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PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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## REPORT

*Of the County Superintendent of Common Schools of Clearfield county, for the year ending June 30, 1864.*

**School Houses.**—Whole number of school houses in the county, 139; number still unfit for use, 24; number built during the year, 8, viz: Beccaria, 1; Chest, 1; Brady, 1; Ferguson, 1; Lawrence, 1; J. rdan 1; Pike, 1; Graham, 1. These are all neat and substantial frame buildings, erected on improved plans, are suitably located, well ventilated and in every respect an improvement on the old houses which they have superseded. There are no suitable play grounds, or proper out-buildings attached to any of them. Of the houses unfit for use, Bell has 1; Bradford, 3; Chest, 1; Covington, 2; Decatur, 2; Ferguson, 2; Graham, 1; Gulich, 2; Jordan, 1; Lawrence, 4; Penn, 2; Pike, 1; Woodward, 2. The prevailing defects in the above houses are, that they are too small, too low in the ceiling, uncomfortably furnished, and without means for sufficient ventilation. I take pleasure in being able to report, that at least five of these will be replaced by new and more convenient buildings during the ensuing school year.

**Furniture.**—Whole number of houses properly furnished, 40; number of houses with unsuitable furniture, 57. Except the new houses, none have been supplied with furniture during the year. They have been furnished with comfortable and convenient seats and desks, graded, large enough to seat two, and so arranged that one pupil in leaving his seat is not obliged to disturb the other. Most of those given as unsuitable, have the long steep desks, and high seats, generally without backs. Additional black-board surface is very much needed in many of the old houses.

**Apparatus.**—Whole number of schools partially supplied, 118; number wholly without, 23. In this respect nearly all our schools are deficient. None fully supplied within the year. All the new houses are provided with ample black-board surface. Many of the schools have a large reference map, a few have outline maps and primary charts; but beyond these we have no apparatus worth mentioning.

**Schools.**—Whole number of schools in the county, 143; graded, 2; classified, 102; unclassified, 41. No schools graded during the year, nor any in the county in which the system is fully carried out. The schools in the boroughs of Clearfield and Curwensville, have been graded for many years, but the graduation is imperfect. Pupils pass from one department to another, without examination, and without the requisite qualifications to entitle them to promotion. The former had, during the winter session, 182 pupils in three rooms, under four teachers, the latter had 166 pupils in three rooms, with as many teachers, or an average of 56 to each teacher.

All the branches, required by law, with algebra and philosophy were taught in both schools. In the rural districts, where the population is sparse, grading is impracticable, but wherever a uniformity of text books has been adopted and introduced, the schools are, as a general thing, well classified. Commendable improvement, in this respect, has been made during the past year.

**Teachers.**—Whole number of teachers employed during the year, 150; number of males, 48; number of females, 102; number of applicants examined, 150; number of certificates issued, 130; number issued to males, 41; number issued to females, 89; number of applicants rejected, 20; lowest figure on the provisional certificate, 3. Owing to the war, which deprived us of the services of some of our best teachers, we were obliged in some instances to grant certificates to those whose qualifications were considerably below the standard. The number with provisional certificates who taught successfully was ninety; fifty-eight gave reasonable satisfaction, and eighteen had evidently mistaken their calling. Three teachers were dismissed before the close of their school, for want of government. A larger number of young ladies was employed this year than in any former year, and, with a few exceptions, their success has been quite satisfactory. In literary qualifications, and ability to teach and govern they are, as a class, equal to males. No professional certificate has been granted during the year.

**Teachers in the Army.**—Whole number of teachers who have entered the army as volunteers since the commencement of the present war, 22; number drafted, none; number killed in the service, 1; number who died of sickness in service, 2; number honorably discharged, 2; number now in the service, 18. Of this number two held the rank of second lieutenants, one of orderly sergeant, and two of corporals.

**Visitations.**—Whole number of visits made, 150; number of schools visited once, 132; number visited twice, 17. All the schools in the county were visited once, except nine. Five of these were not in session when I was in the districts, and four were temporarily closed, on account of sickness. The average duration of each visit was about two hours. During my visits, I have made it my practice to observe attentively the teacher's method of imparting instruction, with the degree of advancement, order, and classification of the school; and also to mark the defects, if any, and privately suggest the proper modes of correction. At the request of the teacher, I sometimes took charge of the classes, and conducted the recitations; and before leaving made a short address suited to the wants and capacities of the scholars. Regular monthly visits by directors, parents and citizens, have become more frequent during the last year than the preceding year. The importance of these visits can not for a moment be doubted.

