



WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 15th.

THE NEWS.—Invasion No. 3?

The public authorities furnish us no news of importance from either Grant's or Sherman's armies. The latest dispatches from each assure us that good news might be expected in a few days.

In the meantime the public were startled with the report of another rebel invasion of Pennsylvania. Not a word was heard of this third visitation until they surprised our forces under Siegle at Martinsburg. Our forces fell back to Harper's Ferry, and thence to Maryland Heights, which it is believed they still hold, although their communications were cut off.

The reported strength of the rebels varies from four or five thousand up to thirty or forty thousand. They appear to have advanced as far North as Hagerstown, where they destroyed all the public property they could find. They then directed their course south east, as if marching for Washington.

These, it should be remembered, are more rumors than established facts. The authorities furnish nothing, and retain exclusive control of the telegraph, and all the newspapers furnish, they obtain from individuals escaping from the raiders. The utmost consternation prevailed throughout the counties of Fulton, Franklin, Adams, York, etc., and the inhabitants removed all their stock to the east side of the Susquehanna. Gov. Curtin called for 24,000 men to serve for 100 days—12,000 in obedience to the call of the President to serve at Washington and its vicinity, and 12,000 as State defenders. The calls do not appear to have been responded to with anything like the alacrity of similar calls on former occasions, although the most extraordinary and unusual efforts have been resorted to to induce volunteers to enlist—Gen. Couch going so far as to address special letters to the Mayors of the different cities, and editors, requesting them to use their "official" influence to fill up the call. For Mayors it may do well enough, but the idea of editors having "official" influence is quite refreshing.

It is impossible, at the date of this writing, to tell the strength of this invading force, its purpose, or its present whereabouts.

Some accounts state that a portion of Grant's army had been recalled from the siege of Richmond, and were now [7th July] between Baltimore, and Washington, whilst other accounts say that none of Grant's army have been or will be withdrawn—that there is an abundant force at Washington, and on the way thither, to protect it.

LATER.—Highly Important!

The news by Monday's mail is highly exciting. The invading rebels, after defeating the Union forces under Gen. Wallace at the Monocacy, near Frederick, some 40 miles from Baltimore, pursued the retreating federal forces to within about 15 miles of Baltimore.

The following is the only official dispatch received:

WASHINGTON, July 10—10 o'clock A.M.
Maj. Gen. Lee:—An official report from Maj. Gen. Wallace, just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebel forces at Monocacy to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m., and continuing until 6 o'clock p.m.

Our forces were at length overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy, and were forced to retreat in disorder.

He reported that Col. Seward, of the New York heavy artillery, was wounded and taken prisoner, and that Brig. Gen. Taylor 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. He is retreating to Baltimore.

Ezra M. STAXON,
Secretary of War.

Another detachment then started for the Northern Central Railroad, which they destroyed, burning a bridge within 12 miles of Baltimore, and sending another detachment to cut the Baltimore and Philadelphia road. The Governor of Maryland issued a Proclamation calling upon all citizens, and especially the "leagues," to rally to the defense of Baltimore. With the rebels approaching from the north and west, and communication by railroad cut off from all directions, of course the danger was imminent, as a proof of which the public records, and other valuables, were placed on board a steamer, which was anchored in the bay. These proceedings took place on Sunday.

Governor Curtin issued an address to the people of Pennsylvania on Sunday, which was read in all the churches of Harrisburg on Sunday evening, and in which he complains with much bitterness at the indifference of the people in responding to his previous call for 24,000 men—telling them that they "are not responding freely."

It is not believed that the rebels are advancing towards Pennsylvania. They came to the border, at Hagerstown, but it seems to have been for the purpose of cutting off communications and reinforcements from the North and East.

It is also reported that Lee is coming North with his entire army—leaving the defense of Richmond to Bennergrad. The Rebel forces occupy the entire line of the Potomac from Harper's Ferry to within some seven or eight miles of Washington, but their numbers are not accurately known. A rebel detachment is also reported as having made its appearance at Laurel Factory, some 12 or 14 miles from Washington on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad. Another dispatch says that a party under Mosby attacked a scouting party of 150 New York and Massachusetts men some six or eight miles from Alexandria, killing and capturing the entire party. Some bushwhackers and rebel scouts had also been captured—one of the latter within the limits of Washington city.

It is also reported that Warren's corps of Grant's army has already reached the vicinity of Washington, and other reports say that other portions of the army of the Potomac are on the way from Petersburg.

Such is a brief summary of the news of the day up to this writing. What a change within a week! Within that period official dispatches from Washington assured the public that the movements in front were of the most satisfactory character—that Grant and Sherman were both about to strike crushing blows to rebellion, and that the public should prepare for the happy announcement. Now how changed Grant's army, that less than three months ago numbered three hundred thousand of the best material that ever composed an army, is held in check by a single corps of rebels, while Washington is besieged by Lee and in more real danger than Richmond. Is it any wonder that Lincoln should appoint a day for fasting and humiliation?

THE LATEST?

Dates from Baltimore to the morning of the 11th state that two bridges were burnt on the Northern Central road, and one of the Gunpowder bridges on the Wilmington road, and a train of cars with Maj. Gen. Franklin aboard, captured. The residence of Gov. Bradford, four miles from Baltimore was also burned.

