just discovered that the railroad is known to number several thousands. McC.

is ten miles below Laurel. Fifteen miles of track have been torn up by this division of an account, which materially differs in the the enemy .- En. THE PRESS. BALTIMORE, July 12.—The conductor of

the nine-o'clock A. M. Washington train reported that there had been no fighting up to the time he left. At a quarter to bridge for the purpose of setting fire to that o'clock the telegraph was cut, and we learn structure, but it is very probable that no from Annapolis Junction that the rebels damage resulted to the bridge, from the fact obtained possession of the road at Bettsville that a heavy guard was stationed to protect and Bladensburg about one o'clock, and, up the latest advices, still held it, amusing The rebels started in a southerly direction bridges. They were said to be there in

> From Havre De Grace and Baltimore.

HAVRE DE GRACE, July 12, 7 A. M. After writing my despatches last night at Perryville I crossed over to this side of the river, finding there was a strong guard here and no rebels supposed to be in the vicinity. | the midst of my drowing men, and rescued a The Bush River bridge was saved by the resides near Kingsville, reports that this timely arrival of a gunboat, which reached orning a party of fifty rebel cavalry passed a point commanding the bridge about noon. The enemy shortly after appeared in sight on the hills, but retired on coming in

> Gen. Franklin was in the trains in citizens dress but was pointed out to Gen. Gilmore by taken prisoner. s The road is now reported as entirely

clear. I start for Baltimore immediately.
BALTIMORE, July 12.—Everything is quiet passed through Towsontown on their way to join the main force. They had with them Maj. Gen. Franklin and staff, captured on the Philadelphia and

Baltimore railroad on Monday. Only one bridge, that over the Gun-powder, was burned on the Philadelphia road. HAVRE DE GRACE, July 12-Noon,-In

relation to the capture of Gen. Franklin, it is now asserted that the rebel General Gilmore recognized him and politely requested him to leave the car. He then placed the ted for the purpose, placed perpendicularly General in a buggy under guard. from the rait to the water's edge, the whole *****

> From Bultimore. PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14. The Washington Chronicle of Tuesday An eye-witness who watched the skirmish operations in front of Fort Stevens (formerly Massachusetts) on the 7th street road, for several hours yesterday afternoon, to wit, nine killed, twenty-one wounded furnishes us the following facts:

A number of bouses in the vicinity of the fort were burned in order to prevent theirbeing used as rebel defences. The house near by the fort was destroyed, but our informant ensconsed himself in a shed, from which he had a clear view of what was going on.

Our skirmishers were thrown out from the fort and gradually compelled the enemy.

to fall back Their skirmish line was heavy and kept up a brisk fire, and principally from the undergrowth on the right of the road beyond I have just seen Gen. E. B. Tyler, which the toll gate and the house near by, which was fairly alive with rebels.

Two of our men were brought in dead be well founded, that Gen. Franklin man- and several wounded, and our tire evidently

The air was filled with the continuous popping of guns, and bullets whistled in inconvenient proximity.

A large body of rebels were visible on the road in the vicinity of F. P. Blair's gateway,

about two miles distant, and they were evidently in force, though he could discover no batteries. Our men displayed great coolness and

manifested the utmost confidence. Towards six o'clock the veterans from the fighting Sixth began to deploy as skirmishers, and soon the rebels commenced falling back, and before he left (which was not long after) they had been driven from their position, and forced back a mile and a half from the front, in the vicinity of Silver Spring, the residence of Mr. Blair,

The rebels could not stand this dashing fire; they knew them of old, and they gave

It will hardly be denied by the most fer-

Semmes, the Hero of the Alabama. From the London Daily News of June 4th,

vid admirers of the late. Alabama's "daring It is calculated that fully five thousand people were injured throughout the country on the 4th of July from accidents from fire lant soldiers and sailors in the mythical died unwept, for a want of a "reporter, your modern hero of a hundred escapes and of half an hour's ducking after his first and There was, perhaps, a little difficulty in ma-king any thing very heroictout of the Alabama's career while she lived. Running away from men-of-war and burning unarm ed and defenceless merchantmen may be a profitable and useful business, but courage s not prec'sely the quality one admires in the hawk or the bound when the victory is have received testimonials from eminer

a patridge or a bare. Without reference to Federals or Confedwith them, they not having been able to es- erates, let us as Englishmen do justice to smart and skilful scamanship, wherever we find it. But let not the nation that once owned a Nelson sink to paying equal homage to a sunk Alabama and a surviving Victory, To worship success is but enough; to worship the remains of a runaway smaggler and and such valuables as could hastly be col- a numble-heeled bucaneer because he has different from a honest sympathy with defeat. There are British naval officers perforce of cavalry and infantry were marching forming at the hour splendid, but unrecordstroying the wires, Government property, &c. honors paid to the captain of the Alabama From High Hill was seen at Laurel the for having accepted the challenge of the