**District Institutes.**—Whole number organized, 16; number visited, 4; aggregate attendance, 92. The institutes in many of the districts were thoroughly organized and well conducted, the teachers manifesting considerable interest in their success. Many of these meetings were regularly attended by directors and citizens, who took part in the exercises. In a few instances they proved failures, owing principally to a want of interest among the teachers, and a due enforcement of the law on the part of the directors. The annual meeting of the County Institute was held at Clearfield, and continued in session five days. Forty teachers were in attendance. The exercises were very interesting and profitable.

**District Secretaries.**—Ferguson and Pike are the only districts in which the secretaries acted as district Superintendents. Both officers visited their respective schools at least once a month, and the effect has been very beneficial.

**Moral Instruction.**—Whole number of schools in which the Bible was read, 85; number in which the Bible was not read, 21; number of schools in which moral instruction was given by other means, 30. In a majority of our schools the teachers read a portion of the Scriptures every morning, as a devotional exercise. A number of schools were opened with singing and prayer. In none was moral instruction given by means of a text book.

**Public Sentiment.**—The prevailing sentiment throughout the county is decidedly favorable to our common school system. As an evidence that some advance is making in public opinion, we may refer to the number of improved school houses erected during the last few years, the desire for better qualified teachers, and the increasing interest manifested in the schools on the part of directors, parents and teachers.

CHARLES B. SANDFORD.

## ENTRAPPING A MURDERER. A SPECULATOR'S STORY.

In the year 1853 I went to the Red River country with a view of speculating in horses, lands, or anything that might give promise of profitable return for a cash investment. Of course I carried a good deal of money with me, but knowing I was going among a wild, lawless class, of every grade and color—among half civilized Indians, negroes, gamblers, robbers, murderers and assassins, with perhaps a few settlers of some claims to honor and honesty, if they could be sifted out from the mass—I thought it the safest plan not to seem well off in this world's goods. Accordingly I secured my money in a belt around my body, put on a very coarse, rough dress, which, by intentional carelessness, soon had a very mean and slovenly appearance, and allowed my hair and beard to manage their matters much their own way, without any troublesome interference of razor or comb. Thus prepared, and armed with two revolvers and a bowie-knife I passed over some dangerous territory in comparative safety, and flattered myself that no one guessed my riches through my apparent poverty.

In fact, on two occasions, I began to think it might have been to my advantage to have looked a little more respectable. The first of these was when, in traveling through the Choctaw nation, I found a drove of horses that pleased me very much, and was told by the owner, in reply to my question as to what he would take a head for the entire lot, that he was not in the habit of naming his price to every wandering beggar that chose to satisfy his idle curiosity. I was disposed at first to put on some dignity and get indignant, but concluded after a careful survey of my person that he had good cause for speaking as he did, and so merely assured him that I knew an individual who wished to buy horses, if he could get them at a fair price. The horse owner, however, was not disposed to believe my statement, and so I passed him by, with the resolve that, if nothing better turned up, I would give him another call under a more advantageous appearance. As the second instance alluded to was similar to the first, it may be passed over without further notice.

But out of this same case grew a very remarkable adventure, which it is my present purpose to relate.

While passing between two settlements, on a lonely, gloomy wood path, leading through a dark, hemlock forest, and while in the most solitary part, there suddenly came before me, leaping from a thicket on the right, a human figure of a most striking appearance. It was a man of medium height, but of a stout powerful frame all covered with dirty fatters, that he appears to have worn and wallowed in for years. He had no covering for his head or feet, and his skin was so coated with grime that it was difficult at a first look to tell whether he belonged to the white race or not. His face, high up on his cheeks, was covered with a dirty brown beard, and his matted hair hung in wild profusion all around his head, except a little space before his swollen, bloodshot eyes, and altogether he looked like a madman or human devil. His hands held and swung a formidable club, and his attitude, as he leaped into the road before me, was one of fierce menace and defiance.

I stopped in alarm, and while fixing my eyes sharply upon his quietly slid my hand into a convenient pocket and grasped the butt of one of my revolvers, firmly determined to keep him at the short distance that divided us, or kill him if he advanced.

