

The War in Maryland. There is still some anxiety in reference to the situation of affairs in Maryland. The Tennessee, should reinforce LEE, what question seems to be whether General LEE | guarantee of continued security have we? can escape without giving battle, and the battle must of necessity be fierce and de- the people? If so, the reliance may prove cisive. So far as the Pennsylvania campaign is concerned there is an end of it. LEE has been driven out of our State amid circumstances of the most humiliating cha- can cheer and wave their handkerchiefs. but racter. He came as an invader, with a great army, and the demeanor of a conqueror. He was to free Maryland, redeem Pennsylvania, save Baltimore, and capture coal mines were to be destroyed as a terrible drive the oppressors from Washington. The Richmond papers were demanding fearful retaliation—measures "to make the blood run cold"—as a reward for the barbarities of the Yankees: and the soldiers of Pennsylvania were said to be falling back

beyond the St. Lawrence. A town of Penusylvania was shelled, a bridge was burned, and attempts were made to cross the Susquehanna. All this took place a few days ago, and with so much success and energy that in Philadelphia and New York the citizens were rapidly arming; in Baltimore martial law prevailed, and in the capital the citizens were enrolled as militiamen. This was not merely a panic on our part, nor a mere foray for food and provender on the part of the rebels. They intended to invade the Northern States. It was a darling and lung chamished schame. They were to bring fire and the sword; to lay waste and destroy, and humiliate, if not subjugate the North. A reader of the English journals will see, in their comments upon American affairs, indications that such an invasion was contemplated, and had been discussed in ecession circles in England with a probable view to intervention and recognition. We know to what extent they succeeded. One

of the most beautiful portions of the State was under their control for a few days; they fought a battle, and were compelled to retreat. Instead of LEE dictating terms to Pennsylvania towns, or endeavoring to find the fords of the Susquehanna, he is now hugging the shores of the Upper Potomac, anxious to escape, and, failing in that, prepared to fight a desperate and bloody battle. Will he fight a battle? We do not think so, unless he should be driven to it as the alternative of surrender. Lee can hardly wish to deliver battle with a river in his rear, a broken and bleeding army, and his communications with Richmond in danger. He may live for a few days on his Pennsylvania plunder; but the valley of the Shenandoah is not the fruitful and teeming valley of the Cumberland. It has subsisted many aimies, and has been exhausted by the thousands of armed menthat have lived, and marched, and campaigned in its fields. He must maintain his communications with results will follow. His policy is evidently to escape, carrying his army back into Virginia to find security and comfort amid the of that intricate and embarrassing State. The policy of General MEADE is to strike at once, with energy and might. He has Gen. LEE in a position that the rebel general never occupied before. At Antietam LEE control-

led his own communications, and before he fought a battle he strengthened himself on the river by taking Harper's Ferry. He was strong and exultant, and in the North there was all the temptation that fresh harvests and the abundance of everything could offer to eager and hungry soldiers. So, when defeated by McClellan, he had merely to cross the river and entrench himself at Winchester. He does not now possess such advantages. He has marched many miles, and a victorious army is in his front. His lines of retreat have either been injured or destroyed, for PLEASANTON and our cavalry are harassing him constantly and effectually. If MEADE attacks him now, he must either defeat his assailant or be driven into the river. He must make a successful We are anxious not to be unreasonable in

our demands upon the Army of the Potomac. We may expect too much from it, in anticipating a speedy renewal of the battle. We must remember that it has passed through such privations as an army has never endured before. It marched from Falmouth to Gettysburg by forced marches, by day and by night, without resting; without preparation; insufficiently accoutred; weakened by sickness and the expiration of former enlistments; with the experiment of a new commander; it threw itself upon the enemy and fought for three days. The rebels tell us that those three days witnessed the fiercest battles of the war, and the large lists of killed and wounded show that their statement is correct. The demoralizing effect of a battle is great, whether the result be a defeat or a victory, and the conquerors are almost as weak and helpless as the conquered. Like the champions in the prize ring, one is victor, the other vanquished, both being carried off bleeding and bruised in a hand-cart. A victorious army wants nourishment and rest; time to piece together the shattered columns, and strengthen the broken lines; to call the roll and see who are dead and wounded. The Army of the Potomac has done nobly. It has justified the hopes of its friends and the expectations of the country. It has given a new glory to its history, and while we hope and trust that it will fall upon LEE and smite him to destruction in his passage through the waters of the Upper Potomac, we shall be satisfied if

what has been done ends the campaign;

thanking our army for the good it has ac-

complished, and preparing to continue a resolute and earnest prosecuation of the war. After the Battle. Three weeks ago the rebel army had crossed the Potomac, and was advancing into the heart of Pennsylvania. The citizens were fleeing panic-stricken at their approach; storekeepers were being plundered of their goods; horses and cattle were being stolen from the farmers; their fields were being devastated; fortifications were being hastily thrown up at Harrisburg; armies were being organized, and hurried off by railroad to the threatened points; merchants were ship- paper states that, during the last battle, our ping their goods to New York, and the banks were packing up their treasure; business was at a stand-still throughout the LAN. We do not know whether this is in-State; the notes of the fife and drum were tended as a compliment to General McClelheard in every street'; Governor Curtin LAN or to the intelligence of the Army of was appealing to Philadelphia for aid, and the Potomac. the State House bell was thundering out the danger. "It was a time of sorrow" and of confusion. All of us feared the fall of Har-risburg, and talked about the necessity of the processity of the interest of the necessity of the interest of the fortifying Philadelphia. A universal feeling of gloom prevailed; and, to add to the uncertainty and anxiety of the hour, it was ancertainty and anxiety of the hour, it was announced that a change had been made in the command of the Army of the Potomac.

Then came the news that a battle had been fought, and that the invading army

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The co had been driven from the State. To day, although the final contest remains to be fought, the result of this joyful news is apparent in the change which has come over the face of affairs. The citizens have returned to their homes; the store keepers of York and Adams counties are laying in ning. He is now in Fort Norfolk. It is reported that two others were arrested last night by the fresh stocks of goods; the wheat crop is being harvested; the bank vaults have been refilled; business is being generally re-. sumed, with a feeling of confidence inexplicable, when it is remembered that the great battle of the war is yet to be fought, and that the danger may not have wholly passed away; the State House bell is silent, or only rings a peal of joy and victory. Gloom and doubt no longer haunt our waking and sleeping thoughts. Feelings of relief, of security, of hopefulness, now prevail in their stead. The change in the command of the The captured steamer Neptune arrived here this Army of the Potomac has proved a wise and providential one, and there is no longer at 2 o'clock.

anywhere to be discerned among loyal men

distrust of our resources, or distrust of the Island is unfounded.

capacity of the Administration rightly to apply them. These happy changes have been brought about with wonderful rapidity. Perhaps the new order of affairs, the normal condition of peace and security, and prosperity. will be enduring. But in case some unfor seen disaster should overtake the Army of the Potomac, in case BRAGG, driven from Are we to trust to another "uprising" of a very costly one. It may not be a pleasant thought, but unorganized uprisings are simply mobs. The men who compose them

they cannot fight a battle or withstand a cavalry charge. The lesson we have learned from the rebel invasion has taught us the necessity of having some system whereby, Washington. Terms were to be dictated to in time of danger, the State may command the North in Independence Square, and the | the services of all its able-bodied citizens. Such a system has always heretofore been example. Our towns were plundered, and | presumed to exist, but the result has shown the people were called upon to rise and | that the presumption was incorrect. Considering our almost defenceless condition, it is a matter for congratulation that we escaped so well, but hereafter it will be a inscription, "from the President of the United reproach to us if we permit our State to be nyaded at all.

