THE PRESS, PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS,

CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier. Subscribers out of the City at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANSUM, THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS. ONR DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE GENTS FOR THERE MONTHS invariably in advance for the time or Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. 81 THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Pan Annum, in advance.

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Four doors below the Continental SEWING MACHINES. SINGER & CO.'S "LETTER A"

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY. WATCHES, UST RECEIVED PER STRAMER BUROFA. GOLD WATCHES, BILYRE ANGRES AND CYLINDRES.

PLATED ANCRES AND CYLINDRES, For Sale at Low Rates to the Trade, by D. T. PRATT, \* **SOT** CHESTNUT STREET.

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250 boxes Herkimer County Cheese, Ac.

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CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING. AI RINGWALT & BROWN'S. 111 S. POURTE M.

VOL. 6.—NO. 295.

CHEAP GOODS.-

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n Nankinetts—plate and platenice quality.
Stripes, dark ground, good.

ies' Cloaking Clotus. ble-width Plaid Flannels for Shirting.

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DRESS\_STUFFS.

ack and White Platd Marseilles. ack and White and Brown and White Linen Check, onch Nankinetts—plaid and plain.

- Summer Coatings.
Black Cloths and Cassimeres.
Men's Clothing made to order.
COOPER & CONARD.
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

Silk Mantles below cost.
Silk Mantles and Waterproofs.
Summer Mantles and Shawls, cheap.
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Black Delaines, Alpacas, Bareges, Silks, &c.
Mosambiques, Lenos. Children's Plaids, &c.
Drab Alpacas, Drab Delaines, Drab Mozambiques
Closing sales Lawns. prices low
DOMESTIC GOODS,
Of every kind, at lowest market prices.
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PRICES.—H. STEEL & SON.

No 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
are now closing out the balance of their stock of
Poil de Chevres, all Wool Delaines, Poplins,
Challies, Delaines, Mozambiques, Taffete d'Etés,
French Lawns, French, English, and American Chintses,
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Fancy Silks, and all kinds of
Summer Dress Goods, at extremely low prices,
SUMMER SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
CHOICE STYLES PACIFIC LAWNS at 18%c.
1 lot 2 yards square Table Cloths, Snow Drop and
Damask, all Linen, at \$1.60.

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At prices generally below present cost of impor-

And respectfully invites an inspection of hi

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EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH SE-

COLDIERS' SHIRTING FLANNELS.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WOOL BAGS FOR SALE.

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ations and ample room for 200 persons.

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PORTRAIT,

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CONGRESS HALL,

NITED STATES HOTEL,

ne Proprietors,
BROWN & WOELPPER, Atlantic City.
N. B.—Hassler's Band is engaged for the season.
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o any Hotel in Adamic City. Charges inductate. Clin-iren and servants, half price.

Against Parties should keep their seats until the cars are ive in front of the Hotel. jel9-2m

CURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY

New Jersey,
WILL BE OPENED ON JUNE 18th.
A good Band of Music has been engaged.
Those who wish to engage Rooms will please address
H. S. BENSON, Surf House Atlantic City, N. J. je8-2m

REFERENCES: HENRY VETHAKE, LL. D. Philadelphia.

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CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DE.

40,000 FEET SEASONED WAL-

40,000 feet Wide Walnut for Counters, &c.
10,000 feet Wide Walnut for Counters, &c.
White Cedar Posts,
Hed. Gedar Posts,
Hickory, Ash, and White Oak Plank,
Bass Plank and Boards,
OLIVER OTTINGER, North PIFTH Street,
jyll-38\*
Between Thompson and Master.

INITED STATES HOTEL,

l by applying soon, MRS. M. McCLEES, Proprietres

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TOHN T. BAILEY & CO.

COND Street, would call the attention of the Ladies seir stock of Superior Black Silks.

EMBROIDERIES, do

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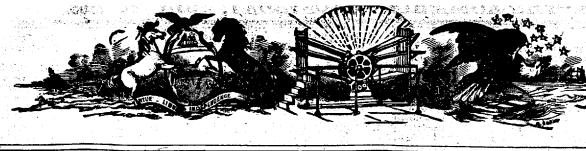
LACES.

VEILS, &c., &c.

Lawns, 12½ cents.
Barges, 12½ cents.
And a Variety of other Goods
at Reduced prices, which are
being sold preparatory to Receiving
The Fall Importations.

Fall Importations.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.
CHRSTNUT and EIGHTH Streets

Linen Towellings,
Linen Sheetings,
Kapkins, Table Cloths.
Blankets, Guilts,
Blankets, Guilts,
Plano and Table Covers,
Furnishing Goods;
Also, Soldiers' Blankets.
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.



PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1863.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1863.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. The Cavalry Fight near Boonsboro-Return of the Victors.

Special Correspondence of the Press. 1 BOONSBORO, July 11, A. M. I have just returned from the front. To day, the Army of the Potomac is awaiting another serious struggle, and is anxious to meet it. The cavalry fights of the past week have been only the forerunners of the great battle now impending. Gen. Buford, with his division of cavalry, started rom Boonsboro at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, in aix different columns, towards Hagerstown. Col. Gamble's brigade and Col. Devin's brigade marched the right of the road, and Gen. Merritt's brigade the left. They advanced but a short distance from Boonsboro, when they came on the enemy's pickets, who were driven back a mile and a half, having lost many prisoners and killed. The fight as resumed at Funkstown, and continued up to 9 clock, between the cavalry of both armies, when t ceased because of the darkness. Early Friday morning, Gen. Buford again pushed

forward a few hundred yards, when the rebel-batteries opened a terrific fire. He pressed forward a body of skirmishers as quickly as ossible, with supporting columns, and they suc-eeded in driving the batteries of the enemy to within wo miles of Hagerstown. In the charge, Captain Lord, commanding the 1st United States Cavalry, was very seriously wounded; Sergeant Myers, of the same regiment, mortally wounded. Our total oss was not more than one hundred in killed and wounded. General Buford, who had been fightingaselessly since the 3d of July, was relieved in the fternoon by the division of General Kilpatrick, who ollowed up with spirit the advantage we had gained. Our infantry arrived upon the field late in the after oon, and the enemy retreated and joined the main body of their army, beyond Hagerstown.

General Buford's division returned last night to doonsboro, after their glorious contest with the nemy. It was late in the night, yet one could most see, in their heroic faces and manly form

hat brilliant bravery and courage to which the annals of the war can scarcely furnish a paral-lel. Each regiment was headed by its own band, and the streets of Boonsboro resounded with music, such as we hear at friumphal processions, or read of in the fictions of warfare. The boys were happy and full of life. They expressed high satisfaction with their day's work, and appeared anxious to turn back, and, though worn out in their own strength, and their horses fatigued, to have another encounter with the rebels, whom they have so often put to flight. On Wednesday last, a portion of Gen. Bu rd's cavalry, comprising 160 men, under command of Capt. J. W. Ciaffin, of the 6th United States Cavalry, left their camp at Boonsboro for the purpose of reconnoitring toward Funkstown. pose of reconforcing toward runssown. The rebels charged upon them when near the toll-gate with a regiment of cavalry, driving Capt. Classin two miles. Capt. Lord, commanding the 6th Cavalry, was ordered to the relief, and instantly the rebels were in their turn within half a mile of Funkstown. The rebels lost several men

charge, and we took seventeen priconers. Our loss was only four killed or wounded. Superior Black Shas.

Wide Mantle Silks.
Black Corded Silks,
Black Grosd & Bhins.
Black Silks, from \$1 to \$4.

N. B.—Merchants in want of Black Silks are invited to examine our stock and prices jel3-tf. Among the prisoners taken was Lieutenant Ashby, of the 7th Virginia Cavalry. The wounded from Funkstown arrived here last night, and are being properly taken care of. Among them are several rebel soldiers, which the humanity of our men prompted them to remove to a place of safety and relief. It was an affecting spectacle to see, as I did to night, a number of our own soldiers visit the hospital, and at the request of the suffering rehelm tie up their wounds, bring them water, and soothe their pain with all the limited means at hand.

