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and one extra to the party sending club. For a club of fifteen, we will send the Evening Gazette daily. For a club of twenty, we will send the Morning Gazette daily. Single copies, 5 cents.

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Reading Matter from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

From Knap's Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BAT'LN P. V. ARTI'Y, Fort Sumner, Md., July 12, 1864.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—As we did not receive orders to go to "the front," as we expected, "the front" has come to us. Our videttes and pickets now occupy outposts from which they momentarily expect to see the advance of Lee's division. It is now well understood that a strong column of rebels, commanding Ewell's entire corps, most of Breckinridge's, Bradley Johnston's, Imboden's and Jenkins' commands, is marching on Washington, with the view of traveling right through us one hundred days' men, and into Washington and Baltimore. We have reliable advices from deserters who have reached our pickets, from Harper's Ferry, that the rebel force, comprising cavalry, artillery and infantry, is 30,000 strong, and that this is their destination. All accounts which we have, corroborate in regard to the object of the raid, and the strength of the accompanying forces.

A telegram by signal has reached us, to the effect that Gen. Wallace was defeated at Frederick, on Saturday, and that the rebels were advancing upon this line. It would be improper to state all the preparations which are being made for the reception of these unexpected visitors. It is sufficient to say that Gen. Harland, (late Colonel of the 12th Pa. Reserves), relieved Col. Haskins, from the command of the division, and the latter is now in command of the 1st brigade, relieving Col. Hayward, of Cleveland, 150th O. N. G., who takes command of his regiment. Colonel Warner of the regular army, commanding the 1st Vermont artillery, relieves Col. Marble, of the 170th O. N. G., from Delphos, Ohio, and now has charge of this (2d) brigade. Lieut-Colonel Observantfer, 24 Pa. artillery, of Philadelphia, commands the 3d brigade, east of East Branch. Maj-General Agnew, commands the corps. So much, at least, I may communicate, without danger of violating the rules which should govern all army correspondents. I may also state, this line has been materially strengthened, during the last forty-eight hours, without at all diminishing the forces around Petersburg.

We are all anxious to hear from General Hunter. His forces has doubtless proved too weak to attack Ewell in front; but I imagine that Hunter will think himself strong enough to seriously annoy the enemy's communications, now that the latter has left him in his rear. Possibly it may prove a bold expedient of Lee's, this strong demonstration upon Washington. Another General than Grant might have detached a strong force from the intrenchments in front of Petersburg to strengthen the defenses of Washington. My opinion is that General Grant will not do so, and that ere these marauders get back to their main army, General Grant will have demonstrated the error committed in detaching any portion of the defending forces from Petersburg. There are surely enough brave men left in the great old Keystone and in the Empire States, from which to draw reinforcements for the defense of the Cumberland valley, the State Capital, Baltimore and for Washington. I see that Governor Curtin has called for the services of 24,000 brave men to serve for one hundred days. I hope for the credit of our own dear old City of Smoke that the first regiment may be organized from her citizens. Surely no extraneous influences are now necessary to arouse our brave and patriotic people. The Government is calling for men for the shortest possible term of service; our own State is invaded by the enemy; the National Capital is seriously menaced, and 50,000 of the troops formerly posted for its defense have been sent to strengthen the grand army under Grant. Shall the brave veterans be recalled from the very gates of Petersburg and Richmond to defend the soil of Pennsylvania, or the National Capital, while 80,000 Pennsylvanians remain at home, engaged in peaceful and pleasant industrial pursuits?

Messrs. Editors, I know not what progress has been made in recruiting during the four or five days which have elapsed since the Governor's proclamation was published, but I hope, for the credit of my own county, and our dear old State, that the entire call may be speedily filled. If I did not *know that the Government needed the men*, and that *at once*, I should not wish this. But knowing, as I do, the urgent need of these reinforcements, just now, I ask that you, gentlemen, through your widely circulated and influential paper, would arouse our peoples to the importance of speedily filling this timely requisition upon the patriotism of Pennsylvania.