A New Species of Magnanimity. Let us imagine the case of a harmless old gentlemen, who, intent upon his own houghts, and having no suspicion of danger, walking along an unfrequented by-path, when he is suddenly assailed by a foot-pad, who with one blow of a cudgel fells him to the ground and then proceeds to rob him. Collecting his scattered wits just as the operation has been completed, the old gentleman staggers to his feet, and discovers that the highwayman has taken his wellfilled purse, but in his haste has neglected to take his time-piece likewise. In excess of gratitude that life has been spared him, the party of the first part hastens after his retreating assailant, benevolently begs of him to accept the watch, and parts from him with

a benediction. Perhaps there are a few uncharitable people, who, hearing of the circumstance, would charge the old gentleman with pusillanimity; and certainly the few unsophisticated people, who never read the papers, would feel inclined to harbor the same unjust imputation. Both classes would be in grievous error. They would be mistaking nagnanimity for cowardice! It is important that the two qualities, having a amily resemblance, should not be confounded The loyal North, taking no thought of danger, proceeding in the beaten path of duty, and intent only upon its own concerns, was assailed by an insidious,

urking foe. It was stricken to the earth by he cudgel of treason, and plundered as it ay insensible and bleeding. But it has come to its senses; the enemy is moving away, with such of its treasures as he could secure, and now it is being urged to hasten after him, and meekly make him a present of the remnant. which, in his haste, he had failed to disturb. The North is being urged

to do this thing, by disloyal papers, on the score of Christian magnanimity! We must really be excused for our obtuseness, if we should fail to discover in Richmond, and any attack upon that line of such a confession of cowardice and inferiority, anything magnanimous. Magnanimity, according to the ancient acceptation of the word, meant something very different. It meant forgiveness of error, but only after there had been repentance. Is the treason of the South a crime less hideous or terrible to us to-day, with the shouts of victory ringing in our ears, than it was in April, 1860, when the booming of Fort Sumpter's gums smote heavily and with a frequency and followed them down the river to Donaldsonville, which place he reached in advance of them. By dark I was also there, and found that the Kinso had also been sent up by Commander Morris. The enemy, finding us in such strong force of gunboats, gave out that they would not attack Donaldsonville, but go by the railroad to Brashear City. I therefore ordered the Winona, Lieutenant Commander Weaver shelled the place, driving the enemy out of the town, and followed them down the river to Donaldsonville, which place he reached in advance of them. By dark I was also there, and found that the Kinso had also been sent up by Commander Morris. The enemy, finding us in such strong force of gunboats, gave out that they would not attack Donaldsonville, but go by the railroad to Brashear City. I therefore ordered the Winona, Lieutenant Commander Weavers helled the place, driving the enemy out of the town, and followed them down the river to Donaldsonville, which place he reached in advance of them. By dark I was also there, and found that the Kinso had also been sent up by Commander Morris. The enemy, finding us in such strong force of gunboats, are constituted in the commander weaver shelled the place, driving the enemy out of the town, and followed them down the river to Donaldsonville, which place he reached in advance of them. By dark I was also there, and found that the Kinso had also been sent up by Commander Morris. The enemy, finding us in such strong force of gunboats, are constituted in the commander Morris. The place of the place, driving the enemy out of the town, and found the two places of them. hills, and streams, and forests, and stone walls only after there had been repentance. Is Sumpter's guns smote heavily, and with a fearful meaning, on the hearts of twenty millions of Northern people? In our excess of joy that we have bruised the head of the viper, must we, like the foolish woodman, restore it to our bosoms, where it may gather up new warmth and life? Let us

not be deluded with this false and fatal no-

tion; let us never be led to imagine that it is magnanimous to tempt too far that Providence whose favor towards our cause has just been so strikingly exemplified. Loyalty to one's country is the best and truest form of magnanimity. There is something sublimely impudent and ridiculous in the idea of newspapers, whose creed has been disloyalty to the Government and hostility to the war, coming forward at the present juncture with appeals for a cessation of hostilities, and an amnesty to "our misguided Southern brethren," upon the ground of Christian magnanimity! Surely the sublime virtue they prate of, and make their party cry, has fallen from its high estate, if these are to be its oracles! We had never suspected until now that all the virtue in the land was possessed by the men who have never concealed their sympathy with treason. It is, indeed, an anomalous state of affairs when the spirit of faction changes men into peace-makers, and peace-makers into magnanimous Christians. It is a shapely and beautiful pillar, rising from a rough and unsightly pediment. It is a fragrant and exquisite flower, expanding from a thorny stem. It is Good that is born of Evil, but as we know that the good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can the

evil tree bring forth good fruit, we are forced to conclude with a sigh, that the Good is rather spurious than genuine; that it is the changeling and not the real offspring, and therefore we shall not fall upon our knees and worship it.

The Sanitary Commission. The fact that the wounded soldiers on the battle-field of Gettysburg were relieved by the agents of the Sanitary Commission, while the battles were actually being fought, is such conclusive proof of the value of this noble enterprise that comment would be unnecessary. Yet, we cannot forbear to renew our testimony to its national usefulness. The Sanitary Commission deserves the earnest support of every patriotic man, woman, or child, for there is no one who has a friend or relative in the army who is not directly interested in its prosperity. We call atten-

tion to the important statement which we publish to day. The Commission is entirely dependent upon the liberality and loyalty of the people; it was established for the good of the people, and is the expression of their thoughtful interest in the welfare of their armies. Never before in the history of any war did any Government or private charity work so thoroughly and heartily as it has done for the benefit of the moral and physical condition of soldiers, in the camp, the field, or the hospital.

soldiers were impressed with the idea that they were fighting under General McClel-

THE INVASION of Pennsylvania and Indiana may turn out to have been partly caused by direct invi-"Lincoln despotism." Thus in an address made

Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, July 10 .- Benjamin Peddle, of Lambert's Point, or Elizabeth river, was arrested yesterday while attempting to run the blockade He had in his possession, when arrested, \$4,000 This is the third or fourth arrest for blockade run guard, who were engaged in smuggling. General Corcoran leaves for Washington to-night

via Baltimor FORTRESS MONROE, July 11.—The revenue cutter Cuyahoga arrived at Hampton Roads to day, having been on a cruise South and from Port Royal, 8th inst. Her officers report that the Atlanta, captured from the rebels near Savannah, was at Hilton Head, and would remain there for guard duty and to defend The captured steamer Neptune was spoken off Cape Hatterss in charge of a prize crew from the R. R. Cuyler, which captured her on the 14th ultimo off Mobile.

The Cuyahoga brought a mail for New York.

The three turreted monitor Roanoke arrived her

The rumor that rebel gunboats were at Jamestown

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, July 12, 1863.

Acknowledgments to the Japanese. In the month of November last the American bark Chevalie, of New York, while on her voyage from Hakodadi to Shanghay, China, struck a sand knoll, stranded, and became a total wreck, about a hundred miles northeast of Kanagawa. Informa of the occurrence was promptly communicated to the United States consul at that port, and a steam guy boat was placed at his disposal by the Japanese Povernment, to enable him to proceed to the wreck or the relief and rescue of the crew. On arriving at the scene of the disaster, the officers and crew of the Chevalle were found on shore, having been rescued from the breakers by the natives, who treated them with great kindness. They were lodged in a temple, guard to protect them.

urnished with an abundance of food and, an ample On receiving intelligence of this demonstration on the part of the Japanese of their intention to fulfil every treaty obligation, as well as the obliga-tions of the most enlightened humanity, the President directed presents to be sent to the principal officers of the gunboat which carried our consulto the wreck of the Chevalle, and to the authorities of the province in which the disaster took place These testimonials will shortly be sent to Mr. PRUNN, our Minister resident in Japan, for distribution. They consist of a solid silver speaking trumpet, elegantly and elaborately chased, with States of America, in appreciation of courage and humanity;" two gold chronometers, with Japanese figures, and a double-tube marine glass, of the bes quality, all bearing an inscription similar to that

on the trumpet. Serious Railroad Accident. An accident occurred very early this morning on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about four miles this side of Annapoli junction. One of the trains stopped on the main track for water, but this fact did not become known to the engineer of the second train, both from this city, in time to prevent a collision. The crash was terrible. The passengers were principally troops. Thirty or forty, including sixteen officers, were in ured, some of them seriously, if not fatally. The offerers were brought back to Washington in the 1 o'clock train

Proceedings under the Confiscation Act have been The contract for the supply of stationery to the Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Currency bureaus, for the ensuing fiscal year, has been awarded to Philp & Solomons of this city. National Banks.

Thus far, twenty-five banks have been organized under the national banking law, and only await the furnishing of notes by the Treasury Department to go into complete operation. These will be supplied. is thought, within the next two months The Victory at Helena, Arkansas. WASHINGTON, July 11.—The following has been received at the headquarters of the army: HELENA, July 5, via Cairo, July 10, 1863. General Halleck, General in Chief: Major General Halleck, General in-Chief:

Sir: We encountered the enemy, 15,000 strong, under Generals Holmes, Price, Marmaduke, and others, on the evening of the 4th of July, and whipped them handsomely. We have captured 1,000 prisoners, 1,200 stand of arms, and two colors.

Our total loss will not exceed 250. The enemy's loss was very severe—not less than 2,500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

B. H. PRENTISS, Major General.

Oficial Report of Admiral Farragut. WASHINGTON, July 11 .-- The Navy Department, this morning, received the following despatch from

Admiral Farragut:

FLAGSHIP PENSACOLA,
NEW ORLEANS, June 29, 1863.

SIE: I have to inform the Department that while I was at Port Hudson, I received a despatch stating that the rebels were in force on the west bank of the river, threatening Plaquemine and Donaldsonville. I started immediately for the first-named place, but on my arrival at Baton Rouge, found a despatch from Lieutenant Commander Weaver, to the effect that the rebels (about 150 Texans) had made a raid in Plaquemine some three hours previous to his arrival, and had buint two steamers that was As I had much to attend to in New Orleans, I dropped down, placing the gunboats to the best advantage, above and below. Lieutenant Commander Walters voluntered to about the volunter of 10 about the volunter of 10 about the volunter of 10 about the great guns. I paid them a visit, and gave them my advice in case of attack, which I looked for agoner or later. I left Commander Woolsey, of the Princess Royal, in command at Donaldsonville, or dered the Winona to Plaquemine, and stationed the Kineo at a place below, where the railroad run near the river, distant about twenty-three miles from New Orleans.