Our cavalry, infantry, and artillery are pushing orward to the front with the greatest possible NEAR FUNESTOWN, July 11, 1863. THE POTOMAC. Yesterday we found the rebels a few miles from BAGS AND BAGGING Boonsboro. The river being impassable, we soon expected to make them ours. I thought Providence NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET.

had never been so propitious to the Army of the Poomac. A little superfluous rain caused irrevocable disaster and complete defeat to the imperial army of oyalty and justice in overwhelming, confusing, and nac, wroth with the constant turmoil on her banks. wearied with the frequent crimsoning of her waters, and the splash of stark corses into her tide, raised in fearful majesty above her banks, and loudly mur-mured ruin, disaster, defeat to the already distressed rebels. The floods had lifted up their gates on high; the victorious armies of Meade and Couch were everywhere harassing and pursuing. Whither, then, could our foes flee and be safe? What Austerlitz was to Waterloo, Gettysburg would be to the approaching battle.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES LEAPING THE BARRICADE. Beaver creek bridge, on the Hagerstown turnpike, had been barricaded with logs, old stumps of trees, and fence-ralls, making a chevaux de frise which would EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND turn away ordinary cavalry. But our cavalry are extraordinary now, and our impetuous troopers, angry at being detained a single moment, leaped. this fearful barrier, and captured the handful of as-conished and bewildered sharpshooters who held us NATIONAL HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.

This well-known Hotel is now open for the reception of its numerous guests. Terms \$10 per week. Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior n check. I say they were astonished—yes, consed, confounded. One of the prisoners, after several unsuccessful articulations, managed to exclaim, in tones of commingled wonder and admiration, Why, who would ever thought your cavalry could ight so well? Not long ago they would only run away from us; now they always charge into us." THE SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA.

CONGRESS HALL,
Corner MASSACHUSETTS and PACIFIC Avenue,
ATLANTIO CITY.
Only 176 varisfrom beach caused by the late high tides,
will open SULY 1st.
GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor.
Thoroughly renovated and enlarged, possessing auperior and ample accommodation for 400 guests, Congress Hall is decidedly the largest hotel nearest the
beach, fronting 355 feet on the ocean. Immense new additions have been made to the house. A beautiful lawn
has been added, for the accommodation of the ladies.
The rooms fare commodious and airy, furnished with
spring-beds, and every necessary appurtenance.
Four superior Billiard Tables will prove a most valuable addition for the amusement of the guests.
DAVISF CELEBRATED ORCHESTED The 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry (Rush's Laucers,) since they abandoned their unmanageable spears have been rapidly winning fame with sabre and carbine. It is the frequent remark of officers and men, "How this troop has become changed!" Instead of adding to the pomp and pageantry of some officer's the despised guard which drives onward the stragble addition for the amusement of the guests, DAVIS' CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA has been englers of the great army, they are now enabled, by the ourse they have adopted, to inflict injury upon the gaged for the season.
A LIVERY-STABLE is attached to CONGRESS HALL, where SPLENDID SADDLE-HORSES, FOR LADIES, may be always had.

je20-lm enemy, and add unwonted lustre to that arm of the ervice they have adopted.

SEDGWICK'S CORPS. Will be open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, June 20th, 1863 It was 7 o'clock A. M. when Buford's cavalry force attacked the enemy. The whole Army of the Poomac was steadily marching after the retreating columns, while our cavalry annoyed their rear, and the frequent discharges from the horse batteries were constantly throwing them into confusion. The oth Corps had been drawn up in line of battle as arly as 3 o'clock in the morning, their position eing on a high ridge, commanding the country in ont, while the dark mountains in our rear could be dimly perceived through the mist. As soon as the sun began to dispel these wandering vapors, the annonading began to be loud and fierce. General sedgwick marched his men in the direction of the This well known House is now open for the reception of guests invalids can be accommodated with rooms on the first floor, fronting the ocean. Spleadid drinking water on the premises. Magnificent bathing opposite the house, No bar. JONAH WOOTTON, jelle-2m Proprietor. flict and formed a long line of battle, about seven iles from Funkstown, within supporting distance f the cavalry, who were frequently met by infantry THE SEA-SHORE!-THE SEA-

About noon, General Buford was obliged to with-SHORE:—SPLENDID SUFF:—SEA BREEZES UNEQUALLED!—GUNNING AND FISHING, atthe SHADY
RETREAT, on the BEACH, opposite Barnegat. Cars
leave VINE-Street wharf daily at 7.30 A. M., viz Delaware and Barrian-Bay Railroad.
The table and bar will always be supplied with every
luxury obtainable to make the FRANKLIN HOUSE the
most popular resort on the Beach.

jyl-wikmim FRANKLIN H. STOKES.

jyl-wikmim draw for want of ammunition, having driven the enemy into Funkstown, sometimes causing them to Captain Smith, of the 8th New York Cavalry, was wounded in the shoulder. We inflicted considerable amage on the enemy, and captured a large number of prisoners. Our infantry skirmishers now came up, and the sharp crack of the Enfield rifle could be COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open and ready for Boarders. A few choice rooms can be obtained by applying soon: heard over the report of carbines. A few rods in the rear of our skirmishers, Captain Daniels, of the Signal Corps, established a station, and began to mmunicate with General Howe's Vermont Brigade of the 6th Army Corps. The enemy espied our flag, and began shelling with fearful accuracy. One omb knocked a man from his horse, and, not knowng where the next might fall, I took the precaution dismount. In the meantime, General Howe's CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—THIS mmand were silently defiling through the woods steeple of the Lutheran Church, in Hagerstown, here I could see their flag was flying. Immediately, the heavy battery they had stationed at Funkstown opened on the troops in the woods with LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors. Can be
reached by Rarltan and Delaware Bay Railroad from
foot of VINE Street at 7.30 A.M.
je6-2m\*
B. A. SHORMAKER. shell and grape shot. The range was excellent, and very shell struck the woods with accuracy and exploded. In breathless suspense, I watched the place where I knew our brave men were concealed, and almost expected to see them driven back by the storm of grape and shell. For ten minutes the noise ARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR ARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR

SPRINGS, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PRINA.

The Proprietor of this favorite and fashionable Watering Place takes pleasure in announcing that
IT IS NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.

His individual personal altention will be given to the
wants of his guests, and every effort will be made to
promote their comfort.

Visitors leaving Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore,
or Washington by the Morning Trains will reach
Carlisle at 234 o'clock P. M., when Coaches will be in
readiness to convey them to the Springs, arriving before
tea time. A daily mall is received at Carlisle Springs'
Post Office.

June 16th, 1863.

REFERENCES: of their battery was unceasing and unintermittent nurmur could be heard save the bursting of rebel man of them. Soon our advance meet the enemy.

Volley after volley is heard. The rebels, to save their guns from being captured, again retrest, and FIGHTING NEAR THE ANTIETAM. From my commanding position on the fence, I can ree the rebels massing troops in a wheat field, a mile distant, and on the opposite side of Antietam creek there, is a regiment of cavalry, two regiments of infantry. At this time a portion of our forces ar LIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, immediately on the line of the Central P. R. R., located on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th day of June, 1863, and will be kept open until the latof October. advanced almost to Funkatown, leaving a flank of two miles unprotected but by the Antietam. Where these rebels are congregating is a bridge, guarded by 10th day of June, 1893, and will be kept open until the list of October.

The water and air at this point possess superior attractions. The analyses made in the laboratory of Professors Boeth, Garrett, and Camac, of Phila leiphia, show the existence of valuable mineral elements, the waters of some of the springs being of the iron or chalybeate class, and others containing saline or aperient saits. Pure mountain water abounds; and the guests will also be expelled with mineral waters from other springs, such as Blue Lick, Bedford, and Baratoga Waters.

Ample facilities for bathing have been provided, new plunge and douch baths erected, and Hot and Cold Baths can at all times be obtained.

The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character.

There is at Cresson Springs a Telegraph Office and two daily malls from Philadelphia and Pittsburg and intermediate points. a hundred men-we have no other force here, no artillery, no pickets. It is evident they mean to cross, attack this improvised and unprotected flank on our left and capture our line of skirmishers on the right, and if possible vanquish the brave troops who are marching on their battery at Funkstown. Our horses were removed to where they would not be so liable to receive a stray shot, while we breathlessly watched the rebels who were far below us, on the left. The men guarding the bridge were for and the rebels began to remove the obstruction. If something was not done speedily we would all be captured or killed. Something was done, A mediate points.