All honor to the brave boys of the First Battalion of Penna. Vol. Artillery, commanded by Major Knap. Through showers of icy cold water, through jests amounting to scorn, through opinions amounting to insult, they came out to serve their country for one hundred days. They have spent about fifty of those days in their own captivity, and, happily without casualty, although picketing an extended front. They have, during those fifty days, held themselves ready to respond to any and every order given by their commanders, even should they be ordered to the bloody trenches in front of Richmond—which order was confidently expected all along. They are to-day, as I write, preparing for a defence of these works, against an enemy but a few miles distant, nearly treble their numbers, with no reserves to fall back upon. Twenty-four thousand of these "amateur soldiers" have been called for by the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Government would gladly accept the services of five times that number for a similar period. All honor to the soldier in the service of his country, whatever the service, whatever the period. He is then in the line of his duty. The cowardly—or worse than cowardly—cynics, who, through fear of losing the services of a few of their clerks or employees, or from other motives equally base, would endeavor to prevent enlistments, even for one hundred days, deserve to be remembered as the worst and most dangerous of public enemies. They are sneaking traitors.

I speak of these things as I feel, Messrs. Editors. Ask any intelligent member of any of our city companies, if he has not felt the blood thinking through his veins at some sneering allusion to his motives for enlistment in the service. "All for political buncombe," says one: "because the service is a *safe* one," says another: "to avoid the payment of a past due debt," says a third. No man out of the service should be permitted to impugn the motives of any man in the service without the suspicion of being a traitor. It does discourage enlistments, and it does discourage the enlisted. It robs them of that to which they are clearly entitled—the "well done" and "welcome home" of their fellow citizens.

By some latter information which has reached me, I learn that Gen. Wallace was badly caught at Frederick. When you are informed that Rickett's division was with him previous to the engagement, that his forces must have numbered 15,000, and that these were defeated by Ewell in a strong position of their own choice, you can estimate the probable strength of the enemy threatening Washington and Baltimore.

The small force under Gen. Howe, at Harper's Ferry, is probably in a somewhat isolated position. Our present hope is that Gen. Hunter, with his brave little army may effect a junction with Howe, right speedily, and throw himself upon the enemy's rear. Ewell might, in such case, find himself in an uncomfortable place.

Our command are working hard, owing to the threatened attack. A strong picket force is posted along our entire front. When relieved from picket or guard, every available man is sent out on fatigue, cutting away the accumulating brush from our front, for a distance of some 2000 yards. Still, our boys are uncomplaining and hearty. They work with a will, while there is need, looking forward to the time when the enemy, driven from our borders, they may rest from their labors.

I may write you as I find occasion. S.

COMMUNICATION WITH WASHINGTON.—We received, yesterday, the Washington *Chronicle*, of Monday, and letters to Tuesday, so that communication has been resumed.

England and Denmark.

The determination of the Palmerston Cabinet not to give any assistance, except "lively sympathy," to the unfortunate Danes, was formally announced in a very imposing manner, by Lord Russell in the Lords and by Lord Palmerston in the Commons, on June 27th. The case, divested of verbiage, is simply this, that, in 1852, Lord Palmerston negotiated a treaty whereby the succession to the throne of Denmark should be peacefully provided for; that Lord Granville and Lord Malmesbury, also foreign ministers in that year, each "had a finger in the pie;" that the King of Denmark chose as his successor Prince Christian of Glucksburg; that, there being a question of the rights of the House of Augustenburg to the Duchy of Holstein that right was commuted for a pecuniary indemnity; that the Duke of Augustenburg, having been in rebellion against the King of Denmark upon a former occasion, and his estates having been confiscated, the value of those estates was given to him on condition of his renouncing for himself and his successors all claims to the Duchy of Holstein; that, on the death of the King of Denmark, last winter, Prince Christian succeeded to the throne; that the Duke of Augustenburg's son, repudiating the bargain made by his father, asserted a right to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein; that the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, brother of the late Prince Albert, and cousin as well as brother-in-law of Queen Victoria, warmly backed by the claims of this pretender; that Germany and Austria, giving him material assistance, by sea and land, invaded Denmark for him, taking the disputed Duchies, and threatening to seize Jutland, thereby refunding Denmark to a few islands; that a Conference was held at London, at which the great European Powers (who had been parties to the treaty of 1852) were represented; that a suspension of hostilities was then entered; that several weeks were wasted in idle talk; that, finally, the Conference broke up on June 25th, and that hostilities were resumed on the next day.