Orleans.

On the 18th inst, the enemy reached the Lafouche crossing, and attacked our pickets, who repulsed them, causing them a heavy loss. On the 18th, they had a second fight, and were again repulsed. On the 23d, the enemy, under Generals Green and Moreton, attacked and captured Brashear Oitv. Our force there was very small. I had only a small staamer mounting two twelve-pound howitzers, which I purchased as a tig; but I regret to say her commander is not represented as having been any more vigilant than the rest, and backed down the bay. Mr. Ryder says, however, that he could not fire into the enemy without firing into our own.people. so he withdrew and retired to New Orleans, leaving Brashear City in possession of the enemy.

On the 27th, Commander Woolsey informed me, by telegraph, and Brig. Gen. Emory personally, that Gen. Green, of Texas, had notified the women and children to leave Donaldsonville, as he intended to make an attack. I immediately ordered the Royer up to the assistance of the Princess Royal, and Lieutenant Commanding Weaver, being of the alert, was also at Donaldsonville in time to take part in the repulsing of the enemy.

I enclose herewith Commander Woolsey's report of the affair:

At 1.20 A. M. of the 25th the enemy made the st. On the 18th inst, the enemy reached the Lafouche

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.
Hon. Gigorn Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

THE RAID IN INDIANA. A REPULSE TO THE ENEMY

CINCINNATI, July 12.-Morgan's raid to-night reached within seven miles of the Ohio line. Some bridges on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, between Cochrane and Mount Vernon, were destroyed o day. The rebels also approached the Indianapolisand Cincinnati Railroad near Sumnans, where they were met by a regiment of militia and driven back. This, perhaps, was only a small body. The main force appears to be making for Aurora and Lawrenceburg.

Indianapolis, July 12 - Morgan's forces moved from Vienna yesterday morning eastward, arriving at Vernon, on the Madison and Indianapolis railroad at 6 P. M., and demanded the surrender of the town. It was refused by Colonel Buskham, the commander of the Federal forces. Half an hour was given for the removal of the women and chil-dren. At the expiration of that time, Colonel Buskham moved out to meet the enemy, but found they had retreated. Scouts sent in pursuit captured nineteen, with no loss to our side, After leaving Vernon they moved southward, tore up the railroad track, cut the telegraph, and destroyed a portion of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad west of Vernon. They then moved eastward arriving at Versailles at 1 o'clock to-day. A squad of sixty men moved on Osgood and fired the bridge on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and took a telegraph operator prisoner Gen. Manson, with a large force of infantry and artillery, left Jeffersonville last night and arrived at

Carrolton this afternoon. He had a skirmish with the enemy near Grassy Flats, and captured one captain and nineteen men.

Col. Garvin, with a force of 1000 infantry, marched out from Sunmans, on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad, met a portion of Morgan's forces two and a half miles from that place. A skirmish ensued. We lost one man killed. At one to-day, Gen. Hobson's forces were only a short distance in the rear of Morgan. A sufficient force has also been sent from here in the last twenty-four hours to drive the invaders from Indiana or capture them. GETTYSBURG, July 11.—The following ladies have arrived from Philadelphia, and are engaged in distributing the stores for the wounded: Mrs. Bush Mrs. E. W. Trotter, Mrs. Sager, Miss L. E. Clag-

horn, Mrs. Turley, Mrs. Chaplain, and Mrs. W. E. Hutter. There has been, and still is, great suffering among the wounded whose injuries are so severe hospitals A further supply of stores would great add to the comforts of those who fell in the late battle. Curacoa. NEW YORK, July 12.—The schooner Hannah, from Curacos, reports the schooner Mary Cage, of Belfast, Maine, last from Nassau, as in port. She had been flying the Confederate flag, but the authorities compelled the captain to take it down. She was reported from Boston, bound to Philadelphia.

Cape Haytien. NEW YORK, July 12.—The schooner M. S. Mathaway brings the crew, guns, and ammunition of the wrecked U. S. steamer Shepherd Knapp. She left at Cape Haytien the United States steamer Mercidita, undergoing survey. The steamer Rhode Island had started to convoy the California steamer.

The United States steamer Alabama called at Cape Haytien University to the contract of the contract of the United States steamer Alabama called at Cape Haytien University to the contract of the c Haytien June 22d, on her way north with Admir Wilkes. The Pirate Alabama off Kingston, Jam.

New York, July 5.—The Kingston, Jamaica, Gleaner, of June 16th says, a vessel arrived there reports meeting the pirate Alabama on the 14th, off that port, cruising close inland in the track of the Aspinwall steamers. A CORRESPONDENT of the New Bedford Mercury, stached to the Massachusetts 33d, writing after the stached to the Massachusetts 33d, writing after the battle of Gettysburg, says that our men were granted permission to take the shoes from the feet of the dead rebels, as they appeared to be new and but little worn, probably some that they had confiscated since they entered the State—very acceptable articles to our men, many of whom had marched over fifty miles barefooted.

Ship News.

NEW York, July 12—Arrived, ship Narragansett, from New Orleans; bark Gazelle, from Mayagues; bark Chas. Brewer, from Trinidad; Cuba; bark G. W. Horton, from Aspinwall; brig State, from Manuallia; brig Lotto, from Grand Turk; brig Mauriceo, from Curacoa; schr. M. S.: Hathaway, from Cape Haytien; schr. Anna C. Leverett, from Ship Island; schr. Hannah, from Baracoa; schr. David Faust, from Key West. ittached to the Massachuse

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. THE REBELS RETREATING TOWARD HANCOCK

Concentration of Our Forces. DESPERATE CONDITION OF LEE'S ARMY. A Battle near Sharpsburg on Friday. MPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS UR ADVANTAGES GAINED TO BE USED WITH ENERGY.

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY HAGERSTOWN OCCUPIED. THE REBELS ENTRENCHING TWO THE ENEMY MUST GIVE BATTLE REPORTED RETURN OF HILL AND EWELL TO HAGERSTOWN

BALTIMORE, July 12 .- A special despatch to the

nerican, dated Headquarters, Saturday night, says

The position of the two armies is essentially un-There has been no fighting to-day. The enemy changed their picket line this mor ng, giving rise to a report that they had abandoned unkstown, which was magnified into a full retreat nd an escape across the river. They were, how ever, still in the same position, and in full force. Our pickets are now close to Funkstown, and all slong the line in immediate proximity to the rebel General Meade has his force all in position, and verything seems ready either to receive or delive The conflict will probably not take place till Our army is in first-rate spirits, and moved into position with cheers. The Maryland brigade is at the front, eager to show their pluck. Our cavalry operations continue very active. The

rabals are of common had to a small sutent of some try for food and forage.

Boonsrono, July 12.—All is quiet this morning It is reported that the rebels are retreating towards Vice President Hamlin and Senator Wilson are on a visit to the army. New York, July 12.—A despatch from Washington to the Herald states that important military movements are in progress, which indicate the police of the Government to follow up our success vigorously, and drive the rebellion to the wall. Our Government has notified the rebels that the execution of the two officers recently selected at Richmond will be retaliated most severely. NEW YORK, July 12 .- A despatch from Hager town, dated yesterday, to the Herald says:

A fight commenced near Sharpsburg yesterday. (Friday,) at daybreak, and continued till 6 o'clock in the evening, when Longstreet's division was thrown into confusion, and our army drove them back, pursuing them for several miles. The engagement was brought on by Kilpatrick who, finding the rebels on Thursday too strong, waited for reinforcements of infantry. The battle was fought by only a portion of our army. The rebels fought steadily at first, but wildly last, as if their ammunition had expended.

Our cavalry and artillery destroyed the pontoon bridge, to the consternation of the rebels, as they were about crossing. NEW YORK, July 12.- A despatch from Middle town, Md., to the Herald states that information has been received from a person who has been with in the lines at Funkstown, that the rebels are tearng the houses to pieces to construct pontoons. The rebel soldiers express little hope of crossing the Potomac, and were anxious about their supplies, not having seen their trains for four or five days. They were much disheartened. A special despatch from Harrisburg states that the Antietam river is much swollen. This has probably caused the delay of Gen. Meade's army in Our army is more concentrated than when it was

at Gettyaburg.

A despatch from the headquarters of the army, then within a few miles of the enemy.

ANTIBTAM BRIDGE, WILLIAMSPORT ROAD, July. 1.—Yesterday the army began to take positions, driving back the enemy's cavalry to near Funkstown. Lee is strongly entrenched, and has a strong natual position.

Major General Humphrey has received the appointment of Chief of Staff to Major General see General Warren Phyling declined his boat ion, preferring more active duties in the field. Fifty additional surgeons and many volunteer HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 12.—To day our right wing pressed forward on the Boonsboro and Hagerstown pike, and finally entered and occupied Hagerstown, which we hold to pally of cavalry and two regiments of infantry, made that they are throwing up entrenchments within two miles of Hagerstown. The positions they now occupy are said to be of great strategic strength. Elsewhere all has been quiet.