For perhaps a half minute we stood silently regarding and surveying each other, and then, resting one end of his club on the ground, and partly leaning forward on the other, he said, in a coarse, gruff tone, with a kind of chuckling laugh:

Well, me! I's in hopes I'd get a price at last; but if you'r much better nor me, you don't show it, by—

Stranger, who ar' you? and whar ar' you from?"

"Well," returned I, feeling highly complimented, of course, that I resembled such a villainous-looking object as himself, "some people call me a beggar, and I know I don't pass for a genteel gentleman."

"I'll swar that—haw! haw! haw!" was his chuckling response. "The world hain't made much of you, nor 'rn it has of me. I see steal in your face as plain as daylight. Say, what jail or penitentiary lost you last year?"

"Never mind that!" said I; "probably none of us have got our deserts."

"Well, if you had been decent dressed, I'd have knocked your brains out!" pursued the villain with a broad grin. "As it is, you can pass—for I swar you hain't got a red!"

"Much obliged for your candor, anyhow," rejoined I.

He still stood before me, looking straight into my eyes, and now seeming to be pondering some new idea. Presently he muttered, as if to himself:

"I think he might do." Then, a moment after he said to me, "I say old fellow how'd you like to make a raise?"

"How would I like to eat when hungry?" I answered, thinking it not unlikely that the scoundrel had some dark project in view which, by seeming to chime in with him, I might discover.

"Well, I've got a plan," said he, throwing down his club, as if to assure me of his pacific intentions towards myself, and quietly advancing to my side—"I've got a plan that will give us both a heap of money, and it'll just take two to carry it out. I've been wanting a pal, and if you'll join in I'd go your halves."

"If there's any chance to turn a penny, I'm your man," said I.

"Good!" returned he; "you look like a trump, and I'll bet high on you. I don't know," he added, eyeing me sharply, "but I may be deceived—but I think I'll risk it. If you go to play any game on me, you'd better look out for yourself—that's all."

"Do I look like such a stump as that?" returned I, in an indignant tone.

"Well, let's take a seat and talk it over."

We found an old log and sat down; and after some preliminary conversation, my new and interesting acquaintance unfolded to me a most damnable scheme, the substance of which was as follows:

He knew the country well for miles around, and the exact position and condition of every settler. One man, living in a rather lonely quarter about five miles distant, which he sometimes bought up and drove to a distant market. He had a good deal of money, which it was supposed he kept secreted in his dwelling; and to get possession of this money was, of course, the object in view. The trouble was, that the man himself was a brave, determined fellow, who always went well armed, and also had, besides his wife, two grown up sons and a daughter, which was a force too formidable for any one individual to encounter. About a mile from him lived a poor widow, who had nothing worth stealing except her clothes, which would be valuable for carrying out our plan. His plan was to rob the widow first of her clothing, dress me up in them, and then seek lodging at the speculator's house. Then in the night, when all the family should be asleep, I was to unholt the door, let in my confederate, and we were to attempt the murder of the inmates—the robbery and turning the house to follow and be the concluding scene.

I secretly shuddered at the atrocity of the contemplated crime, but appeared to receive the disclosure with the business air of the most hardened wretch, inquiring as to how much money we should thus probably obtain, and objecting to nothing but the great risk we should have to run, both before and after the accomplishment of our purpose. I permitted my eager companion to gradually quiet my fears, and at last consented to act.

When everything had thus become settled, we struck off into the fields, to avoid being seen, and just before dark came in sight of the widow's house. As my companion was well acquainted with the premises, I insisted that he should procure the female garments—but he solemnly warned him that if he harmed the poor woman in the least I would have nothing more to do with the affair.

As good luck would have it, the widow was not at home, and my murderous friend managed to break in and get the necessary clothing without any further damage. The widow being a large woman, I had no trouble in arranging the dress so as to pass in a dim light as a tolerably respectable female; and then, having agreed upon the story I was to tell, how I would manage matters, and the signal that would assure my accomplice of all being right, we went forward together, till we came in sight of the house to be robbed, when I made my nearest way to the road, and continued on alone, reaching the dwelling about an hour after dark, and just as the family were about concluding their evening meal.

Had my design been really what I had led my villainous companion to believe, I certainly would never have gone forward with such confident boldness; but feeling my conscience all right, and knowing I was acting upon a good motive, I kept up wonderful assurance, feeling curious to see how well I could carry my part, and to what extent I could carry the deception.