Exercision Tickets can be obtained at the Office of the
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Exercision Tickets can be obtained at the Office of the battery came thundering up the hill, and in a few minutes the pieces were unlimbered and pointing their dark muzzles at the rebel flanking party. Soon a long line of skirmishers appear, and then a brigade

ten. of the 4th Vermont, was severely wounded in he forehead by a minie ball, which passed through he vizor of his cap, while he was bravely leading ARE THE REBELS ESCAPING? AND MURDER. out they now began to assume the bold shape and

outline of battle. We held a high crest, which stretched out its arms for miles, and overlooked the broad valley beneath, which was surrounded and intersected by hills of less prominence. Here, then, was our extreme right. The left-rested on Sharps burg, the centre on the Williamsport road, leading from Boonsboro. The enemy seemed to be in great orce on the right and left, where they seemed busily engaged in entrenching themselves. Heavy guns were placed in position, our reserve near, and a large cavalry force held in readiness. Every one expected the great battle to take place on Saturday.

To day our cavalry have gone out to reconnoitre, but thus far have failed to discover the rebels. I conversed with an officer belonging to Kilpatrick's command, who rode alone in to Hagerstown, past the Washington House, and saw no rebels. Our outposts are not yet into Funkstown. It is now noon, and there has been no skirmishing—no can-nonading. There is a strange stillness along our whole line. Does it forebode the bursting of a pent up storm on the morrow, or have the enemy triumphed over the "Loyal Potomac?" Has the quarry escaped the hunters? I fear they are clean gone; that the American Waterloo will not be

ought in Maryland. CROSSING THE POTOMAC. prossing the Potomac for some time. Rafts and flatboats were used. First the wounded and the wagons went over; last, the dispirited and defeated army. Of course we will pursue them. Perhaps it was best we did not come up with them sooner, for they are, no doubt, stronger than we. Our troops had just performed a wearisome march over the mountains, amid a heavy rain storm, and many of them were without shoes. But every man seemed eager to punish the rebels before they left Maryland. The victory at Gettysburg has had a wonderful effect upon the Army of the Potomac. They look upon nother defeat as impossible, and regiments who before grumbled because of the weight of forty rounds of cartridges wanted sixty and a hundred Some actually smuggled more than allowed. Reinforcements are being rapidly urged forward, nd when we do overtake the enemy we will not fail to come off conquerors.

RUMORS. I am in the extreme front, and every day listen to an assortment of rumors, which are gravely told me, with an all important air—such as Couch being upon the rebels, Heintzelman reinforcing Meade, Jeneral Dix on the other side of the Potomac waiting for the enemy to cross. Pleasonton's cavalry. orce passed here last night, and the story of Stuart redence, and that Pleasanton was after him. The men all seem to think that General Pleasanton is specially detailed to take care of General Stuart. THE SITUATION. That the rebels have been holding us back with small bodies of cavalry and sharpshooters is quite clear. The line of battle formed, the rifle pits and entrenches dug, were mere ruses, to set us at work, and distract attention from the points where they were crossing. Their day of trouble is not forever past, it is only postponed. Sunday we drove them from Funkstown, and our forces now occupy Ha-

geratown. General Couch is reported to have formed

a junction with Meade. If the rebels are still at and above Williamsport, as some maintain, we are now on both their flanks, and in the rear. GEN. COUCH'S ARMY. CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., July 11, 1863; After writing you from Shippensburg I wended my way hither by a private carriage bor the purpose. The turnpike between the two places was more or less crowded with soldiers and was whilst at several points in shady groves were seen regiments that had halted for repose. The crops along the route looked well, but are actually dead ripe and suffering for want of men and horses to gather in the harvest. At Gelsinger's hill, near to

Green village, where Ewell had his headquarters. there is considerable evidence of desolation; the remains of rebel encampments are also to be seen, with dubitably indicate their quondam Secesh ownership. I should have said in my letter from Shippensburg that, with very few exceptions, the inhabitants yied noble soldiers, all of whom conducted themselves rowdyism. Some strange things occur in this border-country in these war times, and not the least of these was the double use that was made of the hospitality of Samuel W. Nevin, Esq., by officers of the opposing forces. Mr. N. (who is a brother of the Rev. Dr. Nevin of your city) lives in a handsome country seat just adjoining the town. When the rebel hordes were moving down the valley. General Johnston and staff made this comfortable residence their home for a day or two, and, as we have learned, conducted themselves with much decorum, aithough they received no more attention than was necessa to prevent the use of coercive measures on their part. On last Thursday evening we had the pleasure of meeting, at the same place, Major Gen. Couch and staff, consisting of Col. Coppee and Majors McVeigh and Burt, all of whom were treated with the most marked cordiality, and left the impression of brave. cultivated, and courteous gentlemen. As we sat upon the verandah with them, in the beautiful starseveral regiments that had pitched their tents in the

lovely surrounding valley, and listened to the thril-ling music which the bands discoursed, we could not feel that the magnificent scene should ever fade from Chambersburg shows the trail of the rebel sernent that has so recently visited it. The destruction of the railroad buildings and the paralysis of business indicate that the two weeks' rule of an insolent foe has just ended. An eminent physician has just informed me that 47,000 rebel soldiers passed through this place in two days eastward. Whilst they sojourned here there was a good deal of rudeness and yulgarity exhibited by them. It seems that a Dr. Tod-brother-in-law of our President-in the absence of Dr. Richards, one of the leading physicians here, entered the Doctor's office, and even descended to the cellar, looking around for something to appropriate to himself; but Miss Richards, a delicate and ultivated young lady, followed him, and drove him from the premises by declaring that he must leave under penalty of having his head cracked with an ixe, which she held uplifted in her hands. A little more of this spirit, seasonably displayed by the sterner sex here, might, we think, have prevented much trouble, dread, and loss, occasioned by last year's raid and this year's invasion. of the town, and found some thirty wounded rebels. brought over from Gettysburg, some with a bullet through the leg, some with a bullet through their abdomen, and some others so badly hurt as to have required the amputation of a limb. I conversed freely with several of them about the folly and wickedness of the war upon our Government, but they did not appear to incline to my way of thinking. A few of them bore marks of intelligence and cultivation, but the mass of them are very plain and ignorant men. This, indeed, is the character of sine tenths of the rebel soldiers; they don't seem to know what they are fighting for. I hear from gen-tlemen who have talked with crowds of them, that they nearly all express themselves as tired of the war and having no disposition to engage in it again. The great crisis seems to be at hand. The enemy

s fortifying itself near Boonsboro, and our forces are moving forward in great numbers to participate in what, it is hoped, will prove the final and decisive battle. Four or five regiments of New York and Pennsylvania have marched through our streets. this morning, on their way to the seat of operations, and five or six others, I learn, are immediately in their rear. As they pass through, the citizens feel their hearts throbbing with gratitude and pride, not only at the contrast between these noble; well-dressed men, and the wretched specimens of humanity which have for a fortnight been holding them in durance vile, but also for the sense of security which they now feel, and for the brighter that these advancing masses of the North, with Meade's victorious army all along the Potomac, will give the demoralized and insulated foe such a Wa erICO defeat that no organized rebel army will thereafter remain, and Secession will beco degrees and beautifully less, until its lurid fires shall be extinguished in the darkness of a midnight that shall be followed with the day dawn of an honors ble peace, a purified national integrity, and an enduring prosperity. God grant that this hope may be realized, and that right speedily!