Admitting (in Lord Palmerston's words) that, "from the first to the last, Denmark had been ill-used; that might had overridden right, and that the sympathies of almost the whole of the British nation were in her favor," still the British Government refuses to help her. The alleged reasons for letting Denmark go to the dogs is that France and Russia were indisposed to take any active measures on her behalf, and that the whole brunt of the effort, therefore, whatever it might have been—namely, the effort to dislodge the German troops, and thos who might come to their assistance from the rest of Germany, from Schleswig and Holstein—would fall upon England alone. This might lead to a war with the whole of Germany. Therefore, Palmerston declined recommending that England should aid Denmark. This announcement in an unusually crowded house is stated to have been received with murmurs. The reasons for holding back did not satisfy the Commons.

Lord Palmerston said, at the close, "I do not mean to say—I think it is right to put in that reservation—that if the war should assume a different character, that if the existence of Denmark as an independent Power of Europe should be at stake; I do mean to say that if we were to find reason to expect that we should see at Copenhagen the horrors of a town taken by assault, the destruction of property, the sacrifice of the lives not only of its defenders, but of its peaceful inhabitants, the confliction which would arise, the capture of the sovereign as a prisoner of war, or events of that kind; I do not mean to say, if any of these events were likely to happen, that the position of this country might not possibly be a fit subject for re-consideration — ["oh! oh!" and ministerial cheers]—or that other counsels might not be taken. But this I say, on the part of the Government, that if any change of policy were thought desirable, such change would be communicated to Parliament, if Parliament were sitting, and, if Parliament were not sitting, the earliest opportunity would be taken of asking for the judgment of Parliament on the subject."

The opposition have threatened, through Mr. Disraeli, to take a vote of the House of Commons upon the foreign policy of the Palmerston Cabinet, and parties are so nearly equal in that branch of the Legislature that the issue is very doubtful. Whether the Government be beaten or successful a dissolution of Parliament is at hand, and the result of this appeal to the people may wholly change the Administration as well as the policy of England.—*Phil. Press.*

Indiana Politics.

The leaders of the Indiana copperheads met in Convention at Indianapolis yesterday, where a State ticket was nominated and a platform adopted. The proceedings are fully reported in another place. The leaders acknowledged that upon an avowed peace platform they would be defeated—badly defeated, and they prevailed upon the ultra peace men to suppress the real sentiments of the Convention, in order that their chances of success at the polls might be improved. "The sons of liberty" submitted with a bad grace, but they submitted. The platform is a patch work concern, which may be variously interpreted to suit the occasion. The loyal Democrats, however, will hardly be deceived by it, and the party will be defeated as badly as if they had honestly expressed their real sentiments, and taken ground openly against the war. But they lacked the courage to do this; and they did not even have pluck enough to shoulder Vallandigham. This blessed martyr was snubbed outright—slaughtered without mercy in the house of his friends. But in the ticket and the platform the cloven foot sticks out so plainly that no one need be at a loss to discover the real sentiments of the leaders of the Democratic party in Indiana. Hypocrisy and cowardice are presented in about equal proportions. We congratulate the Union men of Indiana upon the action of the opposition. Had it been the reverse of this, it would have been more difficult to handle. Being neither, this war-peace party will find the road before them a rough one. Their defeat is inevitable.

But there is one thing to be gathered from the action of the Convention. There is no party in the country willing to risk an election on a peace platform. This was fully proved at Indianapolis yesterday, even with the "sons of liberty." Hence, while peace men were nominated, their peace principles were shrewdly covered up by a set of noncommittal resolutions.—*Cin. Gazette.*

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Senators Wade, Chandler, Wilkinson, Ramsey, and Sprague came up from the front yesterday morning in a Government steamer, (at the disposal of the Committee of the Conduct of the War,) in which they left for General Grant's lines on Tuesday last. These gentlemen took a thorough and practical view of things by advancing up to the extreme picket lines, but to do this they were obliged to cast off the Senatorial dignity and work along on their hands and knees, as do the soldiers, to avoid the deadly aim of the rebel sharpshooters. They report that General Grant has been aware of the design of the rebels to make a raid into Maryland, and has made suitable dispositions of troops to meet the emergency at the most important points. In this view, may we not hope that severe loss may yet be afflicted upon the rebel force that has been plundering "My Maryland!"—*Wash. Chron.*

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A SHREWD genius in Norwalk, Conn., who appreciates the high price of things now-a-days, says that a shoe dealer in that town bought a stock of children's shoes lately, and commenced marking their value upon the heel. Every morning he made a new mark, and as the goods went up the marks went up, until they finally covered the whole sole, and then went over upon the upper leather. Since then that dealer won't buy anything smaller than No. 16's, so that he can have a sufficient margin for the advanced prices.