The skeptic who called history a of fact romance, should have lived in our day, when a naval action is longht off Cherirg on a Sunday, and reported to the London and Paris newspapers on the Monour enlightened epoch of incessant, instantaneous, and universal intercommunication. the difficulty of getting at the simple facts of any passing incident in which conflicting sympathics are concerned, increases in proportion to the increasing velerity and ver-tainty with which the materials of history on at Bettsville by artiliery, but, though are gathered. Some allowance, no doubt, may be made for eye-witnesses on shore of escaped without injury. No rolling stock a naval engagement seven miles out at sea, was destroyed, nor is it likely that any will Their "powerful glasses" are liable to that be, as everything has been removed to places | peculiar inaccuracy of sight which distance, The last train left Annapolis excitement and smoke produce. A French Mr. Lovis Buck, of Sunbury, to Miss 11). gentleman, for instance, who from Cherbourg breakwater looked on at the Ameriaccount in his letter was entirely wrong. Mr. John Lancaster, the owner of the Decr-[Laurel is a town on the railroad, five bound yacht, who, in more than the French miles below Annapolis Junction. Bettsville sense of the words, "assisted at" the engage ment, published on the following morning most important points from the official report furnished to Mr. Mason by Captain

Semmes, and published yesterday. "At 12.30 (we quote Mr. Lancaster's ex tract the log of the Deerhound) observed the Alabama to be disabled and in a sinking state. We immediately made towards her, and on passing the Kearsarge were requested to assist in saving the Alabama's At 12.50, when within a distance of 200 yards, the Alabama sank. We then lowered our two boats, and, with the assistance of the Alabama's whaleboat and dingy, suc ceeded in saving about forty men, including Captain Semmes and thirteen officers. Now what says Captain Semmes f

"There was no appearance of any boat coming to me from the enemy after my ship went down. Ultimately, however, the steat yacht Deerhound, owned by a gentleman of Lancashire, England, Mr. John Lancaster. who was himself on board, steamed up in number of both officers and men from the water. About this time the Kearsarge sent one, and then, tardily another boat. Accompanying you will find lists of the killed and wounded and of those who were picked up by the Deerhound; the remainder, there is reason to hope, were picked up the enemy and by a couple of French pilot boats, a Baltimore fady on the train, and he was which were also fortunately near the scene of action." The odious imputation of inhumanity

contained in this passage is not only aito-gether wanting in Mr. Laucaster's account, around the city. Last night a force of rebels it is implicity and explicitly contradicted by Mr. Lancaster's assertion that he was requested by the Captain of the Kearsarge to assist in "saving" the Alabama's crew. Then again, as to the relative tonnage and armament of the two ships. Captain Semmes

writes to Mr. Mason.
"The enemy was heavier than myself, both in ship, battery, and erest; but I did not know until the action was over that she was iron clast. . . . Her midship section on both sides was thoroughly iron conted; this having been done with chain construccovered over by a thin outer planking, which gave no indication of the armor be-

meath A letter which we publish this morning Nothing is known in Baltimore of affairs from a gentleman just returned from a visit in and around Washington. All the wires to the Kearsarge at Chertoney, states that There has been no general engagement, but continuous shirmishing nearly all day.

There is not to be no doubt that the relation are tarentening Washington, but the preparations for its defence are of such a flowernor.

By order of Bradley T. Johnson, commanding the strength of the washington. All the washington, and would not allow Mrs. H. to any even her own clothing. They carried ignorent of the events transpiring in and around Washington, but the preparations for its defence are of such a substitute point about 3 o'clock.

Battmong, July 12,—We are entirely ignorent of the events transpiring in and around the substitute of the washington, and that "the Kearsarge was only seven;" and that "the Kearsarge only seven;" and that "the Kearsarge only seven;" and that "the Kearsarge only seven; also Joseles spacing, beganing of the valuable papers and decits of the preparation of its defence are of such a substitute point about 3 o'clock.

Battmong, July 12,—We are entirely ignorent of the events transpiring in and around Washington, as the wires were contained the substitute of t

chinery. Two shots from the Alaisan struck these claims and fell harmless in the water." Again, as to the number of the respective crews. Mr. Mason writes: "Sar-(the Alabama) had, in fact, but 120 all told." Yet Captain Semmes reports: "Our

total loss in killed and wounded is thirty, . . I was fortunate enough myself thus to escape to the shelter of a neutral flag together with about forty others, all told." A correspondent who had just visited the Kearsarge at Cherhourg reports: "Tho Kearsarge picked up sixty-three men, one dead body, and two who died afterwards on board. She also took five officers. So that 130 (officers and men) are actually accounted for as belonging to the Alabama, instead of Mr. Mason's 120 "all told."