It is gratifying to see how our brave fellows, notwithstanding all the fatigue of their long, dusty, and hot marches, brighten as they pass the banners pendant across these streets. The moment the waving flag catches their eyes, off go their caps and up go their voices in loud hurrahs for the glorious national emblem. Last night a large crowd ga thered in front of one of the hotels to serenade Ge-

neral Couch, and a portion of his staff that had just arrived. Eloquent addresses were made by Colonel McReynolds, of New York, and Major McVeigh, of Pennsylvania, to which the crowd responded in unmistakable manifestations of their manly and hope-Colonel W. B. Thomas' regiment was one of the number that passed through town this morning. I was glad to hear that the rumor affoat for awhile, that one of their companies was cut up at Hanover Tunction, was utterly without for redit, I am happy to say, is due to Captain Shelby, Company C, who, seeing a rebel force approaching a bridge a mile or two from the Junction, so boldly attacked them as to leave the impression of vastly superior numbers, and drove them back; thus saving four other companies, a little distance behind, by his determined courage.

As skirmishing took place last night near Boonsoro, it is generally supposed that the great battle will come off to day or to-morrow. I am near enough to hear the booming of the cannon when it occurs. Oh, how many anxious hearts are just no turned to that field of coming and fierce conflict, and how much depends on the issue of the bloody strife that is impending! May the right hand of a just God get us the victory, and may our future as a people compensate for all the toil, tears, treasure, and blood which a wicked rebellion has made necessary for the conservation of our nationality! N. of the Sixth Corps march steadily up, regardless of the attention they receive from the rebel battery. Our guns began to roar, and I believe I never listened the attention they receive from the rebel battery.
Ourguns began to roar, and I believe I never listened to sweeter music. Finding us prepared to receive them, the rebels dared not approach nearer, but retried with greater alsority than they had advanced one half hour before. The Vermont brigade lost four killed and about sixty wounded. Col. Stough-

THE RIOT IN NEW YORK. A RECORD OF ARSON, RAPINE,

The following incidents and scenes of the rufflans' aturnalia in New York are gathered from all the ccounts of yesterday. The commencement and rowth of this systematized brutal outbreak have, o some extent, been already described. The following enlarges the revelation of this appalling upheaval of the lowest lawlessness and orime of the netropolis. The monstrous faction which has riser against the law now assumes its proper character as a rebel to patriotism and liberty: THE FIREMEN-CHIEF ENGINEER DECKER.

It happened that as soon as this crowd had taken up their way toward Broadway, another important character appeared on the scene. It was Mr. John Decker, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department He had been hurriedly sent for, and he had hurriedly soma. come.

He took in at a glance the situation. The devouring flame, unohecked and apparently unheeded, was eating its way through the block, and driving family after family from bed and board by its relentless progress. His fire apparatus, of which ordinarily he is so proud, stood idls: Their natural enemy, the fire, was laughing at them, while engine, truck, and hose carriage, stood listless.

Ohief Decker said that it would be useless to set his men at work at that instant without the consent of the rioters; had he attempted it they would have destroyed the whole fire apparatus in twenty minutes; the universal Americans were before him; he would make a speech; he did make a speech; it was

would make a speech; he did make a speech; it was brief, necessarily, for his neighbor's house was burnng before his eyes. It must have been hard to address those fellows as It must have been hard to address those fellows as "Fellow citizens" by the light of the fire they had themselves kindled, and which, hot as it was on this broiling day, was not, let us humbly hope, one-tenth part as hot as the reception which, in another world, surely awaits every one who burns houses over the heads of widows and orphans, and then robs them by the light of it."

However, hard as it was, Decker swallowed the dose, and mounting a barrel, called for a moment's "order," which was granted, while he spoke as follows, being continually interrupted by jeers and cheers and ironical remarks. At last he made them hear this much: cheers and itonium remeans.

hear this much:

Perlow-Citizens: I stand here before you to appeal
to your common-esnee: I will not say a word at present
as to the rights of your cause. About the draft you,
doubtless, feel that you are right. There is no mittake
it is a hard thing for a man to have to leave his home
and you coldierlogy if he did not wish to go, but I can't
arens this question now.

and to soldierlug if he did not wish to go, but I can't argue this question now.

You probably feel that you are right in what you have done. You came here to do a certain thing. You have done I. Now you ought to be satisfied. All the United States properly it desiroyed, and I now appeal to your common sense to let'us; as firemen, get to work and save the properly of innocent men.

The mon whose houses are burning now are innocent; they have nothing to do with the draft; they know nor thing of it, they are hard working men like yourselves; now. I ask you, Will you let us go to work and put out this fire? "Yes," "yes," and three cheers for John Decker,

"Yes," "yes," and three cheers for John Decker, were the responses.

Engineer Decker then got his engines ready, but before they threw a drop of water one of their "reat guard" had 'un round and notified the "Broadway" crowd, who came tearing back, howling, coursing, swearing, and vowing vengeance.

In less than a minute they cleared the streets, droye the firemen from their engines, stoned the police out of the streets, and again took possession of engines, hose carriages, &o., which, however, they did not damage.

Half an hour later, however, Chief Decker got his engines at work, and succeeded in eventually saving a part of the building on the corner of Forty-seventh street, the whole of the rest of the block having been burned. THE MOB ORATOR. The speech of Mr. Andrews, of Virginia, a ring-leader of the riot, is published in full by the Daily

He commenced by saying that he wished that he had stentorian lungs that he might make himself heard, which, however, he had no hope of doing beyond a very narrow space; but he wished most devoutly that there was a reporter present who might sarry his words to the clique in Washington, who had caused all this trouble to the country, and especially to the city of New York, which had sent more men to the war, and had given more money to sustain it, than was recorded on the history of the world. [Loud and continued cheering] He had told them letely at a westing in the Concerts. the world. [Loud and continued cheering.] He had told them lately at a meeting in the Cooper Institute, that Lincoln, this Nero, this Galigula, this despot, meant by this conscription bill to let the rich man go and earn more money shoddy contracts, and have the poor man dragged from his family and sent to the war to fight for the negro, and not to restore the Union: [Groans, hisses, and cries, "To hell with Old Abe."] Why was this conscription now attempted? Had they been more free with their lives or their money in the Revolutionary war of their fathers? Had they given more freely in the war with Great Britain in 1812? Did men ever fight more bravely in any battles in the world than fight more bravely in any battles in the world than

they fought throughout the conflict with the South And now the Abolition Administration wanted conscription. [Great excitement, and cries of "It can't be done."] He was not against a fair concan't be done."] He was not against a fair conscription, but he was against a conscription that exempted the rich man, and sent the poor man to fight and leave his wife and children to starve at home. Here the cheers, roars, and hisses became so deafering that the speaker requested that he might not be interrupted, as he was well nigh exhausted.] Resist the draft, he continued. Organize to resist it! Appoint your leader; and, if necessary, I will become your leader. THE MOB AND ITS RINGLEADERS.

Elated with success, the mob, which by this time had been largely reitoforced, next formed themselves into marauding parties, and paraded through the neighboring streets, looking more like so many infuriated demons, the men being more or less intoxicated, dirty, and half-clothed. Some shouted, "Now for the Fitth-avenue Hotel—there's where the Union Leaguers meet! "Others clamored among themselves for the mighets which they had taken from the soldiers. The streets were througed with women and children, many of whom instigated the men to further work of blood, while the injured men left the crowd, and found seats up the street corners, at one crowd, and found seats up the street corners, at on of which the reporter heard the following conver sation between an intoxicated youth, who was badd wounded in the head, and an elderly excited woman probably his mother:
Youth—"An' bedad, if it hadn't been for this lick,

which the son of a — guy me, I'd a belabored him along a for this. And bedad I wud; "
Woman—"Musshanulasha, ye betters mind yer own business."
Youth—"No, if Sam. Garrigan for Galligan—Rep. had a? dun the business browner, it wud be all right."

From this it may be inferred that the Sam. Garrigan, or Galligan, mentioned in the conversation above, is the ringleader, of which there can be little doubt, as the reporter frequently heard Garrigan's or Galligan's name cheered and called the "Bully boy." Garrigan or Galligan, we believe, is a well-known wire-puller of the ward, and from conversations between the men, we gleaned the following, which may be taken for what it is worth: 1. That Garrigan or Galligan is the ringleader. 2. That the mob, numbering about 500 men, assembled this morning at Central Park, armed and equipped, i.e., with clubs and sticks, and from there proceeded to the provost marshal's office, where they commenced their work of depredation.

ALDERMAN MASTERSON'S ADDRESS.