A LITTLE boy was lost in the woods of Calumet, near Chicago, a week ago, and lived on strawberries four days and nights. He was nearly exhausted when some children found him.

Report of the Subsistence Committee.

The Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee beg leave to present the following report for the months of May and June:

15,496 soldiers have been fed at the Dining Rooms at City Hall. At the Soldiers Home, meals have been furnished to 8,788 soldiers, and lodging to 1455, making for the two months 22,739 who have been cared for and provided with meals.

Over 1,800 wounded soldiers have had their wounds dressed and such medical attention as their cases demanded, by the Surgeon in charge. Fifty-three soldiers have been sent to the U. S. General Hospital, and transportation to nineteen who were left in this city without means of reaching their homes.

The caring for the sick and wounded who have passed through our city during the past months, has involved considerable expense, as many of them have been compelled to remain at the home for days, and some of them weeks, before they were able to proceed on the way to their homes.

As we contemplate making additional improvements during the present month, which will add much to the comfort of the sick and wounded who may be left at the Home, we ask our citizens for a continuation of their liberality which has characterized them during the past.

The following donations have been received during May and June:

Allegheny Bridge, $250		S M Miller.....	5 45
Birmingham " 100		A Soldier of 1812...	50
Cash..... 100		Cash.....	5
Thos S Clark..... 100		Geo McClure.....	6
Bateman Geo 100		Three Soldiers of the 15th Militia, Major and Captain of Col. Straight's command.....	16 25
Herriman Gas Co..... 200			
E Westervelt..... 75			
Hays & Stewart..... 50			
Stebbins & Mercer 50			
N T Kennedy..... 10			
Jno Robertson..... 25			
Joseph King..... 20			
John Graham..... 20			
David Hickey..... 100			
Nimick & Co..... 100			
J H Shoenberger. 100			
Allegheny Bridge Co., 250			
Oliver McClintock & Co..... 100			
Archibald Stewart 100			
Mrs J Bradley..... 50			
W F Coey..... 50			
McClurken, Hirsh & Co..... 50			
H Sproull..... 20			
Sixth Ward Aid Society..... 57	47		
Hon W M Lowrey 20			
Cash..... 20			
Mrs J Lelbert..... 5			
A Friend..... 2			
W Scully..... 10			
A Friend..... 10			

One half the proceeds of two Tableaux Exhibitions and Reception, $431 22.

Exhibition of twenty-inch gun by Knapp & Co., (additional), $275.

Proceeds of a concert at Dr. Clark's church, by B. B. Roberts, $43 95.

Young Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, of Squirrel Hill, $10 30.

Part of proceeds of exhibition by Birmingham High School, $42 27.

Exhibition of Excelsior Therpi Society, North Fayette Township, $52.

Also, 11 bbls potatoes and apples from James F. Scott, Pulaski, Lawrence county; tin plates and cups from Mrs Hartshorne, Fox Chase, Penna; from Thos. Semple; baskets of butter and apple butter from D Smith, Indiana Township, 1 box provisions from Mrs Bailey; 1 do do from Miss Maggie Blackburn; 18 bushels potatoes from B. W. Cunningham, New Brighton; 18 lbs. butter from Mrs. J. Oliphant; also contributions of butter, bread and meat from dauntlary Fair; strawberries, wine, &c., from Mrs. T. Blair. A number of contributions of provisions have been left at the Home without names.

We are also indebted to the Christian Commission, who have kept the Hotel management, supplied with clothing, bandages, medicines, books and papers.

During the months of May and June we have expended for food, lodging, medicine, and aid, sending of soldiers home, &c., $4,256 24.

Contributions of cash can be sent to any of the Executive Committee. Provisions can be left at the Home, No. 347 Liberty street, or at No. 75 Smithfield street.

W. P. WEYMAN,
JOS. ALMES,
H. M. ATWOOD, } Executive Com.

A Singular Incident.