WASHINGTON, July 12 —A despatch from headquarters, dated at 8 o'clock this evening, says all is quiet, though some skirmishing has taken place during the day. There does not seem to be any fear that the enemy has crossed the river, nor that he been a heavy rain for three hours.

GREENCASTLE, via Chambersburg, July 12—The ternoon. They have strong picket guards four miles the town, taking the Leiterstown turnpike.

A negro teamster in the rebel army, who left Wil-

liamsport at five o'clock last evening, arrived here to-day. He states that they are building nathoats at that point, and will have seven finished byto-day in which they can cross two wagons at a time. When he left, not one-third of their transportation nad succeeded in getting over. Captain Boyd, yesterday afternoon, with comgerstown on the National road, when he discovered a large body of rebel infantry moving into the town by the Williamsport road. He endeavored to make a circuit north of the town, but their infantry force Firing has been heard to-day in the neighborhood of Clear Spring, also near Leitersburg, probably caused by our troops driving in the enemy's outting Hagerstown, and then reoccupying it within a few hours with the same troops, unless he was disppointed in his facilities for crossing the river. If Lee holds his present position a battle cannot be stponed more than forty-eight hours longer A heavy rain set in this morning, with the prospect of continuing all day.
ANTIETAM RUN, July 12, 8 A. M.—Our whole line is ordered to advance to day, and unless the enemy

etires, there will be more or less fighting before night. There was slight skirmishing yesterday. The enemy held his picket line very tenaciously, as though concealing some strong position behind it.

There are well grounded fears that the river may become fordable in a day or two. It had fallen considerably at Shepherdstown yesterday, and is still enemy moving another pontoon train and a train of ammunition to Williamsport. There is a prospect of more rain to-day, however. GREENCASTLE, VIA CHAMBERSBURG, July 12.— Firing has been heard to-day going on between Wil-liamsport and Hagerstown. The rebels occupy Ha-Ten rebel deserters came into Geeencastle within the last few hours. The rebels are said to have seven boats at Williamsport, each boat being capable of taking two

eams a⊷ a time. From Frederick, Maryland, FREDERICK, July 12 .- [Special to New York World |-There has been no general engagement today, but the battle cannot long be delayed. It is re-ported that Lee has brought his forces together on a tongue of land below, near a ford, which strengthen the belief of a general and desperate affray tomorrow or on Tuesday. The 1st corps is said to have occupied Hagerstown this afternoon. A squad of ninety prisoners, captured at Middletown yesterday, was brought in to-day.
SHIPPENSBURG, July 12 —The position of the re-Longstreet's corps at Shepherdstown. Ewell's at Williamsport. They are estimated to have about 150 pieces of artillery.

The communication between General Couch's rmy and the Army of the Potomac is only to be. had by a circuitous route.

It is rumored that Beauregard has a large force ear the Upper Potomac to co-operate with Lee. Governor Curtin intends being with the army when it is called to cross the State line. He was at Getysburg last night. General Couch and staff are still at Chambers-

The Prize Steamer Britannia. Boston, July 11.—The prize steamer Britannia captured by the steamer Santiago de Cuba, is coming the bay in charge of a prize crew. From Beautort, N. C. Boston, July 11.—The steamer R. S. Spaulding, from Beaufort, N. C., has arrived with 400 invalid soldiers of the 48d, 46th, and 51st Massachusetts re--A Rebel Agent Arrested. New York, July 11.—A man named Hyland, said be an agent of the rebel government, was arrested Brooklyn to-day, when en route to Europe. Specie for China. SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The ship Midnight siled for Hong Kong to-day, carrying \$56,000 in easure. The ship Grace Darling also sailed for invested. The Draft in New York.

New York, July 11.—A Provost Guard of 400 regular troops have been instituted in this city under Col. Ruggles, formerly of Gen. Pope's staff, to carry into effect the regulations in regard to drafted men. It is reported that the wounded soldiers are to be removed from David's Island, and the island to be made a depot for wounded rebels.

EUROPE. Five Days Later. CAPE RACE, July 10, via PORT HOOD, July 11.— The steamship Jurs, from Liverpool on the 2d, via Londonderry on the 3d inst, was boarded by the news boat at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Her dates re five days later than those already at hand.
The steamship America, from New York, arrived
t Southampton on the Istinat; en route to Bremen.
The steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec, ar-

ved at Londonderry on the 1st instant.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Government has been defeated by an immense majority on a vote for the purchase of the late Exhibition Building.

A great fire took place on Water street, Liverpool, destroying a large quantity of cotton. The loss which amounted to form £100,000 to £200,000, is believed to be covered by insurance. FRANCE. The Patric contradicts the assertion that a large armament is being untertaken by France with a view of certain eventualities which may take place in North Europe.

The Confederates are reported to have made proposols to the Spanish Government for recognition, with the sanction and support of the Emperor Na-

MADAGASCAR. A revolution has taken place in Madagascar.
The King was assassinated and his Ministers
hanged. The widow of the King was proclaimed
Queen. Commercial Intelligence. The Liverpool cotton market is unchanged. Sales o he week, 33.500 bales. The Breadstuffs market on Fri ay was very dull, Wheat easier and tending down eard. Provisions dull, with a downward tendency to lay. London Money Market —Consols, 92@92%; Illinois Jenirel shares, 27%@28% per cent. discount; Eric Rail-57%. Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New York, June 26—ship Argo, at Copenagen: 30th—ships Harvey Ellis and Atlantic, at Deal; constantine, at Antwerp: Frederick Scolla, at Flushing: 9th—Vivid Light, at —: July 2d—Von Leffert, Letitia, and Christans, at — : Oswego, at Bristol; N. & Andees, at Plymouth; Mary Dyer, at Marsellles; Minnehana, at Derry.
Arrived from Charleston, June 28th—Gustave Jose-phine, at St. Nazaire. ohine, at St. Nazaire.
Arrived from Callao, June 30th—Chatsworth. at Deal.
Sailed for New York, July 2d—ship John Bright, from Arrival of the Great Eastern. NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamer Great Eastern, from Liverpool June 30, via Queenstown July 1st, sarrived in Flushing bay this morning. She brought one hundred and fifty cabin and eight hundred and one hundred and fifty cabin and eight hundred and seventy-four steerage passengers. The London Morning Post believes that it may state that the rumors that Napoleon has proposed to England to make fresh suggestions to the American belligerents are entirely without foundation. The Post thinks the present is certainly not a moment when interference of any kind could be urged with the least prospect of success. The Times says no propunal line at the proson of the Post of t

shortly.
Mr. Maguire gave notice in the House of Commons that on Mr. Roebuck's recognition motion he will move an amendment that England invite France to join in the recommendations for an armisice, with a view to peace.

Mr. Peacock, in the House of Commons, denounced the interruption of the trade with Matamoros by od the interruption of the trade with Matamoros by the Federals.

The Solioitor General said there was no fault to find with the decisions of the prize courts.

Lord B. Cecil denounced the Federal prejudices of the Government, and complained of the prize courts.

Mr. Cobden reiterated his general objections to blockades, and thought the ruling of the judges in the Alexandra case would prove disastrous.

Continental political news is unimportant. Russia's reply on the Polish question is anxiously awaited. It is reported that the reply has been received, but it has not transpired.

The London Times anticipates hostilities with Japan.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Earl Russell announced in Parliament that Baron
Gros assured him that France had not any intention
of proposing mediation measures to England.
Mr. Layard stated the circumstances under which
a clearance had been refused to the steamer Gibraltar, late Sumter, but said that the guns on board
were not suitable for arming her, and she is allowed
to go, and it was expected she would sail on the 1st.
Mr. Roebuck moved his resolution in favor of the
recognition of the South.
Lord R. Montague moved an amendment for continued neutrality.
Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion, and favored
continued non-intervention. He believed a restoration of the Union was impossible.
Br. Bright bitterly attacked Mr. Roebuck, and reiterated his argument in favor of the North.

Arrival of the Steamship Kangaroo.

New York, July 11—The steamship Kangaroo THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The steamship Kangaroo as arrived here. She sailed from Liverpool June GREAT BRITAIN. The Times criticises Bright's speech on mediation, and says Bright was formerly favorable to volunteer embassies and peace movements; but in his new character appears as an apologist for war, protests against mediation, and was an advocate of conquest. A letter from Mr. Spence, of Liverpool, appears in the Times. He asserts that recognition is perfectly compatible with neutrality. Those who say that the Southern States have not earned their independence have not considered that they were held not as the provinces of some empire, subject to higher authority, but as sovereign and independent communities. Hence this is not a struggle on the part of the South to create independence, but a struggle on the part of the North to destroyit. Rules that hold good against revolting provinces cannot apply to States separating from occurals. The objection has been advanced that tempetition would be not be war on the part of the North. But none redommand the massive available that a war of words might be declared by a few journals and orators. Recognition is a measure which, so far from stimulating war, is a solemn notice that the object has passed beyond the reach of war. However unpalatable at first shock, recognition is the true and effective measure of peace.