Adderman Masterson, of the Twenty-second ward, addressed the mob. He said:
Gentlemen: I am opposed to this draft as much as any man in this crowd. [Cheers.] I am in favor of burning down that building that was burned down, [cheers,] but I am opposed to having these peor people's homes burned down. It will do no good to you or to anybody else. [Cheers.] I therefore ask you to stand back and let us save the building. It is the property of a poor man, who cannot get a cent of the insurance on it if it is destroyed. Alderman Masterson, of the Twenty-second ward,

ing. It is the Property of a poor man, who cannot get a cent of the insurance on it if it is destroyed.

Scenes by an by with message of the disturbance, and Lieut. Reid and a detachment of the Invalid Corps immediately repaired to the scene of the riot. They went by the Third avenue route, the party occupying one car. On the way up, crowds of men, women, and children gathered at the street corners, hissed and jeered them, and some even went so far as to pick up stones, which they defiantly threatened to throw at the car. When near the scene of disturbance, Lieut. Reid and command alighted and formed in company line, in which order they marched up to the mob. Facing the rioters, the men were ordered to fire, which many of them did, the shots being blank cartifices; but the smoke had scarce cleared away when the company (which did not number more than fifty men, if as many,) were attacked and completely demoralized by the mob, who were armed with clubs, sticks, swords, and other implements. The soldiers had their bayonets taken away, and they themselves were compelled to seek refuge in the side streets, but, in attempting to flee thither, several, it is said, were killed, while those that escaped did so only to be bunted like dogs, but in a more inhuman and brutal manner. They were chased by the mob, who divided themselves into squads, and frequently a single soldier would be caught in a side street with each end blocked up by the rioters. The houses and stores were all closed, (excepting a few liquor shops, which had their shutters up, but kept the back door copen;) no retreat was, therefore, open for him, and the poor fellow would be beaten almost to death, when, the mob becoming satisted and disgusted with their foul work, he would be left sweltering in blood, unable to help himself.

A DANCE OF FIENDS.

A DANCE OF FIENDS The rioters meantime danced with flendish delight before the burning building, while the small boys and "Rocks" and "Softs" sent showers of stones against the office, smashing in the doors and win-dows, the fire seeming to do the work too tardily to suit them. The murky atmosphere and the heavy black clouds which lined the horizon, formed a strange, weird spectacle, which was made the more complete by the demoniac yells of the mob. strange, weird spectacle, which was made the more complete by the demoniac yells of the mob.

SOLDIERS MURDERED.

To resume the thread of our report, the military being immediately routed, they fied to the side streets, where, as we have shown, they were shamefully maltreated. After this the mob concentrated, and returned to the fire, where they found their friends awaiting them, with nourishment in the shape of liquors, which, as may be supposed, only added fuel to the fire already kindled; whisky, soon accomplished its mission; the men became quarrel-some, and squabbled amongst themselves. Some boasted of what they had done one man boasting that he had nearly killed two soldiers, and wounded many more. Another, an obese, small, villainous-looking Irishman, who carried the butt of a bayonet; boasted that he had "done for" a nigger. Others, suffering from the wounds they had received, consoled themselves by exclaiming: "Nevermind, Seymour and Wood are around, and will help us?" and "Old Abe will pay \$300 to keep quiet," and the like. All vehemently protested against the "\$300 clause," and were willing to be drafted, if the rich man would be made to shoulder the musk the same as they. Those who had done the most

liatory act on his part; he was pursued and cragged down stairs with his skull broken, when he was pitched to the mob, who, it is said, literally tore him to pieces. At this point, a policeman, who had become separated from his companions, who were stationed on a corner near by, in attempting to residue the wounded man, found himself surrounded by the rioters, who commenced to pound and beat him shamefully. He drew his revolver and shot one man. The influence of this was electric. They rushed upon the unfortunate policeman, whom they deprived of his arms, struck him with their clubs, and pelted him with stones. His companions, observing this, quickly formed in a line, but their stempts to make a stand-were abortive; overspowered by superior numbers, they were utterly routed several of their numbers being-baddy injured. The rest hed through stressile streets where they were chased by the animonal moderate shows some simped fences and thid in the stories of the content of the reporter's observation: A policeman, having cluded their vigilance for several blocks, unable to run away furshier, three himself down and begged for mercy. But "its entreaties were unheeded; he was pelted with stones, and beaten with clubs, until his features could not be distinguished for the blood; even then their persecutions were continued, until abandoning himself to his fate, the policeman feigned death; then, through the exertions of a few of the more humane of the rioters, he was left alone; friends soon rushed to his aid, and conveyed him to the station-house. Another was beaten until his eyes were so clotted with blood that he could not see.

Alas! for this hapless personage; for once notoriety was knocks—celebrity meant clubs—distinction meant "D—n the Yankee perlice son of a—(not lady); down with him! duck him! drown him!"—all of which they proceeded to do, save the latter. This item in their promised programme was more than they could accomplish, though the other performances they went through with to the letter. And this hapless individual was John A. Kennedy, superintendent of the police force of the city of New York. The mob nearly killed him. They meant to kill him. They set out with a determination to kill him. They beat him, dragged him through the streets by his head, pitched him into a horse pond, rolled him in mud-gutters, dragged him through piles of fifth indescribable. All the time kicks, blows, and cuffs innumerable were bestowed by those nearest to him. Those in the background reached over the stooping heads of their murderous colleagues in their front, and pitched stones, whole bricks, quantities of mud, and every available harmful missile their hands could reach, and celebrated their holiday murder by such shouts of joy and savage glee as could only be emitted from barbarous throats.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM. SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Orphan Asylum, in Fifth avenue, near Fortysixth street, was fired about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The infuriated mob, eager for any outrage,
were furned that way by the simple suggestion that
the building was full of colored children. They
clamored around the house like demons, filling the
air with yells. A few policemen, who attempted to
make a stand, were instantly overnowered—several clamored around the house like demons, filling the air with yells. A few policemen, who attempted to make a stand, were instantly overpowered—several being severely or fatally injured. While this was going on, a few of the less evil disposed gave notice to the inmates to quit the building.

The sight of the helpless creatures stayed, for a moment, even the insensate mob; but the orphans were no sooner out than the work of demolition commenced. First the main building was gutted, and then set on fire. While it was burning, the large wing adjoining—used as a dormitory—was stripped, inside and out. Several hundred iron bedsteads were carried off—such an exodue of this article was never witnessed before, perhaps. They radiated in every direction for half a mile.

Carpets were dragged away at length; desks, stools, chairs, tables, books of all kinds, everything movable, was carried off. Even the caps and bonners of the poor children were stolen. The writer picked up fragments of testaments for a quarter of a mile down Fifth avenue. While the rioters stripped the building of furniture, their wives and children, and hundreds who were too cowardly to assist the work of demolition, carried them off. The wing, while yet unbluming, swarmed with rioters, who seemed endowed with a demoniacal energy to rend in pieces rob, and destroy.

Shutters and doors were tornoff and tumbled into the streets. These were seized and torn to pleces almost before they touched the ground, and, with everything else, carried off with surprising celerity. Several persons were injured, and it is supposed some lilled, by the falling of shutters and furniture from windows.

Another account tells us Chief Decker undertook

windows. Another account tells us Chief Decker undertook to remove a quantity of burning rubbish from one of the rooms, when a rioter drew a revolver and exclaimed, "If you attempt to put out this fire I'll shoot you." "Shoot and be d—d." was the answer, and he proceeded with his work. Meantime, Mr. Everett and Mr. Bates went down to the first floor of the building, and found a pile of combustible material about seven feet high all in a blaze. The firemen used every exertion to save the building, but the mob had doomed it, and resistance was useless. OUTRAGES UPON COLORED PERSONS. Among the most cowardly features of the rict, and one which indicated its political animus and the cuningly-devised one that had been given to the rioters by the instigators of the outbreak, was the causeless and inhuman treatment of the negroes of the city. It seemed to be an understood thing throughout the city

seemed to be an understood thing throughout the city that the negroes should be attacked wherever found, whether they offered any provocation or not. As soon as one of these unfortunate people was spied, whether on a cart, a railroad car, or in the street, he was immediately set upon by a crowd of men and boys, and unless some man of pluck came to his rescue, or he was fortunate enough to escape into a building, he was inhumanly beaten, and, perhaps, killed. There were probably not less than a dozen negroes beaten to death in different parts of the city during the day. during the day. BLACK MEN STRIPPED, HUNG, AND BURNED

The following accounts of the murder of colore men we take from the World and Daily News:

An intense excitement was created in the vicinity
of Bleecker street and Sixth avenue last evening, in
consequence of a white citizen being shot, while
passing up Bleecker street. The facts as ascertained
during the excitement are as follows: A gentleman,
whose name has not been thus far ascertained, was
going to his home, when he was accoated by a
partially intoxicated negro, who was so obside in
his language as to provoke a quarrel. Some altercation ensued from this abuse, when the negro
drewa, pistol and shot the white man who soon

after died.