The Boston *Gazette* tells the following story:

Twenty years ago a gentleman of this city resolved to remove out West, and started for his destination. In New York he stopped at a second class hotel, and while there was robbed of a purse containing some $2,000 in gold. In the course of his perigrinations he was suspected, and had the coin all about him lost, having accumulated a handsome property. When the war broke out he was too old to enlist, but feeling patriotic, he offered his services to Gen. Logan, and acted as Quartermaster to a brigade. One night, on the march, the army arrived at a small town in Southern Alabama, and according to orders he took possession of the inn for general headquarters.

While talking with the landlord he discovered that he formerly kept a hotel in New York, and, upon pressing his inquiries, found that he was the identical landlord of the house in which he had been robbed. In the course of the evening he arranged a mock court-martial and brought the landlord before it, charging him among other things with the robbery. Much to his surprise the landlord confessed the robbery, and he had his choice to restore the money or die on the spot. The man received his principal, and said the interest, the landlord could afford to pay, in gold, which the gentleman invested in United States 7 30 notes.

Massachusetts Men on the Alabama.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* in Cherbourg, who has visited the marine hospital there, writes: "I found but two Americans among the twelve wounded men of the Alabama; one of these, whose leg was shot off by a shell below the knee, gave me his name and birthplace with great reluctance. His name is Robert Wright, a native of Boston, Mass., where he has brothers and sisters living. He is very intelligent man. But in the ticket and the platform the cloven foot sticks out so plainly that no one need be at a loss to discover the real sentiments of the leaders of the Democratic party in Indiana. Hypocrisy and cowardice are presented in about equal proportions. We congratulate the Union men of Indiana upon the action of the opposition. Had it been the reverse of this, it would have been more difficult to handle. Being neither, this war-peace party will find the road before them a rough one. Their defeat is inevitable.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE RAID.

OPERATIONS ABOUT WASHINGTON.

Skirmishing Near Fort Stevens.

THE ENEMY RETREATING.

The Raiders Reported Recrossing the Potomac.

GEN. FRANKLIN AT BALTIMORE.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

MOVEMENT ALONG OUR WHOLE LINE.

Capture of a Battery on James Island.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Skirmishing had been constantly going on and our troops had acted strictly on the defensive until yesterday evening, when the rebel sharpshooters becoming annoying, it was determined to dislodge them from in front of Fort Stevens. This was effectually accomplished amid shouts of applause by those who witnessed the action. The rebels retired in hot haste, leaving at the house of F. P. Blair, at Silver Springs, a hundred of their wounded, including eleven officers, and their dead upon the field.

Reconnoissances this morning showed that the rebels disappeared during the night from the front of our fortifications, after firing a number of buildings they had previously occupied as shelter to their sharpshooters.

Scouts report the rebels crossing the Potomac nearly opposite Poolesville, driving before them about two thousand head of cattle which they had stolen, while a dispatch received by Halleck from Rockville says that the retreating rebels passed through that place at three o'clock this morning, moving in the direction of Edward's Ferry.

The rebels near Bladensburg moved off this morning, taking the road westward, and carrying with them a number of horses, cattle, &c., stolen in that neighborhood.

Several squads of rebel prisoners were brought in to day and taken to the Old Capitol prison.

Our killed and wounded yesterday amounted to about 200.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Washington *Chronicle* of Tuesday has an account of the operations about Washington. Our cavalry, under Major Fry, stubbornly contested the advance of the rebels, retreating only when flanked by superior numbers. On Sunday he fought from 3 till 9 p. m., and was driven only five miles. On Monday the rebels were kept at bay two or three miles out of Tenallytown. The force in our front was estimated at several thousand. The President and Secretary of War were present encouraging the troops.

About 2 p. m. the rebels advanced toward Fort Stevens, about five miles from this city. Their sharpshooters got within three or four hundred yards of the fort. The 27th New York cavalry dismounted and drove them out of the houses protecting them. The houses were then burned, as they obstructed the range of the guns. The other regiments then arrived and drove the rebels back half a mile. Towards 6 p. m. veterans from the fighting 6th arrived and drove them seven miles and a half.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Harrisburg, July 13th, says: Gen. Couch went at Philadelphia to-day. The excitement is dying out, but the stores still remain closed, and recruiting is progressing slowly. A steady stream of Union refugees, with teams, droves of horses, &c., are returning home.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: Wilson's cavalry reached Washington on Saturday. At the same time a number of horses arrived from the north. In less than three hours after their arrival, Wilson's horses were in the saddle and out on a reconnoissance. On Monday another reconnoissance was made and a superior body of rebels were found. After a fight our cavalry fell back upon Washington. The enemy did not pursue.