I asked for lodging for the night, and something to eat, and was kindly and hospitably received. The first thing that sent the blush of shame and confusion to my cheeks, was the coming forward of a young lady, about eighteen, beautiful as an houri, and in a sweet, gentle tone, asking me if I had walked far, if I was much fatigued, offering to take my hood, telling

me I should soon be refreshed with a cup of hot tea. This was a little too much for my equanimity. I could have got along with all the rest, without being especially disturbed; but I was then a young unmarried man, and though not particularly susceptible to female attractions in general, I thought I had never looked upon so lovely and interesting a creature before. I stammered out some unintelligible replies, kept my hood well drawn over my face, and asked to be permitted to have a few minutes private conversation with the master of the house.

Of course this request caused considerable surprise—but it was granted—and as soon as we were alone, I told him in a few words who and what I was—the strange adventure I met with, and disclosed in full the plot of my road acquaintance to murder and rob him. He turned pale at the recital, and seemed much astonished, but begged me not to mention the design to his wife and daughter. He then called his two sons—strong determined fellows—recounted the plot to them, and arranged to have everything go forward as if the scheme were being carried out as its vile author designed.

It took some shrewd management to keep me to my part without letting the females into the secret; but it was effected; and before midnight I cautiously opened the door and looked out. There was my man, ready and waiting.

"Is all right?" he whispered.

"Yes, come in."

As he crossed the threshold, the father and sons sprang upon him. But the fellow was strong and desperate, and perhaps had some slight suspicion of the truth. With a yell he cleared their united grasps at a bound leaving a portion of his tags in their hands. The next moment the whole four of us were in chase of the villain, as he ran across the road to gain the woods about twenty rods distance.

"Fire!" shouted the father; "shoot down the scoundrel!"

We were all armed and prepared, and at the word four revolvers began to crack behind him. But he seemed to lead a charmed life, and still he ran on, keeping a short distance ahead of us. Once I fancied I saw him stagger; but he gained the woods and disappeared, and we reluctantly and with deep chagrin gave up the chase.

When we returned to the house, the wife and daughter were both terribly alarmed. Of course an explanation followed—the host being disappointed in making the capture, as he intended, without exciting their fears. There was no more to be said at that house that night.

The next morning we went out to the wood and discovered a trail of blood. We followed it on for half a mile, and found the ruffian lying dead, face downward, his hands firmly clinched upon some bushes. One of the sons recognized him as a suspected murderer, who had a couple of years before left that part of the country. He was buried with little ceremony. I was warmly thanked for the part I had played to save the family; but from no other did the words sound so sweet to me as from the lips of the beautiful daughter.

The family pressed me to stay with them for awhile, and I stayed long enough to lose my heart and win another. Strange as it appears, in looking back to it, the event of that villain leaping into the road before me, changed my whole fortune; and sometimes, when I gaze fondly upon my wife, I am tempted to bless the dark and wicked design that providentially led me to so much happiness.

**PETERSBURG.**—The city of Petersburg was founded as a settlement two hundred and ten years ago, and was named after St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia.

Among the "first families" we find the names of Goods, Bland, Bolling, Eppes, Harrison and Rives. The Bollings are descendants of Pocahontas, the famous Indian queen, and still exhibit with pride, traces of the "royal blood" in their physiognomy. The city contained about twenty-three thousand inhabitants just previous to the war. It was a thriving manufacturing place, and its northern air and population were regarded with jealous eye by the fire-eaters at the inception of the rebellion.

A small stream on the east divides Petersburg from the village of Blandford, which takes its name from Richard Bland, one of the early English settlers on the James river. Probably where "Baldy" Smith defeated the rebels on Wednesday is known as Blandford Heights. Here, in the Revolution, occurred the battle of the Church-yard, where the British General Talton, was roughly handled by (if we mistake not) General Gates and General Lee, an ancestor of the present rebel leader. The graves of those who fell, are still shown in the Church-yard, and some are marked by monuments and humble slabs. The old church has crumbled to ruins, and twenty-five thousand bodies rest on this hill.

Some Copperhead has started such "disloyal" questions as the following: "After a war of 64 years duration, Russia, with a population of 75,000,000, has at last succeeded in subjugating Georgia, with a population of 400,000. If it takes 400,000 Russians 64 years to subjugate 20,000,000 Americans, how long will it take 20,000,000 Americans to subjugate 8,000,000 Americans?"