The facts being made known to the crowd of citizens who had by this time assembled, they pursued the negro, and overtook him near the old graveyard in Carmine street. Here they beat him in a shocking manner, and procured a rope to hang him.

After they had succeeded in procuring the rope they adjusted it, but before drawing him up they out his throat. The mob then threw the rope over a limb of a tree and pulled him up. The negro, who was beaten to a state of insensibility, could offer no resistance. was beaten to a state of insensibility, could offer no resistance.

After hanging about half an hour they procured some old wood and paper and built a fire directly underneath him, and burned every particle of clothing off him. This burning was renewed two or three times, and as our reporter left, the crowd had increased to several hundreds, and every kind of curse upon the head of the negro before them was uttered. The body of the negro was cut down at half past eleven o'clock, by the police, and taken to the Ninth Precinct Station House.

About eight o'clock last evening four negroes were seen running down Carmine street, with a large crowd in close pursuit. One of the negroes being overtaken, turned and fired upon his pursuer, shooting him with three bullets, and killing him instantly. The negroes them separated, each taking a different route. The pursuit of the three others was given up, but they pursued the first to near the corner of Varick street, where he was secured and very badly beaten. His cries for mercy were perfectly awful and, horrifying. He was beaten till dead, and then hung to a tree. The field was then left to a party of boys, who amused themselves by building a fire around and under him.

ROBBING THE STORES.

A large detachment of rioters ran down to the enrolment-rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth street. The object here was evidently plunder. The lower part of this fine building was composed of stores, filled with coatly goods. Every-vestige was carried off. A jeweller's shop was the object of special attentions. Gold watches, brooches, bracelets, breast-pins, and all manner of valuable bijoulerie flew about in the crowd, flashing in the light. The negroes were forgotten in the more congenial business of robbery. A gentleman stood by the writer, and usable to contain himself, exclaimed:

split open.

As soon as the stores were stripped, the cry arose:
"Burn the building! Burn it! Burn it!"

Half a hundred willing hands were at work in a moment. The house seemed to be fired in as many places at once, for it was in flames from garret to basement in five minutes. The flames roared in emulation of the demons' throats that yelled around them. As at the Asylum, the engines were on hand but were forced to be idle. The firemen restrained themselves with difficulty—unaccustomed to see the flames rage without fighting them—and at length began to play on the adjoining building, in which they were not interrupted.

The walls fell nearly simultaneously, and with an awful crash, not twenty minutes after the matches were set. Within an hour of the time of the first attack, the mob was off for the Tribune office. Threats against prominent Republican leaders were freely uttered, and various schemes were heard to be canvassed by squads of the rioters. emulation of the demons' throats that velled ar be canvassed by squads of the rioters. THE TRIBUNE OFFICE ATTACKED.

THE TRIBUNE OFFICE ATTACKED.

At a little after half past seven o'clock, and while the crowd in Printing House Square was fully as large and threatening as it had been at any previous part of the day, the excitement immediately in front of the Tribune office, the lower part of which was closed and in darkness, reached its culminating point.

A couple of stones were thrown, and crash went the glass in the windows, and a general hurrah and waving of hats ensued. The attack thus commenced was briskly continued; a shower of stones was 'kept up amid the cheers of the people, while the foremost of their number, armed with clubs, demolished all the remaining glass on the lower floor, and the framework of the windows. Then the door was forced open, and the living tide rushed in, while the cheers and clamor grew louder than before. Everything inside that the mob could lay hands on and remove was carried into the street, and dashed or torn to pleces. that the mob could lay hands on and remove was carried into the street, and dashed or torn to pieces. The fury of the multitude increased as the work of destruction proceeded, and the scene grew intensely exciting. The Times publication office, at the opposite corner, was also closed and unlighted but from the composing and editorial rooms of the paper a number of anxious faces looked down upon the commotion. But from the Tribune's upper windows all heads had been withdrawn, doubtless from prudent motives, stones being still flying at intervals. Suddenly, while the uporar and excitement were at their highest pitch, a shot was fired into the crowd in the gutted office, and immediately a general stampede took place. Another shot followed, and then after a few moments' luil the crowd appeared in even stronger force than before, but alappeared in even stronger force than before, but although it was evident that feeling appeared them.

They were promptly repelled by those inside. Very soon they received reinforcements, and again they made the attempt to enter, some of them with lighted torches in their hands. Meantime a despatch; was received by the officers of the Broadway squasin charge of the building, from police headquarters, to the effect that inasmuch as it was impossible to reinforce them, and the attacking party so greatly outnumbered them, they must retire in the best manner they could. In a short time they were all safely outside the building, with the exception of two of their number, who were pelted on the head with brickbats; one of them was very seriously injured. The excitement against all policemen at this time ran so high that it was regarded a most hazardous undertaking for one to blow himself to the excited populace. The fact that there was a private entrance in the rear was a wost fortunate cirsumstance for them.

THREE CENTS.

trance in the rear was a most fortunate circumstance for them.

The police having vacated the premises, the mob found it comparatively an easy task to enter and fire the building. In fifteen minutes from the time the crowd had undisputed possession of it, the entire structure was a mass of flame: About half a dozen men remained inside as a sort of forlorn hope, and when all escape for them by the ordinary ways had been cut off by the flames, the poor fellows let themselyes down from the windows of the third story in the best manner they could. One took hold of the window sill, and another sild down to his feet, and then dropped to the pavement. In this way they all managed to escape; but two of them had each a leg brolten, one had his skull so much fractured that he is not expected to recover, and another was so he brosen, one had his skull so much fractured that he is not expected to recover, and sabother was so bruised and injured that when he was taken into a need the beautiful the second confusion our reporter was unable to obtain the names of any of those who were thus injured.

hus injured. THE MOB AND GOVERNOR SEYMOUR. It is known that for some time past Governor Seymour has held out the promise to this treasonable, Irish mob, that he would remove the Police Commissioners. Commissioners.

They had been told that this step was to be taken yesterday, and it is believed in certain quarters that Governor Seymour did really intend to take this step yesterday; but the mob anticipated the act, and commenced their work of riot at an hour too early for the Governor to get out of bed.

It is also known that a meeting of representatives of fire companies was held in a certain enginehouse on Sunday night, when they took action as to the course they should and would pursue in the event of a riot. vent of a riot.

RIOTERS ARRESTED The rioters who have been arrested are all Irish; many of them are fearfully bruised, and will remember the "No draft" crisis for long years.

It remains to be seen what disposition will be made of these sooundrels by the police courts to-day. Now is the time for Governor Seymour's tools to show their hands. show their hands. SCENES AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

SCENES AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Every available portion of the new building in Mulberry street was crowded with policemen, who had been concentrated there to await orders. As soon as Mr. Superintendent Kennedy had been disabled, Mr. President Acton assumed command of the force, and made the beat possible disposition of his men. They were relieved at regular intervals, and were provided with refreshments as they came in off duty. The squad of five hundred men under Inspector Carpenter came up Houstonstreet, marching to their own music, and sang the "Red, White and Blue" as they passed up the steps. While they stood in the hallway, Inspector Carpenter addressed them, complimenting their conduct in high terms, and stating that he desired no greater honor than to lead so noble a body of men. The Inspector was greeted with cheers. President Acton then appeared on the stairs and said:

"Men! I desire to thank you to night in the greeted with cheers. President Acton then appeared on the stairs and said:

"Men! I desire to thank you to-night, in the name of the people, for the great and signal service you baye rendered to the city of New York, I assure you your labors shall not be forgotten."