We learn from an authentic source that General Franklin has arrived at Baltimore and is at Barnum's Hotel.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—The only intelligence gathered from the conductor who brought the engine through from Washington, is that no firing has been heard to-day. All the information we have here to day, induces the conviction that the enemy is in full retreat, and that the fighting of Monday and Tuesday was to cover their retreat and enable them to get their plunder safely across the Potomac river at Edward's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The railroad communication between Baltimore and Washington, which has been suspended nearly forty-eight hours in consequence of the rebel invasion, was resumed this afternoon, and the principal officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad state that passenger trains very probably will be running between the two cities to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The transport Dudley Buck, which arrived to night from Hilton Head, spoke the U. S. steamer Naragansett and Jessie on the 10th inst., which reported having captured, the day previous, a blockade runner and sent her to Boston.

A *Herald* Stono River correspondent gives an account of a movement along our whole front, on the 4th inst., from Battery Island to Island, but owing to its exposed situation was abandoned.

A movement was made in the night against Ft. Johnson. A landing was effected on one of the troops, but the other portion grounded near the shore. Those who landed consisted of one hundred and thirty-seven enlisted men. Col. H. W. Ripley, 3d Fla., Lieut. Cunningham, Capt. Camp, 1st Lts. J. G Stevens, S. Bunyan and T. Evans were captured. There was also a fight with Fort Pringle, in which the Navy participated upon which nothing was accomplished worthy of the effort, unless it be the reported occupation of Johnson's Island.

LATE ADVICES FROM VICKSBURG.

OPERATIONS OF TWO EXPEDITIONS.

Forrest Reported Defeated and Killed.

MEMPHIS, July 13.—The steamer Sultana, with Vicksburg advices to the 9th instant, has arrived.

An expedition left Vicksburg on the 1st, commanded by General Slocum. They destroyed the railroad bridges across Pearl river on the 5th inst., and sent in thirty prisoners.

The cavalry expedition which left Memphis July 4th, had arrived at Vicksburg, and would reinforce Slocum. This expedition has heretofore been supposed to be destined up White river.

Another forces has been operating, having been sent out from Rodney, Miss. They were scouring the country in that vicinity, assisted by a marine brigade. They had several sharp skirmishes in which they were victorious.

The thermometer at Vicksburg ranged from 81 to 86 during the week.

There are no advices from General Smith's expedition. Grapevine reports say he has had a fight and defeated Forrest, and that Forrest was killed, but the reports were not credited.

Message from Geo. N. Sanders to James Gordon Bennett.

CLIFTON HOUSE, C. W., July 13.—The following is a copy of the message sent to James Gordon Bennett, of the N. Y. *Herald*: Thanks for your yesterday's notice. I am here for peace, the opposite of anarchy, and for the restoring of all that is valuable to either section. I would like to see you here. Come, don't be afraid of your own thunder.

GEO. N. SANDERS.
(Signed.)

Gen. Franklin Safe in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Gen. Franklin arrived here safely this morning.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the storm on Thursday last, a barn belonging to Eli Kistler, of Penn township, Westmoreland county, was struck by lightning and completely destroyed by fire. Fortunately the barn contained no grain except a few bushels of wheat and oats and about ten tons of hay. Several trees in the neighborhood were torn to pieces by lightning on the same day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Draft in the 23d District.

The drawing in the 23d District was resumed this morning, with the following result:

RESERVE TOWNSHIP.