In his late Philadelphia speech, Mr. Lincoln said: "We are going through with our task, so far as I am concerned, if it takes us three years longer." But suppose the country should get through with Mr. Lincoln after the 4th of March? Then, instead of his going through with the war, the war would go through him. It will do that, however, whether the people allow him to re-elect himself or not.

## GENERAL HUNTER.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The 12th Ohio Regiment came down from the Kanawha country on the Allen Collier. They are about to be mustered out of the service. This regiment was with General Hunter in his late Lynchburg expedition. We are informed by gentlemen who conversed with the officers and men on board the boat that they declare that General Hunter would have taken Lynchburg if he had made the attack the day he got there. He deferred until the next day, and the rebel reinforcements came up during the night. Their force was then so large that General Hunter ordered a retreat. The rebels pursued, and a series of engagements were fought, in which our loss was at least eight thousand in killed, wounded and missing. On the retreat it is charged that General Hunter filled the ambulances with negroes, to the neglect of the wounded white soldiers. His conduct is bitterly denounced by all the soldiers. It is also said that General Crook has preferred charges against General Hunter for incapacity and cruel treatment of his men. As an instance, it is charged that General Hunter cowdiced a man personally for ordering a negro to get off a horse to give place to a wounded soldier. At Cannellton, the head of navigation on the Kanawha, 3,000 wounded were placed on barges and towed down the river. The sufferings on the retreat were terrible, and a half dozen soldiers died per hour during the last two days of starvation, fatigue, and exposure. The retreat was long, horrible, and disastrous in the extreme.

The following are extracts from the letters of which the above article from the Cincinnati Enquirer is based:

"The march to Staunton occupied ten days. From Staunton the army passed through Lexington, lying there two days, and burning the Military Institute, the residence of Governor Letcher and some houses containing stores. The army thence marched directly to Lynchburg, reaching that city in the evening of the 17th of June. That evening a line of battle was formed, the enemy attacked, and two lines of breastworks were carried after which the division was ordered to retire. On the morning of the 18th nothing occurred but skirmishing, except a demonstration of the enemy eleven lines deep, made on our centre. Averill at the same time made an unsuccessful effort to burn the bridge in the vicinity of the city. On the evening of the 18th the army was ordered to retreat, and the line of march

Whether or not it was a retreat the narrator was not advised. The army marched about 158 miles to Gauley Bridge, meeting a supply train some few miles before reaching the latter place. On the evening of the 17th the army, while here Lynchburg, received its last regular rations. During the retreat the soldiers received nothing except once, a handful of shelled corn. The report was current that twenty-seven men died from hunger on the march, three dying after receiving supplies, but from exhaustion unable to eat. The men marched the first night after leaving Lynchburg twenty-five miles, and continued the march night and day until reaching Gauley Bridge. A large number of men unable to bear the fatigue, dropped down exhausted by hunger, hard marching and want of sleep. The number the writer could not ascertain, but it was very large. Nothing was found on the road to eat. Fruit was not ripe, not even whortle berries. The corn, if any in the country, could not be found. The cavalry horses had nothing but grass to subsist upon, and, as a consequence, a very large number of them fell down on the march exhausted. It was understood to be the order of General Averill to shoot all exhausted horses, preventing them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

The army burned the Military Institute at Lexington, after riding off of its library, which was found to be very fine. He has in his possession one of the books. The railroad in the vicinity of Lynchburg was destroyed to a considerable distance, though the important bridge aimed to be burned was too well guarded. The soldiers were informed by the inhabitants that General Lee had a railroad corps, composed of Englishmen, who repaired roads with great facility. When rails are destroyed, rails are borrowed from switches and unimportant roads to make the repairs. In this way delay of transportation of troops or supplies is prevented.

The crops in the vicinity of Staunton, in the valley and around Lynchburg, seemed to be very fine. Abundance of cereals seem to have been sown, and the wheat was just ready for harvesting.

The soldiers thought if General Hunter's intention was to take Lynchburg, he failed, if it was to destroy a portion of the railroad and burn the Military Institute, he succeeded. The loss of men from all causes was very large. The loss of horses fell not short of four thousand.

While marching from Lynchburg some two thousand or more of the soldiers became bare-footed, and had to wrap up their feet with pieces of blanket. A number of negroes were taken on the route. A very large proportion of the negroes were furnished with horses or were carried in wagons or ambulances. A soldier whose feet were wrapped up with pieces of blanket and exhausted from the march, halted a negro on a horse and took possession of the horse. General Hunter hearing the fact, rode up to the soldier, ordered him to dismount and horse-whipped him, placing the negro again upon the horse.