From Washington the rebels are reported to be within four miles of that city to the north and west. The rebel Pirate Florida is reported off Cape Henry, where she captured four or five vessels.

We have no room for particulars. This cannot be done by extending the right of suffrage to the army.

The energies of the Government are now engaged in the suppression of rebels with arms in their hands. When that good work is accomplished, it will be a less imperative duty devolving upon the loyal men of the country to meet out the same measure of justice to the culprits at home."—Abolition Exchange.

So then, in order to escape the vengeance of the Jacobin Abolitionists—in order to avert the confiscation of our property, the burning of our dwellings, and the bullets and bayonets of these Jacobins, the Democrats of the free States—almost a majority of the citizens have no other hope than the success of the Confederates over the Federal arms. The logic of these fanatics is susceptible of no other deduction. It means this, or else it has no meaning at all.

Now suppose these ravings were headed—suppose the staid and sober minded million and a half of Democratic voters in the free States, regarded these threats as likely to be put in execution by those who make them, what would be the result? It is true that these and similar threats have been made in high quarters. Even so distinguished a General as Sherman, and so great a man, as Secretary Stanton, to say nothing of scores of followers and sycophants of the present dynasty, have made them. But those against whom they are made pay no attention to them, and allow them to pass as the idle wind. They forget that the same sort of threats was made towards the Southern people for many years before the war, and that they were treated just as the threats against the "copperheads" are now treated. It was not believed that those who made them were sincere, and it was never dreamed that they would attempt to put these threats into execution. But no sooner did they obtain the power than they proceeded to execute their threats. Let Democrats, therefore take warning.

But why are these threats made against Democrats? Do they take this method of giving "aid and comfort" to the rebels, by informing them that one half the people of the Northern States are praying for their success—that they are now affording them sympathy, and that if the opportunity offers, they will render them physical aid; and finally, that the destruction and confiscation of the lives and property of these million and a half of people are to follow their defeat?

Whether this is their meaning or not, no other inference can be drawn from their language.

DEMOCRAT EXEMPT.—It will be seen by the proclamation of Governor Curtin, in another column, that the "good and loyal men" of Pennsylvania are especially called upon to fill these two requisitions.

Last winter the Abolitionists of our State Legislature—claiming to represent the "loyal" citizens of the State formally nominated Mr. Lincoln for re-election. In their letter to the President communicating this interesting information, they almost as distinctly claimed that that portion of the people of Pennsylvania mean-

ing the Democrats—for whom they did not assume to speak, and whom they did not claim to represent—were disloyal.

It is therefore very clear that the Governor cannot mean to include Democrats, especially in his call of the 6th instant.

THE SANITARY EFFORTS.—After all the millions of dollars fished from the pockets of the people, in support of the various Sanitary Fairs throughout the country, under the pretext of contributing to the relief and comfort of our wounded soldiers, it seems that these soldiers are still in a suffering condition. We learn by the *Harrisburg Telegraph* that Governor Curtin, acting upon information furnished by agents of the State, has issued an order to the Baltimore and Washington Railroad. Another dispatch says that a party under Mosby attacked a scouting party of 150 New York and Massachusetts men some six or eight miles from Alexandria, killing and capturing the entire party. Some bushwhackers and rebel scouts had also been captured—one of the latter within the limits of Washington city.

THE ENROLLMENT LAW.

The new Enrollment law as it passed the Senate, by a vote of 17 to 8, and the House by 65 to 53, is as follows:

Sec. 1. The President may call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two and three years. Such volunteers, or their substitutes shall be credited to the town, township, ward, &c., to send their quota. Every volunteer or substitute accepted and mustered for one year shall receive one hundred dollars bounty; for two years, two hundred dollars; for three years, three hundred dollars; one-third of the bounty at the time of muster, one-third at the expiration of the term of service, and one-half at the expiration of the term of service.

In case of his death in the service the residue of the bounty goes to the widow, then to the children; in case of no children, then to the soldier's mother, if she be widowed.

Sec. 2. If the quotas are not filled within

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days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota or any part thereof which may be unfilled, and in case of any such draft, no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government as compensation to release the enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

Sec. 3. It shall be lawful for the Executive of any State to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the States and to the respective sub-divisions whereof which may procure the enrollment.

Sec. 4. Drafted men, substitutes and volunteers shall be assigned to organizations from their own States, and, as far as possible, of their own selection.

Sec. 5. Every person under sixteen, entered or mustered without the consent of parents or guardians, shall be immediately discharged upon repayment of bounty by him; and officers knowingly enlisting or mustering such person, shall be dismissed from the service with forfeiture of pay and allowances, and be subject to court martial.

Sec. 6. Drafts shall be for one hundred percent, in addition to the number required to fill the quotas.

Sec. 7. Drafted persons shall be allowed transportation to the place of rendezvous.

Sec. 8. All persons in the naval service of the United States, who have enlisted in said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any district by reason of being in said service and enrolled prior to February 1st, 1861, shall, upon satisfactory proof of residence made to the Secretary of War be enrolled and credited to the quota of their place of residence.

Sec. 9. Drafted men absent from home shall be notified as soon as possible, but shall not be determined deserters till reasonable time is given them to return.

Sec. 10. The existing law is not changed with regard to persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms.

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