Geo Hickman	Jno Falkinham
Lewis Engelman	Nicholas Safford
Jacob Stauffer	Casper Kehl
Henry Fogel	Sebastian Tang
Peter Hoffman	J A Miller
Jno Zuber	Frederick Hamy
Jno Nepold	Andrew Shaity
Joseph Bortzer	Jacob Ochenhart
Jacob Battler	Patrick Dorely
Geo Chinberger	Jacob Faust
Julius Shrank	Armstead Morrison
August Stadey	Daniel Miller
Wm Hinkle	Valentine Mender
Martin Beatty	Michael Nickle
Jno Shortman	William Sander
Jno Miller	John G ff
Wm Bumal	Henry Stipple
Jno Bitter	William Wickline
Geo Myer	Jona Hillerman
Joseph Bretzer	Christian Baum
Andrew Hitch	Fede Miller
Frederick Lawrence	Nicholas Beaver
Henry Rumbach	Andrew Popp
Jno Cerky	Michael Haney
Jacob Eigler	Christian Young
Jno Schruffel	John Myers
Jas Watson	Anton Krisp
Henry Wagner	John Stedford
Christian Reinkauf	Adam J Roth
Kilian Steigle	Philip Fisher
Lewis Straub	Conrad Moore
Jno Nadel	George Strauck
Geo Frich	Henry Tiker
Robert Fountain	Samuel Jimmy
Cash	James Steel, Jr
Mathias Kolsker	John Gerhen
Jno Hillebach	Peter Cook
Conrad Steadstaff	George Kaiser
Wm Grossman	Wm H Snowden, Col
Godfrib Gephart	Washington Sep
Joseph Hanover	Valentine Fritzstine
Wm Benning	Wm Lotz
H T Gantley	John Moser
Andrew Shultz	Martin Linder

SHALER TOWNSHIP.

Christopher Stiff	Geo Schenk
John Weirfer	Reuben Miller
Samuel S Sample	Jno Mimm
Hugh Miller	Jos Smith
William Hasch	Henry Frederick
Timothy Hars	Christopher Schaeo
Paul Schaff	Sebastian Mental
Robert Foster	George Wallace

E CANDLES TOWNSHIP.

Geo Camp	John King
Jas H Long	Lewis Black
Peter Chtos	Lewis Shyle
Jos Moon	Joe McKinney

OHIO TOWNSHIP.

Isaac Crawford	Wm Jackson
J M Hutchinson	Michael Seigle

ROSS TOWNSHIP.

Paul Helt	Albert T Goff

HAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

James Kelly	Jas H McGee
	John Bally

This concludes the draft in the Allegheny portion of the District. Butler county will be commenced this afternoon.

A "Ferocious Dog" Case.

Mayor Lowry was engaged last evening in hearing a charge of "keeping a ferocious dog," preferred by Peter Schoeb against Minerva Ann Johnston, a resident of Miltenberger's alley. Peter stated his case, and exhibited an abrasion on one of his legs which had been caused by the bite of the aforesaid ferocious canine, "chased on" by its mistress. Mrs. Johnston then gave her side of the story, and alleged that Peter had taken hold of her in an unwarrantable manner, whereupon the dog "flew at him" and "nipped him" on the leg. The "dreaded animal" had followed her down, and the attention of the Mayor was directed to it. As he looked over the railing to get a glimpse of the "ferocious," his vision fell upon one of the most innocent and good natured specimens of a cur ever brought into Court. The Mayor smiled, the dog seemed to smile too, and every body else smiled—except Peter. The dog was most emphatically a "cur of low degree," standing no more than six or eight inches from the floor. His nature appeared to put his own case, and settled the grave question whether he was guilty of a violation of a dose of strychnine judiciously administered, or to be shared in piece-meal. Lessons from Mr. Johnston's table, and dogged and protect her in the hour of danger. The Mayor decided that the charge of "keeping a ferocious dog" could not be sustained, if the animal before him was the only one she kept. Nevertheless, she was not without blame in "chasing" the cur on Peter Schoeb, and imposed a fine dollar for disorderly conduct. Costs, one, was imposed upon her, which she paid, leaving the office well pleased with the result of the suit, and delighted with the very favorable impression which her dog had made in Court.

Accident to a Circus Company.

Thayer & Noyes' Circus Company met with a casualty when on their way from Armagh, Indiana county, to Johnstown, Cambria county, involving the proprietors in considerable loss. The low path of the canal for some distance constitutes the township road, the only thoroughfare through the Laurel Hill. As the men were driving along this, close beside the blackwater course, the road became very narrow, owing to its having been washed away by the late heavy rain, in consequence of which the hand wagon upset, tumbling four horses into the water, two of which were drowned. The owners estimated their loss at five hundred dollars. The next wagon contained the boats, and it was precipitated over the embankment and one of the beam killed. After this came the property wagon, as it is called by the showmen, which was also tumbled into the dam. The contents were somewhat injured by the water. There was a rumor that the lion was killed, but this is a mistake, as he was on exhibition in Johnstown on Saturday evening.