The men were then assigned rooms and provided with refreshments. The telegraph operators and line men worked incessantly. Mr. Crowly, chief of the telegraph corps, finding the poles down; endeavored to attach the wires to lamp posts, but was discovered by the crowd, who. knowing his importance. covered by the crowd, who, knowing his importance, held him a prisoner two hours. He finally escaped from them with but a few bruises.

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE GUN FACTORY.

About 4 o'clock another work of destruction was perpetrated at the corner of Twenty-first street and Second avenue. The large gun and ordnance factory, formerly known as Marston's, recently carried on by Mr. Farley, a son-in-law of Mayor Opdyke, and which has had considerable contracts for fire-arms with both our own and the Russian Government, was visited by about three thousand persons, who called on those in the factory to leave off work and join the citizens in their proceedings in opposition to the draft. This demand not being complied with, met by a volley of musketry from the window, which killed several, four or five we have learned, and killed several, four or five we have learned, and wounded a great number, some it is said mortally, and others severely. But the crowd outside only became the more infuriated by this rather rash and ill-advised attempt to check them, and the building was soon entered and fired. During the progress of the fire great numbers of the workmen jumped from the windows, and were more or less injured; others broke limbs, and were picked up half dead; while several were brought out of the building horribly burned, two of them reduced to a mere cinder, the human shape having altogether disappeared.

A SIGK MAN INCITES THE MOB.

A SIGK MAN INCITES THE MOB.

As the crowd started down Fifth avenue, a pale, sick man, who appeared as if he belonged to the higher class of life, came out and addressed the front part of the procession. His speech was faintly spoken and inaudible to all except those in his immediate vicinity; but he was understood to say that he sympathized heartily with the object of the mob, and wished he was well enough to lead them down Broadway. He said they should organize before proceeding any further, so that they might be prepared to meet any opposition from police or military, as they were very likely to do before proceeding a mile farther. Those who heard him gave a round of yell and cheers, and proceeded onward, conscripting the bystanders as they went, forcing them to "fall in" and march. Some carried rough clubs, some jess of pianos, tables, or chairs, and some were apparently armed. Our reporter at this spot saw no pistols or other deadly weapons of that kind, but he was inrmed. Our reporter at this spot saw no pistols or ther deadly weapons of that kind, but he was in-predefined they weapons of that kind, but he was in-predefined they were plenty in the crowd. Paving tones were occasionally thrown at houses as they assed by. Some women cheered them, flourishing spers and handkerchiefs, and others were very much

The executive portion of the mob was made up or about 300 persons. There were more than these which the war occasional stone, or howled an unearthly newl; but the persistent working members of this te number above stated. But this three hundred, was plain to see, were acting under regularly-lected leaders, were acting under regularly-lected leaders, were acting with a previously-unerstood purpose, and were carrying on their atrocities. by the aid of a certain amount of rough but effective discipline.

No person who carefully watched the movements of this mob, who noted their careful attention to the words of certain tacitly-acknowledged leaders, who observed the unquestionably preconcerted regularity with which they proceeded from one part of their infernal programme to the next; and the persistency with which the "rear guard" remained and fought off all who dared attempt to check any part of the destruction that everywhere marked their work, can presume to doubt that these men are acting under leaders who have carefully elaborated their plans, who have, as they think, made all things sure for their accomplishment; and that they are resolved to carry them out through fire and blood, this day's crimson work fully attests.

The vast crowd swayed to and fro, racing first in this direction, then in that, attacking indiscriminately every well-dressed man. The general crywas, "Down with the rich men." Three gentlemen talking together on Lexington avenue were set upon and knocked down, narrowly escaping with their lives.

A SUMMARY. Passing over the premonitory symptoms, we come at once to the summing up, which it may be more important to the summing up, which it may be more important to the summing up, which it may be more then, are these: The men who sat on the howling most of yesterday. Monday, July 13, 1863, are guilly of aggravated assault and battery, of grand larcenty, of criminally resisting the execution of the laws with armed wiolence, of treason, of insurrection, of arson, and of murder.

murder.

The catalogue lacked but one atrocity to prove itself matchless in brutal villainy in the whole world's history of even mob atrocity and violence; and so this mob—these amiable gentlemen—before they were content to rest their tired heads upon their innocent pillows, added this last and crowning item to the Christian-like list of their Good-Samaritan deeds—they deliberately set on fire, over the heads of the terrified and screaming children, an Orphan Asylum. Does this fact call for comment? PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR. MAYOR'S OFFICE, N. Y. CITY,

MAYOR'S OFFICE, N. Y. UITY,
July 14, 1863.

In yiew of the riot now existing in this city, I do
hereby request all loyal citizens to report at the
headquarters of the police, No. 300 Mulberry street,
this day, to be sworn in and enrolled as special policemen for the restoration of law and order. All
who shall not thus enrol themselves are requested
to continue their usual avocations.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor. CALL TO THE VETERAN VOLUNTEERS. The veterans who have recently returned from he field of battle have again an opportunity of ser-ing, not only their country, but the great empo-dum of New York, from the threatened dangers of withday mob rium of New York, from the threatened dangers of a ruthless mob.

The Commanding General of the Eastern Department trusts that those who have exhibited so much bravery in the field of battle will not hesitate to come forward at this time, to tender their services to the Mayor, to stay the ravages of the city by men who have lost all sense of obligations to their country as well as to the city of New York.

P. S.—These men are requested to report to Major General. Sanford, corner of Elm and White streets, on Tuesday, July 14, at 10 A. M.

GENERAL HARVEY BROWN IN CONNAND. GENERAL HARVEY BROWN IN COMMAND. GENERAL HARVEY BROWN IN COMMAND.

Brigadier General. Harvey Brown assumed command of the United States troops in the city, after a consultation with Major General Wool. Governor Morgan, General Anthon, Major General Wool, and General Brown, in consultation, did not deem it expedient to proclaim martial law, owing to the absence of Governor Seymour, whose opinion they desired to have in the matter, and it was thought best to leave matters in the hands of Brigadier General Brown. dier General Brown.

Immediately on assuming command, General Brown took measures to bring up all the available troops, to be mustered in the city and the various fortifications in the harbor. He made his head-

quarters at the police headquarters, in Mulberr street, and from thence despatched his aid-de camp to execute his orders. Spirit of the Press. [From the N. Y. Tribune.]

and the Rick, All veherantly protected against the first attempt to the people it was evident. But feeling ran very high and the Rick, All veherantly protected against the first man would be made to aboutder the more test in the man would be made to aboutder the more test in the man would be made to aboutder the more test in the man would be made to aboutder the more test in the man would be made to aboutder the more test in th

THE WAR PRESS. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESE will be sent to subscribers by:

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

It is not a time to falter or hesitate at extreme measures. When to day's sun goes down it ought to be decided that the danger is past. michaures. When to day's sun goes down it ought to be decided that the danger is past.

SHALL RUFFLANS RULE US?

[From the New York Times.]

We have never witnessed a more disgusting or more humiliating sight than was offered in every street which these gangs of outlaws tramped through with their hideous uproar. One would have supposed that every colored man, woman, and child must be a wild beast, to judge from the savage and eager delight with which they were chased and beater and stoned by these wretched brutes in humaniform. It seems inconceivable that so much of pure, unadulterated ferceity; so much of that clear, undilated crueity which feels a keen and ecatatic religh in the infliction of torture upon others for its rown seif; can dwell in the human heart. But such hideouroutbreaks as that of yesterday draw aside the currain and show us how much of the wild beast, in spite of our better qualities, really belongs to the baser elements of our social life.

There is but one way to deal with this coarse brutality. It is idle to reason with it,—worse than idle to tamper with it; it must be crushed. Nothing but, force can deal with its open manifestations. Unless this city is to be surreadered to the most lawless and reckless of mob rule, this riot which broke out yesterday, and which, beyond all question, will renew its outrages, must be put down by force. If it is paltered with, it will gain the upper hand, and then we might better live among savages than under the ruffians who will rule and plunder us at their pleasure.