A Madrid letter states that the Confederates have ffective measure of peace.

A Madrid letter states that the Confederates have A Madrid letter states that the Unitederates have made proposals to the Spanish Government for recognition, with the sanction and support of Napoleon. The Confederates guaranty the independence of Cuba by treaty, or otherwise, in return for certain reasonable advantages. The proposition was undependent the state of the proposition of the sanction o

reasonable advantages. The proposition was under consideration:

The debate on Mr. Roebuch's motion for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, has been adjourned by tire House of Commons until the 13th.

FRANCE.

The Nation publishes a rumor that negotiations are to take place between England and France, to settle an agreement between the two Powers and concert a mode of action, if not impossible, in case the Polish question should pass out of its exclusively diplomatic sphere.

Commercial Intelligence. ly diplomatic sphere.

Commercial Intelligence.

London Money Maker,—Finds on the 1st showed a slight tendency to improve, but were checked by dull accounts from Paris. Discount applications were comparatively moderate. In foreign stocks, renewed discours rement was felt. Russian improved, under increased hopes that Russia would make concessions to the Poles. The depression in Paris is attributed to the deba e on the mediation quertion.

Liverpool. July 2.—Corron—The market is firmer but quief, and quiotations are unchanged. Sales of three days.— bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters. al 2012. Rosin no saies. Fifting Turpentine quiet. Peroleum steady,
LONDON MARKETS.—LONDON, July 2.—Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Iron dull and unchanged. Sugar strady. Coffee flat. Tea steady. Tallow inactive. Linseed Oil steady.
AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central shares. 2003% discount.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE. LIVERPOOL, July 2.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 33,500 bales, of which 3,500 were to speculators and 7.500 to exporters. The market is reported easier, with little inquiry and prices weak. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 4,000 bales, including 1.501 to secentators and exporters, the market clo-" Compliment to General Couch.

OHAMBERSHURG, July 11.—A large crowd assembled last night at General Couch's headquarters, for the purpose of paying him their respects and having him speak, but the General declined the honor. Major McVeagh, the only member of General Couch's staff who was present, was loudly called for, and on being introduged by Colonel McClure, said, that "he had not strength to night to do more than thank them for the compliment of their presence, and to assure them of the hearty sympathy of all the loyal men of the Commonwealth with the robbed and persecuted dwellers in the beautiful valley of the Cumberland." [Cheers.] "The humiliation of the invasion was hitter, but it might have been only a fitting punishment for the existence among them of the domestic traitors who piloted the armed rebels to their plunder, and were repaid with their scorn and contempt." He congratulated them that at last it seemed the darkness was past, and they saw the promise of the dawn of peace; not such a peace as Wood and Vallandigham would beg on bended knees from Jefferson Davis, but such a peace as Rosecrans was making with Bragg, as Grant had won at Vicksburg, and the grand historic Army of the Potomac had won at Gettysburg. [Tremendous applause.] The Republic, thus crowned with victory under the auspices of liberty, might, if her sons were worthy, lead the nations to the heights of a better civilization, and call down upon her the very benedictions of God. [Great applause.] CHAMBERSBURG, July 11.— A large crowd as-embled last night at General Couch's headquar-

Wood's Hole, Mass., July fi.—The U. S. bark Rarger has arrived. She spoke, yesterday, the schooner Mary Ann Hayden, with the crew of the schooner Rienzi on board. Captain Avery of the Rienzi, reports that at about 6 P. M. on the Sth. he saw a bark rigged steamer steering for a herm. brig, which shortly after hove to. The pirate in a few moments came up and set her on fire. The rebel steamer then steered for us, when we took to the boats with what effects we could gather, and statted for the land. When two miles away from our vessel, we saw her on fire, and the pirate steerour vessel, we saw her on fire, and the pirate steering off E. S. E.

PORTLAND, July 11.—The schooner Northern Light, at Bootobay, reports, July 3d, when 25 miles Light, at Bootobay, reports, July 36, when 25 miles southwest of Halifax, spoke the United States steamer Honduras, who reported there were rebel cruisers in the vicinity. The next morning, when earner land, was chased several hours by a long clipper bark, but finally escaped in a fog. The rebel bark fired several heavy shots.

Arrest of an Editor in St. Louis. Sr. Louis, July 11.—The evening edition of the St. Louis Democrat publishes the following:

"William McKee, the senior proprietor of this paper, was put under arrest last evening, by order of Gen. Schofield. The grounds for the arrest are, we learn, the publication of the letter of the President to Gen. Schofield, explaining the reason for the removal of Gen. Curtis, and for refusing to state in what manner such letter came into his hands. We have only at present to say, under the circumstances, that we regard this as a most foolish and unwarrantable proceeding. Mr. McKee reported himself at headquarters this morning and preferred his willingness to exonerate every officer in the department from any knowledge in the matter of publication, believing this to be due to the persons in the department staff. No further particulars up to this writing have been made in the case. Mr. McKee is at liberty on his parole."

and numerous, with clusters of knots, and accompanied with chronic swelling or ulcers; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

51. Chronic lucers; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

52. Chronic lucers; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

53. Courties of lower extremities.

54. Chronic lucers; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

55. Chronic lucers; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

56. Chronic lucers; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

57. The exempts under the first provision of section 2 of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, etc., will generally be sufficiently developed to extend to obviate the accessity of evidence with regard to them. Should, however, the Board consider it necessary, in any case, the complete to administer oaths.

58. To establish extensions.

59. The exempts under the first provision of evidence with regard to them. Should, however, the Board consider it necessary, in any case, the complete the Democratic State Convention of California. Convertatic State Convention of California Democratic State Convention has nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John S. Downey; Congressmen, John Bigler, John B. Weller, and Joseph McCorkle; for State Printer, Beriah Brown.

The following platform was adopted: The resolutions express an unalterable devotion to the Constitution and the Union, denounce all attempts to suppress the freedom of the press, and uphold the right of free speech; oppose secret political societies, and denounce arbitrary arrest; denounce the Emancipation Proclamation, and all laws calculated to substitute paper currency in California for gold. They recognize the right of the Government to resist by every constitutional means rebellion or insurrection against its lawful supremacy.

Jealousy and Murder.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Charles Norman, late quartermaster at New Orleans, has shot a woman bearing his name. The cause of the act was jealousy.

THE CITY. The Thermome JULY 11, 1992. JULY 11, 1983. 8 A. M.... 12 M.... 8 P. M. 6 A. M.... 12 M.... 8 P. M. NNE....WNW., WNW. SE......SSW..S by W. The Draft to Proceed--How it will be Conducted. As was stated in The Press of Saturday, the draft

n the Third district will proceed to-day. Although no public order relative to the commencement of the draft has been issued by the General Government, yet it is understood instructions have been given to the different Provost Marshals of each district to immediately proceed with the drawing, and that the work will commence in all during the present week. The preparations for this draft have been conducted in an exceedingly quiet manner, and until the an-nouncement was made in *The Press* of Saturday, the public had no intimation whatever of the precise time the draft would commence. The fact of the matter appears to be, that so long a time has elapsed since the first rumor of a draft was wafted from Washington that the people have become used to its hitherto somewhat dreaded name, and now look upon the ordeal as a necessary consequence of the times and the age in which we live. Each ward of the Third district has been made a ub district, and the drafting will be conducted as

ollows:

For the First sub-district (being the Twelfth ward), For the Second sub-district (being the Thirteenth ard), on Tuesday, July 14th, commencing at 10 For the Third sub-district (being the Sixteenth ward), on Wednesday, July 15th, commencing at 10 ward), on Wednesday, July 10th, commencing an O'clock A. M.
For the Fourth sub-district (being the Seventeenth ward), on Thursday, July 16th, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
For the Fifth sub-district (being the Eighteenth ward), on Friday, July 17th, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. For the Sixth sub-district (being the Nineteenth ward), on Saturday, July 18th, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The drawing is conducted as follows: Slips of paper about six inches in length and one inch in breadth are provided on which the name, occupation, and residence of the person are written and placed in a large box, which revolves, so as to mix

up the names together indiscinninately. From the same by a partial which half led a continue to a which names will be determined by the enrolling board of the district, according ing to the quota and the number of inhabitants in each ward. The board consists of an assistant pro vost marshal, a surgeon, and commissioner. After the name is drawn the person is notified of the fact and must appear at the provost marshal's office o his district before the expiration of ten days after the date of said drawing. The First district has also everything in readiness

to commence operations as soon as orders come from Washington. A large quantity of clothing for the drafted men has already been brought to the city. In making the draft fifty per cent. more names will be drawn than the number to meet the quota, in order to cover exemptions. Thus, if 2,000 are required in a particular district, 3,000 will be drawn, and, after the exemptions for disability or the payment of the \$300 are ascertained, the 2,000 will be taken in the order they are drawn from the vheel. By the President's proclamation of May 8th no plea of alienage will be allowed to exemp any person of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and who shall be found within its limits at any time during the continuance of the ebellion at or after the expiration of sixty days from the date of the proclamation. The time thus

pecified expired yesterday. The following causes will exempt from being 1. Manifest imbeelilty or insanity.
2. Epilepsy. For this disability the statement of the draftee man is insufficient; and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physician of good standing, who had attended him in a convulsion. can or good standing, who had attended him in a convulsion.