The retreat from Lynchburg was not in any order. General Crook told the men to make their way back as best they could. The whole army straggled, rather than marched all the way from Lynchburg to Gauley.

## THE INVASION.

HAVER DE GRACE, July 12.—A construction train left this morning to repair the railroad and telegraph lines of the American telegraph company.

Communication with Baltimore will probably be fully re-established by evening.

The balance of the passengers who were on the trains captured yesterday, consisting of ladies and children, arrived at Perryville this morning on a steamer, and have left by a train for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Baltimore Americans of last evening, received here by express, announces the escape of General Tyler, who was supposed to have fallen into the hands of the rebels at Monocacy. He eluded the enemy and arrived at Elkton Mills on Sunday evening.

The same paper contradicts the reported burning of Ashland iron works, on the Northern Central Railroad.

Twelve rebel deserters came into Baltimore yesterday and took the oath of allegiance.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—H. A. W.—The excitement in Baltimore has increased, by rebel operations around the city.

Today Gunpowder bridge was destroyed by a burning train which the rebels run up on it. Its approaches being guarded by a gunboat lying in the river, the train which they used to accomplish their purpose they had previously captured, being the regular 9:30 passenger train from Baltimore.

The passengers were turned out, robbed, and their trunks plundered.

The destruction of Governor Bradford's house, four miles from the city, on Charles Street avenue, was complete. They plundered the house of all valuables, and would not allow Mrs. Bradford to save even her own clothing. They carried off the valuable deeds of the Governor, and read to Mrs. Bradford an order from Gen. Bradley Johnson to destroy it in retaliation for the destruction of Governor Letcher's house by Gen. Hunter.

The turnpike bridge over Gunpowder has also been destroyed.

Fears are entertained that a number of mills, factories and foundries around the city will be destroyed.

It is thought, as far as can be ascertained, the whole cavalry force in Baltimore county which has done all this mischief, does not exceed eight hundred, under command of the noted Harry Gilmore.

The defenses of the city are being strengthened and manned, and the citizens are arming and manning the entrenched positions in large numbers. It is stated, however, that the Baltimore insurance companies have all deposited their treasures 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 Annapolis.

The city is full of rumors to-night of an attack on our pickets around the city; and it is reported that Elkton Mills are in their possession, but we cannot ascertain the truth of the report.

HAVER DE GRACE, July 12.—H. A. W.—Parties from Bellair, sixteen miles from this place, report a force of rebel cavalry, 1,000 strong, at that point.

There is no doubt of the immediate necessity of heavy reinforcements for Washington.

PERRYVILLE, July 12.—H. A. W.—The passengers who were in the captured train all reached here safe, and have gone north on special trains. They were all robbed of their money, watches, and even many articles of clothing, especially boots and shoes, by Harry Gilmore's men.

HAVER DE GRACE, July 12.—H. A. W.—After writing my dispatches 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 Bush river bridge was saved by the timely arrival of a gunboat, which reached a point commanding the bridge about noon.

The enemy shortly after appeared in sight on the hills, but retired on coming in range.

Gen. Franklin was in the train in citizens dress, but was pointed out to General Gilmore by a Baltimore lady on the train, and he was taken prisoner.

The road is now reported entirely closed, and a start for Baltimore immediately.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The wires are cut between Baltimore and Washington. Nothing has been received for the press from there to-day.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Everything is quiet around the city.

Last night a force of rebels passed through Towson town, on their way to join the main force. They had with them Major General Franklin and staff, captured on the Philadelphia railroad on Monday.

Only one bridge—that over the Gunpowder—was burned on the Philadelphia road.

HAVER DE GRACE, July 12.—It is apprehended that a rebel force is in the vicinity of Conowingo bridge, ten miles north of Havre-de-Grace, on the Susquehanna river.

The bridge will, no doubt, be fired if the rebels make any demonstration.

JULY 12.—Nono.—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 cars. He then placed the Gen. in a buggy under guard.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Nothing is known in Baltimore of affairs in and around Washington. All the wires between the two cities are cut.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—We are entirely ignorant of events transpiring in and around Washington, as the wires were cut at some intermediate point about three o'clock p. m.