Captain Semmes accuses the Kearsarge of having fired upon the Alabama five times after colors had been struck. No mention of this prodigious inhumanity is made by Mr. Lancaster, the owner of the Deerhound who was within 300 yards at the close of the action.

Unfortunately it is not discrepancies of statement only that challenge attention to this naval engagement. There are two facts undisputed and matent to all the world shich, we fear, are susceptible of far graver notice. There is the fret of a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron flying the white ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet, and privileged to carry a warrant from the Admiralty, escaping with prisoners of war under slighter of a natural flag, in violation of that homes of a neutral to which the Captain of the Kearsarge had confided them. There is Captain Semmes beasting that he had been fortunate enough (after, by his own account hanling down his thag) to escape to the shelter of the neutral flag; and in the same breath congratulating his officers and men "that though they have lost their ship, the have not lost honor." The cause should lament that when that gallant officer drop ped his sword into the sea, he did not als sink his trumpet.

The Mormons boast that, with one han dred thousand, people in Utah, there is no a single drinking saloon, billiard table, a bowling alley,

arms, fireworks, etc. Two million dollars worth of property was destroyed. The lasof life was, however, small. Shamokin Coul Trade. Shanokin, July 9, 1851 Sent for week coding July 9.

154.2% To same time last year. 20.272.1 Brown's Broscon et Tuocuss, for Cough Colds, Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorder-

men who have used them. Gold Medal Salerates is making a grsensation among consumers, as they flu-their health depends upon it use. It wistrengthen weak stomachs, cures despepsle save one half in the quantity of shortenia. make one-eighth more Bread, Cakes, Biscuit from the barre, of flour, and with is perfectly healthy. Try it. The Gro er and Druggists sell it. Depot 112 Libert Street, New York.

MADAME PORTER'S CLEATIVE BALSO as long tested the truth that there are first principle. Medicine as there is in Science, and this Medicine is compounded on principles suited to the manifi-nature of Man. The cure of Colds is in keeping of the peres and creating a gentle internal war-and this caused by the use of this Medicine. It medial qualities are based on its power to societ healthy and vigorous executation of blood through things, it enlivers the moseles and assists the sain perform its duties of regulating the heat of the sy from the surface of the body. It is not violen from dy, but the emollicut, warming, searching and effi-tive. Sold by all drugglet at 10 and 25 cents of

BIN'S und BAR Poster J. ISAAC M. D., Occulist and Armst, framely Levil Hulland, is now facility at No. 211 Page Sta-Philadelphia, where persons afflicted with discus-tion EVE and EAR will be scientifically treated w rred, if curable. [J Artificial Eyes in erried with N. R.—Necharges made for Examination [7]

Medical faculty is invited, as he has no secrete in

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., by Pev. W. C. Creme TER CONHAD, of Lower Augusta. On the 9th inst., by Rev. A. D. Han-Mr. CHARLES HOTH, and Miss HANNAR W.

Herson, both of Shamokin. At the Lutheran Parsonage at Elys'er on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Jacob F. Wanpole, Mr. John P. Semisone, to Miss. Man-ANN DIMMICK, both of Shetrokin (vi).

DEATHS.

In Philadelphia, 8th inst, BALDY, son Charles M. and Hannah Mary HALL, age months and 2 days buried in the Lewi inry Cemetery, 10th it ...

SUNBURY MARKET. 10 00 Eggs. \$2 10 a 2 15 | Butter, 160 | Tallow, 150 | Lard, 80 | Park, 100 | Bacon,

Discuses of the Acryons, Seminal Urinary and Sexual Systems new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOV ARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in scalability exclusives, free of charge. Address for J. SKI LIN HOUGHTON, Roward Association. No. outh Ninch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 16, 1861 - ly

BY virtue of certain write of Ven Exp. issued on of the Court of Common Pleas of Northunber tand county, and to me directed, will be expected public sale, at the Court House, in the belongly assumpty, our MONDAY, the 1st day of AUGUST 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following describe

real estate, to wit :
A certain half lot or piece of ground numbered :the general plan of Shamokinton of achit No. 26 block No. 152, stande in the town of Shanoki Northumberland county, Pa., Lemnded on the not by Sunbary street, on the west by Franklin street on the south by same het and on the cost by let No 37, in same block, containing in width 22 lets as in length 93! feet, whereon are exceled a two storframe dwelling house, small frame kitchen, Ac.
School, taken into execution and to be sold as the
property of A. H. Alexander.

ALSO: Two extain hots or pages of ground, estudie to to town of Itworton, in the County of Nartheinderland and State of Pennsylvania. Amount and describe Spent the general plan of said town in hot of 27 min. So, it and 17, and on which are received a little form the bones with knowness. It may stable to be said as in property of k. T. Quillich.

WILLIAM M. W. V.V.II. Shieriff.

Shariff of these Sandary, July 16, 1905.

Sheriff : Office, Sunbary, July 16, 1904 JACOB HARLEY.

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