3. Paralysis, general or of one limb, or chorea; their existence to be adequately determined.

4. Acute or organic diseases of the brain or spinal chord; of the heart or lungs; of the kidneys or intestines; of the kidneys or bladder, sufficient to have impaired the general health, or so well marked as to leave no reasonable doubt of the man's incapacity of military service. nilitary service.

5. Confirmed consumption; cancer; aneurism of the 6. Inveterate and extensive diseases of the skin, which will necessarily impair the efficiency of a soldier.
7. Decided feebleness of constitution, whether

exertion.

38. Anchylosis or irreducible dislocation of the shoulder, elbow, wrist, hip, knee, or ankle joint.

39. Muscular or cutaneous contraction from wounds or burns, in a degree sufficient to prevent useful motion of the limb.

40. Total loss of a thumb; loss of ungual phalanx of the right thumb.

41. Total loss of two fingers of same hand.

42. Total loss of index finger of right hand.

43. Loss of the first and second phalanges of the fingers of the right hand.

42. Total loss of index finger of right hand.

43. Loss of the first and second phalanges of the fingers of the right hand.

44. Permanent extension or permanent contraction of say-finger except the little finger; all the fingers adherent or united.

45. Total loss of either great toe; loss of any three toes on the same foot; all the toes joined together.

46. The great toe crossing the other toes, with great prominence of the articulation of the mecatarsal bone and first phalanx of the great toe.

47. Overriding, or superposition of all the toes.

48. Permanent retraction of the last phalanx of one of the toes, so that the free border of the nail bears upon the ground; or fiexion at a right angle of the first phalanx of a toe upon a second with antichlosis of this articulation.

49. Club feet; splay feet, where the arch is so far effaced that the tuberosity of the scaphold bone touches the ground and the line of station runs along the whole internal border of the foot, with great prominence of the inner ankle; but ordinary lage, ill-shaped, or flat feet do not exempt.

50. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, with clusters of knots, and accompanied with chronic swelling or ulcerations.

51. Chronic ulcers; extensive, deep, and adherent

dier.

7. Decided feebleness of constitution, whether natural or acquired.

8. Scrofula or constitutional syphilis, which has resisted treatment and scriously impaired the gene ral health.

9. Habitual or confirmed intemperance, or solitary vice, in a degree sufficient to have materially enfeebled the constitution.

10. Obronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure, wasting of the affected. Himby of pullifless of distortion of the Jointh does not example. Impaired mysical styletis and without styletism of the limb, alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limb is not manifestly impaired, are to be proved by examination while in a state of anethesis induced by either only.

11. Pain, whether simulating headache, neuralgia in any of its forms, rheumatism, lumbago, or affections of the muscles, bones, or joints, is a system of disease so easily pretended that it is not to be admitted as a cause for exemption unless accompanied with manifest derangement of the general health, wasting of a limb, or other positive signs of disqualifying local disease.

12. Great injuries or diseases of the skull, occasioning impairment of the intellectual faculties, epilepsy, or other manifest nervous or spasmodic symptoms. epilepsy, or other manifest nervous or spasmodic epilepsy, or outer maintenance in the eye, catsract, loss of eight; loss of sight of right eye, catsract, loss of crystaline lens of right eye at 14. Other serious diseases of the eye, affecting its integrity and use, c. g., chronic opthalmia, fistula lachrymalis, ptosis (if real), ectropion, entropion, acc. Myopia, unless very decided or depending upon some atructic ral change in the eye, is that a cause for examption. some structu. ral change in the eye, that a cause for exemption.

15. Loss of nose; deformity of nose, so great as seriously to obstruct respiration; ozena, dependent upon caries in progress.

16. Complete deafness. This inability must not be admitted on the mere statement of the drafted man, but must be proved by the existence of positive disease, or by other satisfactory evidence. Purulient ottorrhea.

17. Caries of the superior or inferior maxilla of the nasal or palsets bones if in progress. lett relets the masal or palate bones, if in progress; left palate (bony); extensive loss of substance of the cheeks, or salivary flatula.

salivary fistula.

13. Dumbness; permanent loss of voice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.

19. Total loss of tongue; mutilation or partial loss of tongue, provided the mutilation be extensive enough to interfere with the necessary use of the organ. 20. Hypertrophy or atrophy of the tongue, suffi-20. Hypertroppy or arropny or the tongue, sumient in a degree to impair speech or deglutition; obstinate, chronic ulceration of the tongue.

21. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed; to be established by satisfactory evidence under oath.

22. Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to prevent proper mastication of food and tearing the cartridge.

23. Incurable deformities or loss of part of either law, hindering biting of the cartridge or proper THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Business on this road has been fully resumed, judging from the numerous freight trains daily passing through, and the announcement that freight is taken by the company for all points West. The trains on the road have commenced running as usual, on their old schedule. The road was not damaged at any place by the rebels, and is in as good running order as ever. The only thing which will discommode the general business of the road is the want of hands; many of them having entered the army since the invasion, though numbers had enlisted before. The company are paying five dollars a week to the families of all their employees , who volunteered for State defence. jaw, hindering biting of the cartridge or proper mastication, or greatly injuring speech; enchylocis mastication, or greatly injuring speech; enchylocis of lower jaw.

24. Tumors of the neck, impeding respiration or deglutition; fistula or larynx, or trachea; torticollia, if of long standing and well marked.

25. Deformity of the chest sufficient to impede respiration, or to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; carles of the ribs.

26. Deficient amplitude and power of expansion of chest. A man five feet three inches (minimum standard height for the regular army) should not measure less than thirty inches in circumference immediately above the nipples, and have an expansive mediately above the nipples, and have an expansive mobility of not less than two inches.

27. Abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive observed. 27. Abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive obesity; hernia, either inguinal or femoral.
28. Artificial anus; stricture of the rectum; prolapsus anni. Fietula in ano is not a positive dis-

SWORD PRESENTATION.—On Saturday evening, Company A, Minute Men of Ninth and Tenth Wards, at their armory, Eighteenth and Market streets, presented Captain John Doherty, of Company H, Corn Exchange Regiment, with a beautiful and elaborately-embellished sword. He was formerly attached to Comany A, M. M., as first lieutenant, and a large number have gonewith him from this company for State service. The sword was presented in behalf of the company by Sergeant James H. Bryson.

Captain John Durborow keeps his company intact, and has three drills a week at the armory. Captain D. was in the campaigns on the Peninsula, and there received injuries, and was invalid, but the emergency of the hour has called him to the work again, and he has taken hold like a true soldier. lapsus anni. Fistula in ano is not a positive disqualification, but may be so if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.

29. Old and ulcerated internal hemorrhoids, if in
degree sufficient to impair the man's efficiency. External hemorrhoids are no cause for exemption.

30. Total loss or nearly total loss of penis; epispadia or hypospapia at the middle or near the root
of the penis.

31. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the
urethra, in which the urine is passed drop by drop,
or which is complicated by disease of the bladder;
urinary fistula. Recent or spasmodic strictures of
the urethra does not exempt.

32. Incontinence of urine, being a disease frequently feigued and of rare occurrence, is not of itself a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder,
ascertained by the introduction of the metallic ceatheter, is a positive disqualification.

33. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles
from any cause, parmanent retention of one or both
testicles within the inguinal canal, but voluntary MILITARY FUNERALS. — The bodies of .33. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause, permanent retention of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal, but voluntary retraction does not exempt.

34. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Yaricocele are not in themselves disqualifying.

35. Excessive anterior or posterior curvature of the spine; caries of the spine.

37. Wounds, fractures, tumors, atrophy of a limb, or chronic diseases of the joints or bones, that would impede marching or prevent continuous muscular exertion.

named the function of place.

On Saturday afternoon the funeral of Charles H. Letford, sergeant major of the 29th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, took place from the residence of his father, Adjutant William Letford, in West Philadelphia. The deceased fell at Gettysburg on ARRIVAL OF A U. S. VESSEL.—The U

HEAVY ROBBERIES. - About nine o'clock HEAVY ROBBERIES.—About mine o'clock on Saturday evening the house of John Metzgar, in Front street, below Chatham, was robbed of \$594 in gold, \$80 in silver, \$200 in United States treasury notes, and a check for \$200 on the Kensington Bank.

A dwelling house, No. 2302 Coates street, was entered about ten o'clock en Saturday night, and robbed of two gold watches and chains, a breastpin, and \$900 in treasury notes.

during Monday (this day) until 10.0 clock at night, and forwarded immediately, in charge of special committee. Articles intended for particular members should be properly tied up and labelled. A SAFE AND PLEASANT TRIP TO CAPI claiming exemption under the provision mentioned may be required to be shown.

St. To establish exemption under the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth provisions of section 2 of the act for enrolling and calling out themational forces, &c., the Board shall require the affidavits of the persons seeking to be exempt, and of two respectable men (heads of families) residing in the district, that the man in question is "the only son of aged or infirm parents, or parents dependent on his labor for support," or otherwise, according to the particular provision of the section under which the exemption is claimed. These affidavits will be made according to the forms bereinafter prescribed, and must, in all cares, be taken before a civil magistrate duly authorized to administer oaths. These forms of affidavit shall be published by the Board of Eurosement in the newspaper of the district, for the information of the public when a draft is ordered.

The following are also exempt:

First. The Vice President of the United States, the judges of the various courts of the United States, the heads of, the various Exemptive Departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States. Second. The only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support. Third. The only son of aged or infirm parent or parents.

the sale of the Princess Royal and cargo, were forwarded to Washington Saturday. The net proceeds amounted to \$342,905.32. The expenses, \$47,530.02, being a fraction less than five per ceat, on the whole amount of sales. The Princess Royal was captured about four months since, and condemned by the United States Court in Philadelphia, The proceeds are to be divided between the officers

rents dependent upon his labor for support. Fourth. Where there are two or more sons of aged and infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which son shall be exempt. Flith. The only brother of children not twelve years old having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for their support. Sixth. The father of motherless children under twelve years of age dependent upon his labor for their support. Seventh: Where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, the residue of such family and household, not execeding two, shall be exempt: Provided, however, That no person who has been convicted of felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces. MILITARY MATTERS.—At a meeting o

MILITARY MATTERS.—At a meeting of the Corn Exchange Association, held on Saturday morning, Archibald Getty. Esq., the President, stated that the expense of fitting out their regiment for the defence of the State would exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, of which sum about twenty thousand dollars, for which sum about twenty thousand dollars have already been subscribed.

Messis. Alexander G. Cattell, Chairman of the Committee on Collection, and Samuel L. Ward, the Treasurer, made short addresses, and appealed to the members to come forth and make up 'the deficiency. Addresses were then made by Colonel Alexander Murphy and Lieutenant Colonel James P. Perot. The latter gentleman remarked that the members of the Association had to do one of two things, "Subscribe or fight."

We understand that the military authorities are about to take measures to consolidate all troops mustered in now in this city, into regiments. The concelidation will probably commence to-day, and the men will be sent off to Harrisburg immediately. The Corn Exchange Regiment is now complete, and the following gentlemen, comprising the staff, left for Harrisburg on Saturday evening:

Colonel—Alexander Murphy.

Lieutenant Colonel—James P. Perot.

Major—No appointment.

Adjutant—William Griffiths.

Major—No appointment. Adjutant—William Griffiths. ■Quartermaster—William H. Tiers,
Sergeant Major—Mathey McIlroy.
Since the invasion of the State by Lee the follow ing military organizations have left the city for Harrisburg:

Reserve Brigade, 1st Regiment......
2d Regiment.....
Union League Brigade, 1st Regiment.
2d Regiment. Morchants' League Regiment.... Coal Trade 1st Regiment.... 2d Regiment.....

Aggregate from Philadelphia...... 10,683 SAD SIGHT.-Five soldiers whose dead THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—A brief statement of the work of the
United States Christian Commission in meeting the
present emergency will show that it is not surpassed
by any other organization in existence, and that,
through the efforts of their voluntary delegates, relief has been most premptly and extensively afforded.
At Harrisburg, the "Union Tabennacle" was set
up in Camp Curtin in the very opening of the campaign, has been abundantly manned and supplied,
and has served as a shelter for five hundred soldiers
in a single night; as a place of supply for thousands;
a base of operations for delegates going on to the
front; a voluntary refreshment saloon and resting
place for the hungry, thirsty, and weary; a place for
writing letters home (stationery furnished gratis),
and a church by the way, where thousands daily
have heard the Gospel and received the Scriptures,
religious papers, and tracts.

At Carlisle the delegates of the Christian Commission were the first and only voluntary agency
on the ground; were under fire during the bombardment, took the wounded from the field to the hospital, nursed, supplied, and cheered them, and brought
them into Harrisburg.
At Gettysburg, they, with their stores, were also
first on the ground.

Pastors of churches and others, amongst the first
and beat men of the city and country offered to gosome hundreds more than could be sent.

Over two hundred men from many different places
have been sent as delegates to Gettysburg, most of
whom are still on the field at work, day and night,
relieving, cheering, counseling the suffering and
dying.

Mony has been converted into the articles most THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COM-

relieving, cheering, counseling dying.

Money has been converted into the articles most needed, and sent forward, by kindness of the railroad companies, in express passenger trains, and also by express.

The authorities have given ample transportation for men and stores, and that with the greatest courtesy.

The drafts upon the generous facilities of railroads and telegraphs have been most cheerfully met. Over 1,000 boxes of stores have thus gone promptly forward to Gettysburg for distribution. One large lot, under pressure of demand from the battle-field, has been purchased, packed, and shipped on Sabbath day. Churches and sid societies in this city, and all over the country, have sent in stores most liberally. liberally.

Money has been given also with a generosity unparalleled. Churches and citizens of Philadelphia and many other places have done nobly. Amongst them the city of Boston deserves special mention. Their "voluntary offering" to the Christian Commission, subscribed on the Exchange, already amounts to twenty-six thousand dollars, and is not yet completed.

In stores and money together, the contributions amount to over sixty thousand dollars, received during the past week.

ACCIDENTS A MAN NAMED WILLIAM JACK. son, belonging to the 2d Coal Regiment, and understood to belong to Wilmington, Delaware, or vicinity, was killed on Friday night by falling from the cars, while on his way to Harrisburg. Information cars, while on his way to Harrisburg. Tuformation is desired in relation to his family, which can be left with Hammett, Van Dusen, & Lockman, corner of Second and Walnut streets.

A lad named Patrick Boyle, aged fourteen years, was run over by a freight car on the railroad, near Broad and Market streets, on Saturday afternoou, by which his leg was mangled below the knee. The injured limb, it was thought, would have to be amputated.

John Shist, a lad, had one of his legs broken by getting it caught in the snokes of the wheel of an getting it caught in the spokes of the wheel of an ash cart, near Spruce and Third streets. He was climbing up on the spokes, when the horse started and the lad met with the injury as stated.

A boy named John Smith, who was employed at Dobeon's mill, at the Falls of Schuylkill, was caught in the belting on Saturday, and had his left arm broken in two places, besides sustaining other injuries. SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—George W

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—George W. Care, master-joiner at the navy yard, was drowned at the Nataforum, on Broad street, below Walnut, ahout 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, under the following circumstances: He and a friend or two were taking a bath. Mr. Care dove off the steps in the deepest part of the tub, while his friends were at the other end among the boys, where the water is shallow. Presently a little boy hastened to them and said a man was drowned. Mr. Care was nowhere to be seen; the dressing-room was inspected, he was not there. Search was at once made with poles, and the body was found. Life was entirely extinct. It may be that Mr. Care was rendered insensible from congestion of the brain, caused by too sudden an immersion in the cold water. The little boy who gave the first information of the sad event, says that he came up once after he dove, and then sunk from sight. The deceased was a married man, and about thirty-five years of age.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD -Busi

some of the gallant heroes who fell at Gettysburg while battling for the Union and its flag have been recovered, and brought to the homes of their friends in this city. To-day, from 8 o'dlock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., the remains of Col. Francis Mahler, of the 75th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, will lie in state at Independence Hall. At the hour last named the funeral of the deceased hero will take place.

ARRIVAL OF A U. S. VESSEL.—The U. S. steamer Arkansas, Lieut. W. H. West commanding, arrived at the navy yard on Saturday evening, from the North and South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons. She brings over one hundred passengers. prisoners and invalids. The Arkansas hasheen as far south as Port Royal, and supplied about thirty vessels. On her homeward trip she stopped at Hampton Roads. The Arkansas (late Tonawanda) is temporarily supplying the place of the Massachusetts, (which is now being repaired at this port.) and will sail again for the blockading fleets on Saturday next. Among her passengers are Commodore Turner and Commander Almy.

THE GRAY RESERVES.—The members of Company D, Gray Reserves, in service near Waynesburg, having had all their clothing (except that in actual wear) carried away by a swollen stream, are much in want of knapsacks, woolen blankets, socks, drawers, silk handkerchiefs, gum blankets, and shoes. Contributions of such articles from friends of the company will be thankfully received at the armory corner. Eighteenth, and Chestnut streets, during Monday (this day) until 10.02 clock at night.

A SAFE AND PLEASANT TRIP TO CAPE MAY.—On Saturday morning the swift and safe bay steamer Manhattan, under the command of an old and experienced seaman, Captain Kerby, took her departure from Arch-street wharf, bound for Cape May. This steamer makes regular trips from this wharf on every Monday, Wednessday, and Friday mernings, at half past nine o'clock. The vessel is fitted up with every accommodation and improvement for the comfort of the passengers, and is the largest and most convenient boat that ever went to Cape May. It contains some fifty state-rooms, and being in the charge of old and experienced officers, a safe and pleasant voyage can always be expected. A VALUABLE PRIZE.—The proceeds

The proceeds are to be divided between the officer and the crew of the vessel that made the capture. DEMAND FOR SURGEONS AND SUPPLIES. A despatch received in this city on Saturday, from a member of Battery A, Captain Landis, complained of the great need of surgeons. The following is the depatch: despatch:
"SHIPPENSBURG, July 11.—Osa you send from
Philadelphia one or two armysurgeons, with supplies! There are none here, and they are wanted.
Troops are coming here in large numbers."

THE 116TH REGIMENT P. V .- The following is an official list of killed, wounded, and missing, of the 116th Regiment P. V., Irish Brigade, 2d corps of Jarmée, iffithe battle of Gettysburg, July 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1863: COMPANY A.

Wounded.—Sergeant Matt. Murray, right arm amputated; George Turner, right arm amputated; william Hutchinson, fiesh wound in leg; William Morley, hand, slight; Robert Allingham, slight, now on duty.

Missing.—Lieutenant George Halpin, Corporal
Robert J. Stevenson, Charles Rodarmee, Sebastian COMPANY B. Wounded .- William Porter, left side, slight.

COMPANY C. COMPANY C.

Killed.—First Sergeant Francis Malen.

Wounded.—Sergeant Thomas Grey, abdomea,
alight; Howard Rowland, left leg, slight.

Missing—Captain John Teed, Corporal James
Stout, John Houpt, Joseph Ginther. COMPANY D. Killed.—Martin Gallagher.

Wounded.—Sergeant Joseph Slinker, wrist, slight;
Sergeant Eugene Brady, slight, now on duty; Wm.
Hathaway, hip, slight; Hugh Dunning, groin, se-

vere.

Missing.—Sergeant Robert Fitzgerald, George Kun-kle, John Murphy.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Saturday and yesterday taxed the industry, care, and attention of the Refreshment Saloons. Eight hundred sick and wounded arrived on Saturday evening. Shirts, drawers, and bandages were exhausted, and after having their wounds dressed, they were refreshed with a good meal, and once more sent upon their way rejoicing. Those belonging to the State and neighborhood are to be sent to the hospitals is the city. About one hundred and fifty are at the Union. About 8 o'clock on Sunday morning the 13th Vermont, seven hundred men, on their way home, arrived, and 5 o'clock six hundred more wounded arrived. The large supply of crutches, canes, and bandages were nearly exhausted. The news soon spread, and the old and young flocked by hundreds with bandages, lint, and many delicacies to supply their wants. During the morning three hundred sick were brought by steamer from Washington, North Carolina, who were sent to the hospitals. Five had died on the passage. They were landed and taken care of by, the Union Volunteer Refreshnen Committee, and the bodies interred in the lot at Lafayette Cemetery. The funeral took place at half past ten o'clock, attended by a detachment of Marines, and one from the Corn Exchange, and followed by many people. There were five hearres, and each coffine was draped with the American flag. The committee return their thanks to the Marine Corps and the Corn Exchange for their st-ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS .- Sa-

ROBBERY.—Information was left at the Central Station yesterday that a man had been robbed of the sum of \$500 at a place not far from Eighth and Chestnut. Another man, it was reported, had been robbed at the same place of \$30. FATAL ACCIDENT: A livile child named Mary Growl, aged three years, was run over at Manayunk, yesterday morning, by the Reading Railroad train and instantly killed.

bodies arrived on board the steamer Thomas Colyer, on Saturday evening, were buried yesterday after-noon in the Lafayette Cemetery. Wounded Soldiers.—Twenty-five car loads of wounded soldiers arrived at Washington, avenue landing yesterday afternoon. Many of the soldiers were only slightly wounded.

AT THE NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATER the exciting and amusing drama of the "Peep o'Day" continues its remarkable success, and the management announces that it will be played during the week. It is certainly admirably produced, with an attractive ballet, good scenery, and an excellent cast Mrs. Bowers is charming as the heroine, and is well supported by Messrs. Barrett, Wheatleigh and Mc-Cullough. The steam fan at this theatre finely cools the airs of July, and adds greatly to the comfort of

Volunteers from Mount Holly. MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 10, 1363.

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Your citizens may, perhaps, form some idea of the spirit which animates the sons of New Jersey, and how they act in accordance with the promptings of that spirit, when they are made acusinted with the following facts: In this town, which has already sent four full companies to the war, there was an endeavor to aise a company for the assistance of Pennsylvania. It, however, seemed to progress slowly, and recruits were few, when the Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, United States Senator from this State, took the stand, and made an eloquent appeal to the people, and upon closing placed his name upon the roll as a recruit. This created such enthusiasm that the ranks were the best and wealthiest men in the town. They ver terday proceeded to Trenton, to be mus service, and at 11 o'clock to-day were marching up bound for Harrisburg to swell the army of patriots

already there assembled I am, respectfully yours, FOR THE WOUNDED.

FREDERICK CITY, July 9, 1863. Since the pattle of Arthoducy the Sanitary Commission has distributed to the sick and wounded in the Army of the Potomac, and of the enemy lying in the hospitals with them, one hundred wagon loads of hospital supplies, and have now five rail-car loads on the way to Gettysburg. The President of the Commission, Dr. AGNEW,

and Dr. DOUGLAS are at Gettysburg: The General Secretary, Professor STEINER, Dr. WINSLOW and Dr. BRINK, with a corps of relief agents and a wagon train, attend the movements of the army from this point. Dr. SWAIN accompanies the column of General COUCH in the Cumberland Valley. Major HARRIS in Harrisburg; Mr. LEWIS in

Mr. KNAPP and Mr. PANCOAST in Baltimore Mr. BELLOWS in Washington. Mr. CLAMPITT, at Frederick, superintend the transmission of supplies. Each of these gentlemen has had two years' experience with the army.

Cars, accompanied by special agents, leave Boston, New York, Buffalo, and Philadelphia, for the points of demand, as often as supplies accumulate in sufficient quantities. Special arrangements are made to prevent delay n their movements with the Railroad Companies

and with the Government. The supplies are distributed by the experienced agents of the Commission. Their zeal in reaching uperintendence of Mr. HOAG, visited the collection of wounded on the field of Gettysburg while the battles of the 2d and 3d inst. were in progress, and

The Commission is operating in like manner in all other fields. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods have been sent to the column of General BANKS in Louisians. Much more than that to those of General GRANT and General ROSECRANS. At this moment the Commission is issuing goods to the value of at least twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) a day. A work of this character and magnitude can only be sustained by the constant, systematic co-operation of a great number of auxiliary societies, and by frequent contributions from all who appreciate its beneficence. To such, the barest statement reminding them of the facts,

can only be required. It is only asked that the present occasion may be aken to establish a more complete adoption of the ystem of the Commission by the connection of inlividuals with existing societies co-operating with the Commission, by enforcing more steady, regular, and systematic methods of collecting and transmitting contributions, and by establishing a conviction of the folly of spasmodic efforts in a work of this kind. Hundreds will owe their lives this week to those who did not hold their, hand when there was no special public excitement, by which the Commission had stores ready at Frederick, Baltimore, and Washington, and reserves at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

Those who wish to cordially co-operate with the Commission will now go to work as if we were just entering upon a long war, and with no thought of its ending. A momentary enthusiasm is not desired, but the Commission offers its agency to all who wish to steadily contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded, and to the comfort of the army, by such means and methods as experience leads it to adopt, until the rebels are conquered, and the volunteer army disbanded, which last, under no circumstances, can possibly occur for a long time to come. Let those who have been working steadily become more steadfast and orderly in their work. All individual contributions should, when practisable, be made to local societies. It is unnecessary to ask what is especially needed; common sense will find what is useful in the care of the sick and wounded. An excess of any ordinary class of articles cannot occur.

Societies should endeavor as much as possible to make regular shipments to the depots, at which alone goods can be assorted, arranged, and ab in exact accordance with the demand of the army at different points.

The number of these depots cannot be increased. and goods cannot be received otherwise than through them without causing unnecessary expense and trouble to the Commission, nor without a diminution of their value. For instance, those who have lately sent their goods to Washington, without orders in many cases, may now force the Commission to hold them idle to reassort and repack and retransport them northward, when, quite possibly, they consist of goods especially called for at this moment in Boston or New York or Louisville for transmission to Port Royal, Port Hudson, or Vicksburg.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE FOR THE RECEPTION OF SUPPLIES, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, CONTRIBUTIONS IN MONEY

CALEB COPE, TREASURER, N. E. Corner MINOR and SIXTH Streets.

REV. H. W. BELLOWS, President. FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD, General Secretary.