An Appeal To The POPULACE, AN APPEAL TO THE POPULACE.

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AN APPEAL TO THE POPULACE.

(From the Dady News. 1

In the hour of their anger and delirium let us appeal to the mainleas and better feeling of the workingmen. We have the right to do it, for we have always been their champion against tyranny, and have labored faithfully in their behalf throughout all their wrongs and troubles. We have been persecuted for the sake of our opinions which are now their opinions, and our advocacy of the people's rights has brought us under the ban of official authority. The working classes will not resent our deprecation of the lawless course they are pursuing, for we have always been their friend, and we are entitled to a friend's privilege of remonstrance.

Let a voice that comes from one whom you castrust, and who is with you in all legitimate opposition to despotism, be heard among you. Listen to it and take coursel from it, for you have but to search the record to know that it has never lied to you and will never betray your cause. We have so much at stake, our poor country appeals to us so pitiously, that we cannot 'afford to lose our opportunities in the vortex of excitement and blind fury. For the sakes of your country and your cause, be men. Arise superior to the passions of the moment, and let your future action be calm, considerate, and noble. New York city must give an example of unbridled license, anarchy, and rashness. Die, if it need be, to defend your rights, but let there be no stigma upon the names of your fraternity, and let no history hereafter recount of your deeds that your children will blush to read.

We hear of several instances that coursed wester. children will blush to read.

Children will blush to read.

We hear of several instances that occurred yesterday of extreme violence towards unoffending blacks. The poor negro is beginning to taste the bitter food prepared for him by Abolition philanthropy. We appeal to our citizens to be more kind to him than his professed bosom friends have been, who embrace him but to crush. He is not to blame for the misfortune that has befallen us. He is but the victim of fanaticism, and should be rather pitied than assield. Let him not be persecuted for the sins of others. It is cowardly and unjust to single him out as an object for popular wrath. Let him go his way unmolested, for it is unworthy a freeman to make war upon an inferior race in the spirit of revenge.

YESTERDAT'S RIOT.

War upon an inferior race in the spirit of revenge.

YESTERDAY'S RIOT.

(From the World.)

New York yesterday saw the saddest sight that she has ever seen since her first foundation-stone was laid. The shameful history of the day is written on another page. The stigma will cling to her name and fair fame long after the printed page has perished. Last night the northern sky was red with lurid fires lit by the hands of an infuriated mob; nothing but the smoking walls remain of an asylum for negro orphans; men, a score and more, who saw the morning sun, lie stark and dead; workshops were deserted, and the passion of the laborer becoming, as it ever does, the opportunity of the rufflan, a saturnalis of pillage, murder, and rapine, threatened again and again to set in upon the commercial metropolis of the Union. Crowds all day marched hither and thither along the streets, reckless, unguided, with a burning sense of wrong toward the Government which has undertaken to choose at random from among them the compulsory soldiers of a misconducted. reak their wrath, cowardly and meanly, on de wreak their wrath, cowardly and meanly, on de-fenceless, inoffensive negroes; blindly on property-owners whose buildings chanced to be hired by Go-vernment officials; senselessly on the policemen, whose discipline and power day by day insure them that security and order which guards their labor and that security and order which guards their labor and lives.

We have one word to say to those who resist and those who countenance resistance to the draft, and we appeal, as having a right to appeal, in that what injustice has been done you, we have never failed to resist and protest against, when protests were proscribed and resistance was a crime. Stop where you are. Let this lawlessness cease. Mobs must stop or be put down. No Government can tolerate them, None should tolerate them. Anarchy is no refuge from injustice or wrong.

A Speculation. From an article of the Richmond Enquirer we extract enough to show its temper: tract enough to show its temper:

Suppose, what is not improbable, that the armies of the Federal Union should all be vanquished this year; that the whole scheme of invasion and subjugation should break down; and that we should be enabled to dictate terms of peace in Washington—what then? We may well begin to reflect upon this contingency, seeing that our enemics, themselves are speculating upon the same. "If General Lee is able," says the New York Tribune, "to conquer the North—Be it so!" The New York Times also, another great organ of the Abolition enemy, urging immediate levy of a large army by draft, adds suggestively. "If the country will not submit to this, it will prove, beyond all question, that it is sick of fighting, and is for peace on any terms; and whenever this is proven, the Administration will be bound to let it have its way, and wallow in the mire." election for Governor of Ohio, says:

"We hazarded another prediction, and that was that Mr. Vallandigham would not only obtain the nomination, but that he would be elected. Events will prove whether or not we are right in this anticipation. If Mr. Vallandigham should be elected, he will undoubtedly cross the frontier into Ohio, and then, we ask, what power will venture to take thence the choice of the people?"

This amounts to much the same thing as the hints of the other two newspapers; it means utter failure and defeat of the war policy, and immediate peace—which peace must be upon our terms; because the victorious party never submits to the terms of a conquered enemy, but imposes its own; in short, it means, in other words, what the Times expresses by "wallowing in the mire." election for Governor of Ohio, save: "wallowing in the mire."

Again, the Tribune of a subsequent date, says:

"We trust this invasion is meant to be determined and decisive, and that it will not be spolled by a premature recoil. If the rebels are, indeed, our masters, let them prove it, and let us own it. If they are not, let us make them acknowledge the corn. We hope this demonstration, together with that of General Grabt on Vicksburg, may be so managed as practically to end the war. If we can now take Vicksburg and Port Hudson on the one hand, and use up Lee's army on the other, the Confederacy will be pretty nearly played out. If, on the other hand, the rebels beat Grant, and water their horses in the Delaware, routing all the forces we can bring against them, we shall be under foot and may as well own it."—Tribune. wallowing in the mire." shall be under 100t and may as wen own it. —171sbune.

"Wallowing in the mire" and "under foot" are
figurative expressions, and not to be taken quite
literally; properly interpreted they simply signify
that the North, as they call the United States, must
abandon the pretension of dictating the conditions
of peace, and prepare itself to accept those which
may be dictated to it by the prevailing power. Subjugation, confiscation, and liberation of negroes,
must all be abandoned. The prospects of farms in
the Sunny South vanish when the conditions of
peace are to be proposed by the Confederate States.

the Sunny South vanish when the conditions of peace are to be proposed by the Confederate States.

Admiral Dahlgren at Port Royal.

Admiral Dahlgren, on his arrival at Port Royal, and relieving Admiral Dupont, immediately ordered the monitors to prepare for active service. The work being done on them, and in contemplation, unnecessary, so far as efficiency was concerned, was ordered instantly to cease, and a shout of joy and gladness went up throughout the whole squadron. These fancy improvements could be put on after the war is over. Now, the vessels were wanted for the purpose for which they were constructed. Improvements and modifications could be made when the vessels were out of commission, and when there was an abundance of men and mechanism to perform the work, and not when valuable time would be wasted "in the face of the enemy." Glorious decision, and honored be the man who made it!

Instead of establishing himself in the chair of royalty on board the Wabash, and receiving the homage of the courtiers, Admiral Dahlgren raised his flag on the humble little transport Mary Dinsmore, which had been armed and equipped for the purpose, and on the 4th of July was preparing to move to join his iron-clad fleet in the harbor of North Edisto. The officers and crews of the monitors, rusting for service, and disgusted and sick from delay, disappointment, and inactivity, were in cestasies at the prospect of having a chance to test these glorious little vessels on the walls of Sumpter, and equally confident of success.

Admiral Dahlgren had ordered all the workmen from the monitors to proceed at once to the completion of the repairs on the captured iron-clad Atlanta, intending to use her also in the attack on the defences of Charleston. She was nearly completed when the Arago sailed, and was being manned for the occasion by officers and crews from some of the heavy wooden vessels, which of course could not take part in the fight. It is thus evident that Admiral Dahlgren is not so kind-hearted as to have any fears of " hrough them."—Baltimore American. Mr. Seward and the Trade with Matamoros.

A short time ago Earl Russell stated in the House of Lords that representations had been made to the Federal Government of a feeling in this country that the Government intended systematically to interfere with the legitimate trade to Matamoros; and intimation had been given that this country, while submitting to the severest interpretation of the law of nations, would not allow hostilities to be