City Mortality.

Dr. George L. McCook, Physician, to the Board of Health, reports the following deaths for the period commencing July 3d and ending July 10th:

Of the above there were: Shot, 1; Apoplexy, 1; typhoid fever, 2; paralysis, 1; consumption, 2; inflammation of brain, 2; intanus, 1; congestion of brain, 1; still born, 1; typhoid pneumonia, 1; spinal meningitis, 1; diarrhea, 1; indigestion, 1; fever and disease of heart, 1; cholera infantum, 3; infantum, 1; tubercle of brain, 1; convulsions, 2; cholera morbus, 1; hydrocephalus, 2; membranous croup, 1; dysintery, 1; measles, 1; brain fever, 1.

CARRIAGE DAMAGED.—Samuel Golden appeared before the Mayor to-day, and preferred a charge of malicious mischief against a teamster named James McFadden. Mr. Gold on stated that, when driving his carriage up Wylie street, a team in front of him stopped suddenly, causing him to stop also. Mr. McFadden, who was immediately behind him, refused to stop, but ran the tongue of his wagon through the body of the carriage. The case was settled upon the defendant paying ten dollars damages and costs.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Mary Cunningham, a resident of the Second Ward, Allegheny, was arrested this morning, and taken before Mayor Alexander, charged on oath of Mrs. Martha Graham, with disorderly conduct. The parties reside in the same building, and the prosecutor alleges that Mrs. Cunningham has been annoying her very much by entering her rooms, disturbing her furniture and insulting her family. After hearing the case the Mayor fined the defendant twenty dollars and costs.

ARREST OF A THIEF.—John J. Berkley has been committed to jail at Greensburg, for the larceny of a quantity of dry goods from the store of Mr. J. B. Robinson. This fellow was tried sometime last summer for stealing horses from J. C. McCausland, and convicted, but by some crook in the law, was left loose on the community. The evidence against him this time is conclusive.

RESIGNED.—Officer Jacob Grubbs, of the Allegheny police, tendered his resignation to the Mayor this morning, which was accepted. We believe it is the intention of Mr. Grubbs to re-enter the army. He was formerly a member of the 61st regiment, and was discharged on account of a severe wound he received on the Peninsular, during McClellan's campaign.

IN SESSION.—The Congressional Conferees for the twenty-first Congressional district, composed of Westmoreland, Indiana and Fayette counties, are in session to-day, at the Monongahela House. Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland, Wm. Stewart, Esq., of Indiana, and Dr. Fuller of Fayette, are spoken of in connection with the nomination.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Last night, about 10½ o'clock, some malicious individual struck one of the large panes of glass in the window of Mr. Lauffman's hardware store, on Wood street, shattering it badly. The glass was of the finest plate, and cost, perhaps, $200. The villain escaped.

JOHN P. HUEY, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, sends us "The Prisoner of the Hill, or Captain Ward's Body Guard," a fifteen cent novel, just published.

Accident in a Well.

About eleven o'clock to-day, quite an excitement was created in the vicinity of the Canal and Penn street, by the report that two men were lying dead in the bottom of a well in the cellar of a new building which is being erected on the site of the old "United States Hotel." It appears that a workman named Patrick Dain was let down into the well for the purpose of measuring it, and upon arriving at the bottom was noticed to fall. Another workman named John Judd went down to his assistance, but before he could render any aid, he also fell insensible. The man at the windlass, concluding that foul air had generated in the well, threw in buckets of water, and an inverted umbrella was also let down and drawn up a number of times, which had the effect of drawing out the impure air. After the men had been in the well for three quarters of an hour, those above succeeded in drawing them up, when they shortly recovered, and were able to walk home.

ARM CRUSHED.—William Loucks, a resident of Greensberg, and son of the late John M. Loucks, was severely injured on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Friday last, by having an arm taken off by the cars running over him. The report is that he had fallen asleep on the bumpers and rolled off on the track. The accident happened near Altoona.

APPOINTMENT.—Mayor Alexander this morning appointed Mr. Robert A. Clark, Chief of Police of Allegheny, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of the late chief, Mr. John Will. Mr. Clark has been connected with the police for some months, and is an energetic officer.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS.