FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1863.

Who Are to Blame? It will be a long time before the fearful doings in the city of New York are forgotten. We are but beginning to feel their effect. We shall feel it more intensely when the jeering comments of the English press are heard, and we see America quoted throughout the world as the country of anarchy and civil war. New York will long suffer from the crimes that have stained her streets with blood, and shown a degree of infamy that we cannot find in history. We regret to see that the riot still continues, but there are evidences that it is being suppressed. In one or two places the rioters have driven back and overpowered the military, but these were cases in which small detachments were placed to guard exposed points. General Brown is administering the military law with proper rigor, and peace will be procured, let the cost be what it may. His Grace the Archbishop of New York has issued a card, requesting the rioters to assemble at the Episcopal residence, that he may confer with them upon their grievances and persuade them to return to their duty as citizens. In Troy a riot has also taken place, and we read that in Boston troops have been necessary to preserve the peace.

In Brooklyn dangers of an attack are known to exist, and we are told that in many of the towns around New York riotous outbreaks are only prevented by the interference of the priests of the Roman Catholic Church. The conduct of these clergymen is deserving of credit, and we honor them for having interposed the episcopal authority to prevent the shedding of blood. At the same time we can see in the fact that the influence of the priests is necessary to preserve the law, an indication of the men who have taken upon themselves to commit murder

and robbery, and all manner of crimes. The class of men who absolutely follow the teachings of these divines may be said to include the poor foreigners who come to this country from Europe, and more particularly from Ireland Their fate in their native land is one of ignorance and degradation. Compelled to labor to support their own lives, and the great aristocratic system that lives upon their blood, freedom has the effect upon them of sudden light to the blind. They become dazzled and bewildered, and unable to enjoy the new blessing. So we find them in the elective franchise following the shrewdest and most unscrupulous leaders, making the ballot a matter of purchase or prejudice, and swelling by their vast numbers, and the feelings of clannishness which might be called discipline, and which binds them together as one man, the great political party that is against progress and liberty. In New York this class has been

so much embittered and deceived-so false-

ly and criminally alarmed—that we find it

with vote and voice aiding the schemes of

the traitors, and at the same time taking up arms against the war. While we can easily see that these are the men who have thus disgraced our country and the age in which we live by their brutality and violence, we have no words of anger or reproach. So long as they stand together in masses, burning, destroying, and murdering, they must be met by steel and powder-they must be dispersed and destroyed. While doing so we should remember that they are but the instruments, and should not be merely the victims. They deserve our sympathy, and we should bestow it upon them as we would upon all who have lived lives of so much misery, and whose lot is now so stern and desolate. We must look higher when we seek out whom to blame. The desperate, wicked, and disloyal men, who have deceived and alarmed these people, and taken advantage of their alarm to array them against the conntry—the men who have degraded them by Tammany Hall and the Ward Convention; the politicians and the writers for a venal press; these are the real criminals. They gave the Mob life and power and purpose; and having fashioned and filled it with terror and envy, and the hatred of a helpless and inferior race, they armed it with fire and the sword and sent it forth on its fearful career. Secure from the musketry and canister that now rattle through the upper avenues of New York, these men safely contemplate the ruin they have caused and the misery they are causing. They are the real criminals, and we impeach them in the name of justice and truth as conspirators and assassins. They are here as well as in New York, and are trying to inaugurate the same terrible scenes in our midst. Let us be vigilant and true, and drag from the

high places the men who have caused so

Treason in Philadelphia. On Saturday last charges of conspiracy against the United States, correspondence with rebels, and high treason, were preferred against three men, and tried during this week, before U. S. Commissioner A. H. SMITH, which have had singularly interesting and very important results. Newspaper interference with cases undetermined by the law we hold to be generally improper, but the evidence we have already published so conclusively establishes the existence of widely-spread treason in the North, that we do not hesitate to fix the attention of the particularly at present, when it is believed public upon the startling facts. The charges rest upon the testimony of two United States detectives, who, with remarkable skill and pertinacity, obtained the con-

gaged in a contraband trade, sending infor-

mation to the rebel authorities, and planning a piratical expedition from the port of New York for the destruction of American vessels. A Captain BENEDICT assured the detectives that his chief object was not money, ing with a great enemy in the Kingbut to do all possible good to the rebellion, all dom of Naples,—with brigandage, which possible harm to the Government. His con- | may be considered a permanent institution federates in treason appear to have been go- of Southern Italy,—and this fully employs verned chiefly by sordid motives, though him, at present—though he would prefer not without strong sympathies with the re- | making a dash at Rome and Venetia. Neibellion. Interesting as the case is in itself— ther of these coveted places is likely, at for it possesses the picturesqueness of a sensational modern drama, and might easily be | POLEON, who calls himself "eldest son of wrought into a capital story—it has deeper | the church" (the title of the CAPET line of interest as it indicates that the concealed dis- | French Kings,) maintains the temporality loyalty of the North is an element, larger of the Pope in Rome, nor is at all likely and more dangerous than the people are will- to withdraw a protectorate which, however ing to admit. This is but one instance of costly, gives him great weight among the revealed corruption, but how many more | Catholic Powers of the world. The Empehave been successfully hidden? It is a fal- | ror of Austria is in a better condition to lacy to suppose that "murder will out;" on | contend for the continued occupation of equally dangerous exist undetected, and to which it geographically belongs; but this every loyal citizen should aid the Govern- is more likely to be effected by treaty than ment with all his power in bringing the guilty by arms. Under the circumstances, Austria

Among the letters to persons in the rebel as old Trappors hath it, to relinquish Vene-States, secured by the detectives, were seve- | tia, which he has found a permanently disral which implicate prominent peace men of affected province, costly to the Empire, and held a great many exhibited objects, and Philadelphia. One of these letters is from | to be surrendered without the loss of pres- | there was annexed to it (all that the first Professor Dickson, of the Jefferson Medi- | tige, inasmuch as it never was part of the | cal College, who writes to his Southern hereditary possessions of the Empire (as friend, "the cry in the streets of the fall of | Lombardy was,) but was first ceded to Aus-Vicksburg is killing me by inches." We tria, by the treaty of Campo Formio, in think that this exposure of his disloyalty, October, 1797. and the additional exposure which is sure to follow, should kill him yet more rapidly. Though the letter was not fully read in tion of that great empire has improved of court, we have the authority of the District late. Two or three years ago the general Attorney for stating that it contained im- expectation was that Hungary would speediportant information, intended for the rebel. It revolt, assert her nationality, (she was a was cleared out in November, but not a authorities. What can be thought of the powerful monarchy nearly two hundred brick has been removed. The Commisman who, occupying a responsible position | years before the Emperor Frederick Bar. | sioners and the contractors were wiser in in a college of a loyal city, degrades himself | LAROSSA erected Austria into a duchy,) and | their generation than that, and proposed to to the low rank of a spy? What excuse endeavor to resume a position among the the Government to purchase the building as can he offer for his treason? Granting the independent sovereignties of Europe. At it stands, with a few acres of land, its site most that can be claimed, that a diseased | that time, to confess the truth, Hungary was | and surrounding. The press, with the conscientiousness attached him to the rebel- miserably governed, and Austria had no public, laughed at this proposal, which lion, that misfortune cannot absolve him right to expect any thing but disaffection. Premier Palmerston and Financier Gladfrom the charge of hypocrisy. Virtually, he The Emperor of Austria, though a young stone also smiled at at first; but though held his professorship and his position in so- man, was accessible to good advice, and ciety upon understood terms of loyalty, proceeded to put himself right with all generally continued to the bad taste, as to the Government; openly he dared not, bis people by granting them a libe. Well as the great cost, of perpetuating the and did not, express the sentiments he ral Constitution. He has adhered to it, ugliest public building in Europe, Palmer. cherished. Undoubtedly he permitted the despite of much obstruction on one side, and ston and Gladstone have "turned their public to believe him loyal, while secretly much distrust on the other. He created backs on themselves," (as Lord Castlehe sent traitorous information to the enemy, free speech, representative Government, and REAGH used to say, with his Malaprop nonand complained that the national successes | the responsibility of the Ministry to the | chalance,) and have lately appeared, in | moving eastward.

were killing him by inches. Professor Dickson is in a very unenviable predicament, and we are not surprised that Mr. VANDYKE, counsel for the defence in this case, should have wondered he was not arrested. Other gentlemen, doubtless, have profound reason to dread the reading of the letters in the possession of the District Atinferred from the fact that the defendants treason, because the hearing involved the reading of the letters, and preferred committal to their publication. The public interests demand that when the trial is resumed these letters shall be read, and their writers held to the strictest account of the

Influence of Journalism on the Riots. Of all the journals in New York, that which nas appeared most indifferent to the supression of the riots is the Herald. And yet, by virtue of its peculiar position and character, the Herald possesses more power to allay those fearful disturbances than all the others combined. Journals of high moral evil. The respectable classes they might address, and them they could and did influ-

ence; but, with the degraded and brutalized

population, they were powerless. The men who massacred harmless negroes, who burned an orphan asylum, who trampled and kicked the dead bodies of their victims into shapeless masses, were beyond the influence of purely respectable remonstrances. It was in vain for any newspaper representing the higher classes of society to address an ignorant mob; he very qualities which make such a newspaper powerful with the intelligent and the good, render it impotent with the ignorant and evil; the rioters would be, most assuredly, incapable of taking its good counsel, if for no better reason than the fact that it was offered in grammatical English. Suppose a clergyman addressing in elegant and forcible Greek a crowd of South-sea cannibals upon the wickedness of man-eating, and you suppose a position exactly similar to that of the best of the journals of New York during the present week. Separated by refined tastes, civilized habits, moral principles, and difference of language from the brutes it addressed, the respectable press had no more power to restrain their fury than King CANUTE to restrain the waves. It was far different with the Herald. Be-

tween it and the rioters these differences did not exist. On the contrary, it had long been the sheet which they trusted; it published the news which gratified their depraved tastes; its principles did not alienate their confidence by an offensive parade of austere virtue; its editorials were written in language which, though sometimes obscure to the educated, was easily understood by the most ignorant of readers. Among the rioters were, doubtless, many of its subscribers. who, in taverns and low haunts of vice and misery, eagerly searched its columns for information and advice. Over the lower classes of society its authority was almost supreme, and might have been exerted in | the Government, the public offices, and the behalf of law and order with a force courts of judicature. The Czar has not yet which could have hardly been resisted. made a reply to the three notes of remon-Great was the opportunity for good which strance sent to him. Some of the foreign good face on it," and showing Palmerston was thus offered this notorious journal, and | journals pretend to know that the reply will | as a plasterer, mounted aloft, and dabbing for all the evil of its past. And yet, while | positions being made the basis of an arrangethe World and the News, frightened by the monster they had assisted to create, vainly implored the rioters to desist from their terrible work, the *Herald*, with a satanic spirit of self-satisfaction, took not one step to repair the evil. It had not one earnest word of condemnation for the beasts who for three

days raged in the streets of the metropolis. Houses were robbed and burned by thieves—the Herald spoke of "the excited people;" unoffending men were beaten to death with paving stones - it spoke of 'popular excitement;" children were burned alive-it spoke of a "presumed sense of wrong which carries the masses to excesses;" dying men were maltreated in ways which make men almost ashamed of their humanity—the Herald

trusted that "these excesses would, no doubt, be hereafter deplored by those who inflict the suffering, and by those who It was in such terms that the Herald alluded to the bloody and brutal outrages of the past week, instead of branding them as they deserved. It tacitly encouraged the rioters, by refusing to condemn them. When they read in the Herald no unqualified rebuke of their dastardly cruelty, but, on the

contrary, carefully-worded references to England cannot help drifting into it, as in their wrongs, and the tyranny of the Government, how could its ignorant subscribers help believing that their favorite newspaper secretly approved of all their doings? And how can the intelligent public avoid such a conclusion, looking with asto duty? The Herald has fallen lower than

its bitterest enemy could have believed. Queen VICTORIA, personally. Never again will such an opportunity for good be offered it. In the New York riots it had one great chance to purify its record, and win the approval of the virtuous and wise. This chance it scorned, and has lost, and now must painfully feel that the only method left to it of serving the interests of order and morality is the discontinuance of its publication.

The European News.

Peace or war in Europe is a question of great importance to us at all times, but that England and France are only awaiting a plausible pretext for interfering in our affairs, and when it is reported that Spain is to be, or has been, solicited to join in that fidence of the persons accused, and were | meddling movement. Napoleon and Paladmitted to a knowledge of the entire | MERSTON, however, will have so much to conspiracy. They found these persons en- | do, should war break out in Europe, that they would be compelled to leave us to ourselves, in that case. Let us see what the situation is, across the Atlantic. Italy continues in what may be called a transition state. VICTOR EMMANUEL is fightpresent, to come into his possession. Na-

might be induced. "for a con-si-de-ra-tion."

gratifying to observe how much the condi-

시간 시간 : [1] : [1] : [2] : [2] : [2] : [2] : [2] : [3] : [3] : [3] : [3] : [4]

nation, and the Bohemians and Hungarians have begun to perceive that what he promised is a reality. The consequence is, disaffection is dying out, the finances are getting into a wholesome condition, the national expenditure has been reduced, the Debt has not been increased, and Austria, becoming richer and stronger, once more has a voice torney. In fact, their importance may be potential in Europe. When some further reforms are effected, such as the general inwaived the hearing on the charge of high | troduction of trial by jury, changes in the criminal law, alterations in the bankruptcy law, and simplifications in criminal procedure, all of which are now before the Reichsrath, or Parliament, Austria will be one of the freest countries in continental Europe. Up to this time, Hungary has not sent representatives to the parliament of Austria, (neither has Transylvania, we believe,) but pass a little time, and even Hungary, notwithstanding her recollection of

her own parliament and ancient indepen-

The condition of Prussia is such as to

dence, can no longer remain isolated.

prevent her affording any substantial aid to Russia, in case that the Czar should be tone were utterly incapable of reaching the driven into war with France, or England, or both. The Prussians—a quiet, humble, patient, and law-abiding people-have literally been goaded into something closely verging on revolt, and it is entirely upon the cards that, as the last straw broke the camel's back, one more high-handed manifestation on the part of their foolish King may end in his being irrevocably exiled. Fortunately, his son, a young man of liberal views, is unequivocally opposed to the parental folly which has thrown one of the finest Kingdoms of Europe into a political crisis which now verges on Revolution. France continues, like a tiger, ready to make a spring upon some foe. The raditions of that country are so military that every now and then war is commenced, acting as a sort of safety-valve to the seething cauldron of agitation which, ever since 1789, has been almost perpetually in a state of dangerous ebullition. The French rapacity for "glory" continues unabated, and matter of course. The recollection of the elder Napoleon's terrible discomfiture in 1812, when he invaded Russia with the

> war with the Czar. Whether or not this shall be, this war depends wholly upon the reply which the Czar may make to the joint representations of France, England, and Austria-representations which, indeed, are sufficiently strong to deserve to be considered as the ultimatum of these Powers. Certain concessions to Poland are suggested, which, it is alleged, would put an end to the revolution there if the Poles were satisfied that the Czar intends, if granted, to carry them out with good faith and frank loyalty. By these. Poland would continue part of the Prussian empire, (virtually so, at last,) but with a sort of political independence, with freedom of religion and language, with a native legislature, and with native functionaries in ment, at a convention. But the difficulty would be this: The Poles, certainly, will not lay down their arms while their affairs are being deliberated upon by a dozen diplomatists, sitting round a green-covered table in Paris, London, or Vienna. Nor is it to be expected that the Czar would readily con-

contribute to the popular desire of France to

sent to make the concessions to Poland, with arms in her hands, which he refused before she broke into revolt. It would be a humiliation in the eyes of Europe and before his own subjects. Should he decline being thus humiliated his negative response to the three great

Powers will throw upon them the responsibility of showing him that they meant what they said. Austria, it is believed, will not go to extremities against Prussia, -her expected policy is that semi-neutrality which she maintained during the War in the Crimea. England will use every effort to avoid being again seduced, by France, into hostilities with Russia. Will France rush. single-handed, into such a strife? If so. with what purpose? Napoleon has a habit of paying his war expenses by making friend or foe give him an equivalent in cash or territory. What can he desire from Russia? Let the war begin, and

Palmerston Under a Cloud. The Palmerston Ministry has just sustained a great defeat in the House of Commons—a defeat, too, in which, with the stutonished eyes on this shameless indifference | pid blundering for which the Whigs are notorious, they have managed to involve

> The Crystal Palace of 1851, Paxton's dream of glass and iron realized by the magic of money, was not allowed to remain on the site in Hyde Park where it had been erected, but was torn down, and the present Crystal Palace at Sydenham, (in Kent, yet still a suburb of London,) partly constructed out of its materials. Ten years later, it was resolved to have a second World's Fair, in London, on a far larger scale than the first. and the site chosen was some land conveni ent to South Kensington and Brompton which the Commissioners of 1851 had pur Fair. On the second occasion, the talents of Paxton were dispensed with. He had offered his counsel, but it was refused, and every regular architect was snubbed. The late Prince Albert, head of both Commissions, ruled every thing, and it was agreed, on his suggestion, that the plan of one Captain FOWKE, a naval officer, who had set up as amateur architect, should be accepted. This plan was very simple, merely to build a huge barn of brick, iron, and wood, without much glass. Eventually, two immense domes, like gigantic pepper-castors, were added to give dignity and grandeur to the barn. It is but just to the memory of Prince Albert to say that the domes were added, after his unexpected death, in December, 1861. He

would scarcely have accepted these monstrosities, though he did accept Captain FOWKE's barn.

The execution of this palace (!) in which vast size was to stand as the equivalent for grace and grandeur, was given to contractors, who contrived to obtain an agreement from the Exhibition Commissioners by which, at any rate, a great profit would accrue to them, while, should the Government finally nurchase the building—which Punch the contrary, it is probable that, for every | Venice than he ever before has been, and will | laughed at as Fowkes' "Dulce Domum" murder discovered, another remains unsus- hold his own there—while it pleases him so | this profit would be doubled. The contractpected. The detection of this conspiracy to do. Venetia may ultimately become part ors' agreement, in a word, much resembled should convince us that other conspiracies of the newly-constituted Kingdom of Italy, the smart schoolboy who would make a wager with one of his desk-mates on the safe terms of "Heads, I win; tails, you lose." The building was erected, filled, opened, and-very much ridiculed in prose and verse, by pencil as well as by pen. Its only merits were—it was extensive and lofty. It World's Fair wanted to make it perfect), a large picture gallery, in which British and foreign art was well represented. On the whole, however, the second World's Fair of London was not very successful, and it When mention is made of Austria, it is is doubtful whether a third will follow, at the same decennial interval as before. The Exhibition closed, public opinion loudly declared in favor of the immediate removal of Fowkes' Folly. The building

STONE also smiled at at first: but, though

newspapers and newspaper readers have

Parliament, as advocates of this very

Queen Victoria, whom The Times has significantly befated of late for neglecting her public duties since her husband's death, has a reverence for Fowkes' endomed barn, simply because Prince Albert approved of the original plans, though he never saw even the commencement of their execution. Because he had a hand in it, the widowed Queen took up and patronized the idea of making the people of England pay a vast amount for its perpetuation. As the time drew near when a money-vote for this mount was to be presented to the House of Commons, for the purchase of the new house that Jack built," PALMERSTON clearly saw breakers ahead. Perhaps he intimated as much to the Queen, who, whether he did or not, took an unequivocal mode of showing her feeling in the matter. On the 10th of June, the Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, (a granite monument, on the summit of which is placed a colossal bronze statue of the late Prince ALBERT,) was first displayed to public gaze, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, his wife, and several other members of his; family. It stands in the Horticultural Society's gardens, South Kensington, On the preceding day, it had been privately shown to Queen VICTORIA, who was thereby much affected, but-excellent woman of business that she is !-immediately thereafter paid a visit to Fowkes' Exhibition barn, and pronounced decidedly in favor of the purchase of the building by the nation.

This opinion found its way into the newspapers of course, and had a temporary effect. A few days after, Palmerston proposed that the Exhibition land and barn be purchased by the State, (out of the people's money,) alleging that it would answer nicely for a portrait gallery, for a Patent office, and for a Menagerie of stuffed beasts. He put the cost at the trifling sum of £484,000, (only \$2,420,000,) with the extra annual expense of keeping it the army expects a war with Russia, as a in repair, and declared that a little stucco would give a respectable appearance to the naked bricks On the first vote, the cost of buying the land for £120,000 (equal to greatest army ever sent to the field, may \$600,000.) was carried by a majority of 132. in a House of 402 members, which shows how much "whipping" had been employed to gather in votes. GLADSTONE, with great casuistry, defended the scheme-he is a rising man, and would not stand in his own light by opposing the Queen's desire. It was hinted that she was very anxious on the point. The vote for providing money to buy the Exhibition Building, was postponed for a week, but Lord PALMERSTON did 'shew' on the appointed day, which was therefore put off until July 2. Meanwhile, the London press, with few

exceptions, commented very unfavorably on the whole affair, pronouncing it a job to put money into the purse of some interested parties, and also to humor a sickly fancy of the Queen, at the expense of the People. Punch, which fortunately appeared the very day before the vote for purchasing the build ing was to be discussed, gave a cartoon, by TENNIEL, the artist, entitled "Putting a trowelsful of stucco on the Exhibition building, (the cost of the stucco being marked £484,000,) while, with his usual coolness he says, "Lor bless you! a little bit

o' stucco will make it perfect." The day after this hit appeared PALMER-STON moved in the House of Commons that the nation should purchase the Exhibition barn, and his courtly motion was defeated. in a House of 409, by a majority of 166. Somebody else was thereby defeated alsoand that somebody is Queen Victoria.

MEMBERS OF THE BOUNTY FUND COM-MITTEE will take notice that they are especially requested to meet this morning, at ten

Hon. E. M. STANTON announces that the drafted colored men will be mustered into the Third Regi-ment of U. S. Colored Troops, at Camp William Penn, as they may be drafted. ----ENGLISH PICTORIALS.-From Mr. J. J. Kro 403 Chestnut street, we have the Illustrated Londo News, of July 4-a number worthy of the gloriou

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1863 Rebel Salt Works Destroyed. Intelligence has been received at the Navy Depart nent, from Rear Admiral Bailey, that the boats of the Somerset, Lieutenant Commanding A. F. Cross-Sound, to determine, among other things, the pre had been in operation since the commencement of the rebellion, near Alligator Bay. Upon this infor-mation, which was duly obtained, Lieutenant Comnander Crossman determined to attempt the destruction of these salt works. For this purpose, the Somerset was brought within range, and the woods shelled, and after a party had been sent on shore protected by the guns of the Somerset, four distinct stations were demolished, sixty-five salt kettles de-stroyed, more than two hundred bushels of salt scathouses, with all their appurtenances for constructing The United States frigate Macedonian, with the

nouth, England, on the 27th ultimo. Rebels Driven from Ashby's Gap. The National Republican says: A cavalry and ar llery force was ordered two days since, by General HEITZELMAN, to make a reconnoissance through the Shenandoah valley. They returned yesterday. The commander, Colonel Lowell, found yery few rebels in the valley. He discovered that Ashby's Gap was held by between three hundred and four hundred rebels. He made a charge and drove them out, and held the place, capturing a rebel adjutant general and several other officers and privates, Naval Orders. Capt. SANDS has been detached from the command of the Roanoke, and is ordered to command the Capt. GANSEVORT is detached from special duty t New York, and is ordered to the command of the iron-clad Roanoke.

Commander ALMY is ordered to the command of the steamer Connecticut. The Rebels in Pennsylvania The Franklin Repository describes at length the areer of the rebels in our border counties. Their freaks, humors, and prejudices, along with a number of their outrages upon property and life, are told graphically. From an interesting passage we extract:

Even intelligent rebel officers insisted that Lincoln was a figitive in Boston, and dare not occupy his capital, and the rank and file were regaled with that and equally absurd falsehoods. Others declared that he was habitually intoxicated, and unable to attend to his official duties because of his intemperature. These men were evidently taught to re-

perance. Those men were evidently taught to re-gard President Lincoln as brutal and barbarous in an eminent degree, and they were amazed to find the loyal of all parties alike respecting him and the marched with the utmost order and decorum, and laughing, talking loudly or singing was not indulged in.

Some of the Border State, and most of the more Southern rebels, had rather peculiar conceptions of the Pennsylvania Dutch. Quite a number were stonished to find our people speaking English, as they supposed that the prevalent language was the German. At first, when they attempted derisive remarks, they would imitate the broken English of the Germans: and judging from Ewell's demand for twenty five barvis of sourkrout at a season when it is unknown in any country, even the commanding officers must have considered our people as profoundly Dutch. It are would require an intensely Dutch community to supply sourkrout in July. Our farm buildings and especially our large and fine barns all through the valley, at once excited their astonishment and admiration. Quite a number of officers visited the bain of the editor as a matter of curiosity, although there are many in our valley much larger and quite as well finished. The private soldiers generally concluded that it must be the church of some very large denomination in this community; and the out-buildings about it, such as chicken-house, hogpen, carriage house, and very near onesi.

Mr. Stifte, a peaceful and inoffensive citizen, was cruelly murdered by some of the rebel soldiers of Hill's corps, on his farm, located near the Green-castle road, three miles from town. He was standing in his yard when three of the villains approached him and demanded his money. He immediately surreadered it. Soon after two more men came to him, making a similar demand. The murderers buried his body in a dung heap, and then fled. Mr. Strite leaves a large family. The shocking manner of his death occasioned the most profound indignation wherever it became known.

The Invasion of Ohio. CINCINNATI, July 16.—Last night it was reported that the advance guard of Morgan's forces was at West Union, Adams county.—His scouts approached the river opposite Maysville, but were driven back by the gunboats. by the gunboats.

OINCINNATI, July 16—The city will be released from martial law to-morrow. Morgan's rebel force, this afternoon, was within twelve miles of Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio. He is supposed to be moving eastward.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Berlin, MD., July 16.—[Special to Baltimore interican.]—The Army of the Potomac is now in this vicinity. How long it will remain is of course only known to General Meade. It is probable tha several days will be spent in recuperating both men, and horses, both having suffered from long fatiguing marches and the heat of the weath The position is one which gives the army the advantage of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by which it can be easily and abundantly fed. The proximity of the river is also of great advantage to the men, and the whole army will probably be put through a thorough ablution. It is not probable that the present inactivity will be of long continuance. Lee is said to be pushing as rapidly as possible for Culpeper, and will hardly stop until he is beyond the Rappahannock. The necessity of feeding his army, which cannot well be accom plished at any great distance from Richm nurry his movements Thomas O. Hastes, one of Marshal McPhail's detectives, has given me some interesting de-tails of the escape of General Lee's army down o the Potomac. Whilst out on a scout he was

taken prisoner by the rebels and confined at Wil-

liamsport from Friday last until the arrival of

our troops. Up to Sunday he was in close con-

finement, but he had a full view of the river and the

operations of the rebels. On Sunday his guard went cross the river, leaving him, and he the about as a citizen of Williamsport, and had the fullest opportunity for inquiry and observation. The temper of the rebels, both officers and men, was depondent, and they were in momentary expe of an attack from our forces, the result of which hev admitted would be disastrou On the arrival of Gen. Lee's advance on Sunday week, the most earnest efforts were made to cross the river. Seven scows were built, and on these light wagon trains were crossed, each scow taking one and as many men as it could carry. On Tuesday and Wednesday the river fell so much that nany of the infantry forded it, the water being breast high. The subsequent rains again swelled the river, and it became unfordable. The rebels then commenced the construction of a bridge at Falling Waters, using for it the boats they had built at Williamsport. This bridge was not finished until Monday noon, and then a grand rush took place to get across artillery and heavy trains. Everything was moved back to the river, except the lightest a tillery and a strong picket line, which held the field works thrown up along the front. On Monday night hese were drawn in, and by daylight nothing was left this side but a rear guard of infantry, most of whom were captured by Gen. Buford's cavalry. The tone of the rebels, Mr. Hastes assures me, was itterly despondent. Both officers and men regarded their position as desperate, and many of the latter expressed a wish for our forces to attack, so that they might be captured. On Monday they had not more than 40,000 or 50,000 men this side of the Potomac, and had they been attacked would not have nade a very serious defence. Gen. Lee and his staff forded the river at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon

THE DEAD OF THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD.
CHAMBERSBURG, July 16.—Every arrangement as been made at Gettysburg by Governor Curtin for the removal, upon application to David Wills, residing there, of the bodies of Pennsylvanians killed in the late battle. A map has been made of he battle-field, which shows the exact locality of every grave. A list of the wounded and sick Pennsylvanians is also being made, and every facility for the finding of soldiers will be afforded. The trains, however, for the next eight days, will be used exclusively in

en. Stuart, with his cavalry, followed about two

he transportation of the wounded and sick.

Persons who contemplate a visit to Gettysburg, or the purpose of removing the remains of relatives and friends, would do well to postnone it for one week, at least. Transportation will be furnished, at the State expense, for the body, and one person to accompany it.

Those of the Pennsylvania militia wounded in the ate skirmish near Hagerstown will be returned to their homes as soon as the transportation can pos-

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

Fort Wagner Assaulted. NEW YORK, July 16.—The steamer Union, from off Charleston, via Fortress Monroe, has arrived. She left on the 12th instant, (Sunday.) Her officers report that General Gilmore captured nearly all of Morris Island, with a large number of prisoners siege guns, and cannon. On the 12th, five moni tors, and a number of gunboats, were shelling Fort Wagner on Morris Island, and have probably cap-tured it ere this. The principal batteries were cap-

ured in three hours. Official Despatch from Gen. Gilmore. WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following report was eccived at the headquarters of the army: HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, IN THE FIELD,

MORRIS ISLAND, July 12. lajor General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: SIR: I have the honor to report that at five o'clock ipon the enemy's fortified position on the south end of Morris Island, and after an engagement lasting three bours and a quarter, captured all his strong-hold upon that part of the island, and pushed forward my infantry to within six hundred yards of Fort Wagner. We now hold all the island except about one mile on the north end, which includes Fort Wagner and battery on Cummings' Point, mounting, at the present time, fourteen or fifteen guns in the aggre The assaulting column was gallantly led by Brigadier General Strong. It landed in small boats, under cover of our batteries on Folly island, and four monitors, led by Rear Admiral Dahlgren,

which entered the main channel abreast of Morris island soon after our batteries opened. The moni-tors continued their fire during the day, mostly against Fort Wagner. On the morning of the 11th instant, at daybreak, an attempt was made to carry Fort Wagner by assault. The parapet was gained, but the supports recoiled under the fire to which they were exposed, and could not be got up.

Our loss in both actions will not vary much from bout 150 in killed, wounded, and missing. We have taken eleven pieces of heavy ordnance and a arge quantity of camp equipage. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and missing, will not fall short of 200.

Q. A. GILMORE, Brigadier General Commanding. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Grant Still at Vickshurg. Vicksburg, July 8.—General Sherman's command is moving east, and will probably reach Bolton this evening. Bolton is four miles beyond the battle field of Champion Hills, and about half way on a direct line between this place and Jackson. General Johnston had his headquarters at that lace at last advices. Previous to the surrender at Vicksburg, General Sherman's advance, under Osterhaus's division, have been skirmishing with the enemy's pickets all the way from the Big Black to this place, where the couriers left him. The main body of the rebel army has not been seen, and Gen. cerning it. He anticipated gaining some information concern-ing it at Bolton. His advance has been much slower than was anticipated, on account of obstruction placed in the woods by our troops to prevent the ad-

vance of Johnston. Gen. Grant's headquarters still THE CAPTURE OF PORT HUDSON. CAIRO, July 15 .- A bearer of despatches from Gen. Grant confirms the occupation of Port Hudson by Gen. Banks. Our troops took possession on the 9th instant. The entire garrison, consisting of 7,000 men, was captured. Also, 35 field-pieces, 25 siege guns, and o oon stand of small arms. We have Maj. Gen. Gardner, Brig, Gen. Beale, and Colonels Stedman, Mills, Smith, and two others; whose names are unknown. The latest accouts say that Gen. Sherman was still pursuing Gen. Johnston, but that the sagacious

ebel had kept out of his way. Depredations of the Alabama HALIFAX, July 15 .- The brig Sarah, from Carde nas, reports that on the 9th instant, in lat. 39, saw the whaling schooner Revenge, and a brig belonging to Cherr, field, laden with molasses, on fire and abandoned. Shortly after, a bark-rigged steamer supposed to be the Alabama. Cincinnati, July 16.—It is said that Morgan's

forces are about Piketon to day, and that our troops are closing around him, and will give him some trouble to escape. California.

San Francisco, July 15.—Arrived, steamer Oregon, from Mexican ports, bringing seventy-six thousand dollars in treasure, and about a thousand sacks of gold, silver, and copper ore.

This forencon the Mexican mine, adjoining the Ophir mine, in Comstock ledge of Washo mines, caved in, filling the cavity from which ore has been taken. The laborers had barely sufficient warning to escape. At the same time there were indications that the Ophir mine would also cave in, causing the laborers to hastily leave it, and none dared to return. Indorers to hastily leave it, and none dared to return.

Dates from Hong Kong are to May 30. The Taepings are ravaging the green tea districts.

The American ship Europe had sailed for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Sailed, ship Gasper, for New York. Rio cofice has advanced to 30 cents.

Two bundred and seventy sacks of aliver ore from the Sleecha mines, in the Humboldt district, went for the Sleecha mines, in the Humboldt district, went for the sleecha for the sleecha mines, in the Humboldt district, went for the sleecha mines, in the Humboldt district, went for the sleecha mines.

ward to Aspinwall by the steamer St. Louis, to-day, designed for England.

The ore is very rich, but it contains a substance extremely difficult to separate from the silver by any process used at Washoe. It is hoped that the experiments in England will be more successful. Nicaragua. Nicaragua.

Nicw York, July 16.—The steamship America, from San Juso, Nicaragua, has arrived.

It is thought that General Bando's invasion of Nicaragua will lead to his overthrow.

Honduras appears to have entirely succumbed to the forces of tarrera.

Coeta Rica remains quiet, but was arming.

It was rumored at Valparaiso that a Confederate steamer was seen off that port.

There is no other news of importance from South America. Harvard College Commencement.

Harvard College Commencement.

Boston, July 15.—The following honorary degrees were announced at the close of the Harvard College commencement exercises:

Doctor of Laws—Joseph Green Cogswell, of New York; John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore, (formerly Secretary of the Navy;) Charles Allen, of Worcester, (Chief Justice of the Superior Court.)

Doctors of Divinity—Rev. William Hagne, of Boston; Rev. Alonzo A. Minter, president of Tufts College; Rev. James Freeman, of Boston.

Mosters of Arts—Richard Edwards, president of the Normal University, Bloomington, Illinois. Boston; Rev. Alonzo A. Minter, president of Tufts
College; Rev. James Freeman, of Boston.

Masters of Artz—Richard Edwards, president of
the Normal University, Bloomington, Illinois.

JOHN Morgan said, when crossing into Indians,
in reply to a suggestion that he would surely be
captured with his entire command: "No, I'll be,
d-d if they take me. I can go where I please, and
stry. I intend to give them a taste of war, as Lee's
giving it to them in Pennsylvania,"—Chicago Post,

stry as long as I please with my army in that counseling it to them in Pennsylvania,"—Chicago Post,

was received at the Central office that Andrews, the
man who addressed the mob on Monday and volunteered as their leader, was concealed in a house of assignation Eleventh street, and lound the object of their
search concealed in a bed-room on the upper floor.
They told him that the police were after him, and that
he had better go with them. Andrews gladly went
was received at the Central office that Andrews, the
man who addressed the mob on Monday and voluntered as their leader, was concealed in a house of assignation Eleventh street. Detectives Dusaeobury,
Farley, Redford, Treinan, and McCord went up to
No. 11 Eleventh street, and lound the object of their
search concealed in a house of assignation at the Central office that Andrews, the
man who addressed the mob on Monday and voluntered as their leader, was concealed in a house of assignation at the Central office that Andrews, the
man who addressed the mob on Monday and voluntered as their leader, was concealed in a house of assignation in the Central office that Andrews, the
man who addressed the mob on Monday and voluntered as their leader, was concealed in a house of assignation in the Central office that Andrews, the
man who addressed the mob on Monday and voluntered as their leader, was concealed in a house of assignation and the Central office that Andrews glader
was received at the Central office that Andrews glader
was received at the Central office that A

THE RIOT IN NEW YORK FOURTH DAY OF MOB RULE.

NUMBER OF LIVES LOST ARREST OF ANDREWS, FROM VIRGINIA.

THE RIOT MODERATED.

CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE MOB

AND THE MILITARY.

Confederate Money Found Upon Him.

CARD OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES [From the Evening Post o yes orday.]

After three days and three nights of mob law, the city is comparatively quiet to-day. The riot is rapidly subsiding. No formidable bodies of depredators were visible below Thirty-sixth street this morning, and the few gangs of ruffians who still hold out are imperfectly organized and widely soattered. There have been little spirts of a riotous feeling at two of three places to-day, but the presence in our streets of the uniformed militia returning from Maryland seems to have acted as a sudden extinguisher to the hopes of the plundering thieves. m the Evening Post o yes orday.] THE MAN ANDREWS CAUGHT.

THE MAN ANDREWS GAUGHT.

"Mr. Andrews, from Virginia," fell into the hands of the police this morning, and is now in close confinement. A shrewd detective discovered the place of his concealment; the officers then disguised themselves, drove up to his house in a carriage, and obtained possession of his person.

Ardrews is a tall man, with a long, light-colored beard, and rather fine-looking. By profession he is a lawyer, but it is reported that he has lately been occupied as a writer for the Daily News, of this city. His antecedents are of a peculiar character. Formerly a resident of. Norfolk, Virginia, he was concerned in some matter of scandal in that city, which resulted in his removal to Baltimore, whence he came to New York.

His last public performance was a speech to the rioters of this city, whose conduct he warmly applauded and whom he offered to lead, "if they could find nobody else to do it." REGIMENTS RETURNING TO THE CITY The 7th, 10th, and 66th Regiments arrived home last night. The men are in good spirits, and although very much ashamed of New York, profess an earnest desire to root out the last vestiges of the mobs that have disgraced the city for the last three

The battery of the 8th Regiment also arrived here last night, accompanied by its full complement of men. They are ready for instant service. The remainder of the regiment will arrive to day. THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD REPAIRED.

The trains on the Hudson river railroad came in on time this morning. The repairs of the road have been thoroughly completed, and no disturbances occurred this morning on any part of the route. THE CITY CARS AND STAGES RUNNING. The cars and stages all resumed their trips this norning, under the assurance of the Mayor that hey should be protected by a sufficient force, in case of further disturbance.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH LINES. THE HASTERN TELEGRAPH LINES,

The lines of telegraph between this city and Boston will probably be repaired in the course of today. This morning, despatches for Boston were received by the operators here up to twelve o'clock, and were sent in manuscript at that hour to Bridgport by steamer, to be telegraphed thence to Boston. Persons who forwarded despatches eastward this morning, may count upon their reception at the other end of the line by three or four o'clock this afternoon.

BE CAREFUL OF THE GAS! A gang of ruffishs again visited the gas works at the foot of Fourteenth street this morning, and drove off the workmen. The Gas Company, compelled to work under difficulties, again caution citizens to be sparing in the use of gas in stores and dwellings to-night, in order that the streets may remain well lighted. PERILS OF CITY RAILROAD RIDING. A small party of vagabonds stopped the cars of the Fourth-avenue line near Nineteenth street this orning, and rifled the conductors and passenge of their money and valuables. The pas profoundly disgusted at this treatment, but no pe sonal violence was offered on either side.

TWENTY-FIVE DEAD RIOTERS AT BELLEVUE,

Fifty-four persons, wounded in the three-days riot, have been received at Bellevue Hospital. Of this number twenty-five have died. Most of these victims were rioters. ROBBERY AND PLUNDER. ROBBERY AND PLUNDER,
ROBBERY and plunder are now the objects of the small riotous gatherings in various parts of the city.
Their principal operations are performed in the night, and demands for money are made wherever any chance exists of obtaining it.

any chance exists of obtaining it.

One case occurred in which a house was set fire three times, and was finally burned, after occupants had complied with the demands of torowd; and other instances, in considerable numbers reported, where an appearance of defence he frightened away the robbers. Last night was generally quiet in the vicinity of the State Arsenal on the Seventh avenue. The want of order and system that was manifest in the operations of the military on Tuesday night was succeeded by a complete organization of the available force for the defence of State property and the protection of the immediate neighborhood.

General Sandford was present until one o'clock this morning, when he retired, leaving Col. Postley, of the 3d cavalry (militia), in command. Pickets were placed on the neighborhor ing streets for several squares around, and artillery, cavalry, infantry, were all ready for immediate service, on very short notice. Detachments of cavalry were constantly socuring the neighborhood, in search of evidences of the outbreaks. None, however, occurred up to 4 o'clock THE RIOTERS IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

this morning, in that ward, except the ourning some frame houses on Twenty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue. A small party of ruffians in this instance entered the premiers and demanded that the owner should give them fifty dollars as a condition of saving the property. The owner was unable to comply with the demand. His family was turned out and immediately the place was set on fire, and in a short time was entirely consumed. This was in the immediate neighlorhood of some buildings occupied by colored people, and these were at once beset by the mob, which by this time had increased considerably in numters.

The firemen, to their creative it said, not satisfied with simply using their exertions to put out the fire, when assaults were made unon colored women and children when endeavoring to escape, in several instances fought the rioters and saved those poor people from acts of violence, if not from being killed. The demand for the money for setting fire to the house and the attack upon the negroes was all done in a very short space of time, so that before a company of soldlers could arrive on the spot the rioters had accomplished their purposes and had made good their escape.

The fire which occurred at eleven o'clock las night at the Atlantic Docks destroyed a stationar elevator on the end of the centre pier of the basin It belonged to the Floating Elevator Company. The fire bells immediately elevator on the end of the centre pier of the basin. It belonged to the Floating Elevator Company. The fire bells immediately gave the alarm, but before the engines arrived the whole structure was enveloped in flames. It appears that men were congregating on the pier in small crowds for two hours previously, but no demonst ations were made till about eleven o'clock; where about of ruffians, armed with clubs and revolveis, proceeded to the elevator. There was but one watchman on the premises, and thus he was soon forced to fly for his life.

After they had set the fire going to their satisfaction, they deliberately proceeded to the floating elevator of Mr. William B. Barber, which was lying a short distance from the dock, dragged a barrel of pitch on board over the decks of the vessels adjoining, and then set it on fire, when it burned to the water's edge.

Not satisfied with this, they next set fire to the dredging machine belonging to the Atlantic Dock Company, and it burned till it sunk. Three or four blocks from the place where the fire occurred, at the corner of Hicks street and Hamilton avenue, a banner, bearing the following inscription has been suspended across the street for the past two days.

"GIVE US MACKLENNEN. "12 ward on deek—in favor of te union. But are now ready to assist. thair. New. York & Brooklyn Brothers. No \$300 arraingements. with us." The men who hoisted this banner stopped two farmers' wagons on Tuesday night, and app pristed their contents. BROOKLYN PROSPECTS. BROOKLYN PROSPECTS.

It is believed that a regular gang of these desperadoes is organizing in Brooklyn. The various secret societies keep their meetings open until two and three o'clock in the morning, and the member declare that they were notified by the mob to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

In Jersey City last night gangs of ruffians made several attempts at riot. A crowd gathered at eight o'clock at the corner of Prospect street and Newark avenue, but an energetic policeman, by means of a vigorous application of ratan, put the rabble to flight. There was a greater crowd at the City Hall subsequently. Mayor Roman made a speech; also District 'Attorney McClellan, and the assemblage seemed to disperse. District Attorney McClellan, and the assemblage seemed to disperse.

At 10 o'clock, however, the grand demonstration of the evening was made. The rabble proceeded, hooting and howling, to the dog-pound, between Jersey City and Hudson City, and set the institution on fire. The finems were extinguished by the firemen. One poodle dog, the only animal in the pound, the property of an old lady, is understood to have excapsed.

The desire of the mob was to destroy some houses inhabited by neeroes, whom they had ordered out: The desire of the mob was to destroy some houses inhabited by negroes, whom they had ordered out; but as a number of tenement houses, inhabited by Irish families, adjoining the negro quarters, could not have been saved, the mob was puzzled as to what action it should take. Hence, in the dilemma, the pound was fired.

The firemen of Jerrey City refused to be controlled by the rioters.

TROUBLES APPREHENDED IN ELIZABETHTOWN.

TROUBLES APPREHENDED IN ELIZABETHTOWN.

Last night the best class of citizens of Elizabethtown formed themselves in less than an hour into a guard of public safety, in order to protect the city and private property threatened by a mob of liteen hundred people from Elizabethport. The attack was to be made at eleven o'clock at night, but it appears that order was countermanded to night.

A committee was appointed to go early this morning to Trenton, to obtain arms from the Governor. ernor.
The citizens of Elizabethtown and the Common Council are well prepared for any emergency, and in case of attack will not fire blank cartridge.

Information was received last night by the committee coming to the houses who were specially threatened by the rufflans, who also proposed to THE CITIZENS OF HOBOKEN PREPARED.

In Hoboken, yesterday, there was apprehension of a visitation from the New York mob, aided by the bitterest copperheads in Hoboken. In order to prepare for any emergency, the citizens held a public meeting, at which resolutions were passed in reference to the military, the fire department, and the police. A resolution to served all the citizens of Hoboken was amended by including the township of Weehawken, in order to test the feelings of gentlemen of large property. The amendment was offered by Judge Whitley and carried by acclamation.

The meeting then appointed a rallying place in each ward, to which, on a given signal, the enrolled citizens were to repair. Captain Mount, a retired and wounded veteran, and also a young wounded lieutenant, put the soldiers and citizens through the drill, and sent out scouts to keep watch and report. The military and the Oceana fire department rested on their arms sil night, as many private citizens, who had armed themselves for the occasion.

During this time a great fire was raging in Jersey. City, and was followed by a general alarm and a fire at Hudson City. On the previous day rioters had shown themselves at Guttenberg, North Hoboken, and West Hoboken.

THE RIOT-MAKERS. THE RIOT-MAKERS.

Thus, two journals that have done all in their power to incire and encourage the rioters, yesterday published flaming accounts of a riot at Princeton, New Jersey, adding that it was the purpose of the people not to permit any soldiers to pass through that place for New York. But there has been no riot at Princeton; in proof of which statement we append a despatch received direct from Professor John McLean, of the college, as follows:

"The statement in the Express and World, respecting a mob in Princeton, is altogether false.

"JOHN McLEAN." [From the Express.] ANDREWS SENT TO FORT LAPAYETTE.

and the police commissioners. He then became quite indignant, demanded to be taken into court, &c. He received by way of answer, "take him down stairs."

He was taken down stairs, and locked up. A guard had to be placed over him to prevent the police getting at him, so exasperated were the men at his conduct. United States Marshal Murray was at once sent

United States Marshal Murray was at once sent for, and by this time Mr. Andrews is safely confined in Fort Lafayette.

The right name of Andrews is John U. Andrews. He is a Virginian by birth, and a lawyer in this city. He has resided in this city about five years, most of which time the police say he has lived with a notorious colored courtean, named Josephine Wilson. He has a wife and four children living in Virginia, in the vicinity of Norfolk. The maiden name of his wife is said to be Foster. She was taken home by her father upon being deserted by Andrews. The police recognize him as a habitual associate of thieves and prostitutes.

He admits that he has been with the mob, and addressed them on two occasions.

lressed them on two occasions SPECIAL POLICEMEN.

Several hundred citizens have been sworn in as pecial policemen this morning. Among them we internal Revenue Collector Orton, and his assi ants. The superintendent (Kennedy) came to the police leadquarters this morning. He is in a very weak

condition, and presents a shocking appearance, being bruised in every portion of his body and counte-nance. He is, however, in excellent spirits. ANOTHER OUTBREAK. ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

As we go to press with this edition, there is a riot in the First avenue and Twenty-first street, in the neighborhood of yesterday's fight. This locality is called Mackerellville. A company of the 65th New York, going to protect Hitchcock's steel factory, were fired upon by the mob, and some fitteen of the soldiers killed. The mob and soldiers are exchanging shots, and quite a skirmish is going on. New York, July 16-3 P. M.-The gratifying an nouncement of the arrest of Andrews, the villainous leader of the rioters, is announced. He has been sent to Fort Lafayette. The arrest took place in a house of ill-fame, in Eleventh street, where he and his fit consort, a black woman, named Wilson, were located. He is said to belong to a "first family of Virginia," and has been quite prominent at certain political anti-Administration meetings held at the Cooper Institute, and other places, of late. Some \$400 in rebel money was found on him. A gang of rufflans drove off the workmen from the gas-works on Fourteenth street, this morning.

A small gang of vagabonds stopped a horse car on

the Fourth avenue this morning, and robbed the conductor and all the passengers, and then let them go. Some frame houses on Twenty-seventh stree were burned by the mob early this morning, the owners or occupants refusing to subsidize them. The firemen rallied, and saved the lives of several negroes, and drove off the rioters.

There is no truth in the reported burning of the actories at Newark. In several small towns in the suburbs riotous demonstrations have been prevented by the action of the Catholic priests imploring their parishioners to The Evening Post says that early this morning the rioters on Staten Island burned the dépôt and water-stations, and afterwards attacked and burned

eople have left the island, including many prominent citizens whose lives and property have been It is said that a riot is now going on in the First avenue, in Mackerelville, where a company of the 65th New York, in going to protect a steel factory, were fired upon, and fifteen soldiers killed. The soldiers returned the fire. Reinforcements are now being sent up. Five thousand cavalry sabres and one hundred muskets have been seized in a house in Stanton Two negroes were killed and thrown into the East iver last night by the murderers.

he negro shanties, killing two negroes. Many

The Mayor of Brooklyn, in view of the large conflagration last night, has requested the citizens to form patrols to night, to maintain order, assuring them of his co-operation.

The 26th Michigan arrived here this evening from Washington, with the 152d New York Volunteers. Brigadier Gen. Ledlie has been appointed to com mand the military in this city. 7 O'CLOCK P. M.—The mob appears to have got the best of the military in the Second avenue, and have driven the latter into a foundry in Twentyeighth street, near the First avenue. More force has een sent them, with artillery. The details of the affair are as follows:

Jackson's Foundry, at Twenty-eighth street, and Seward's Foundry, at Seventeenth street, were threatened by the mob this forenoon. A detachment of fifty of the 65th New York Militia, under Oolonel Behrend, and two howitzers, of the 8th Militia, were sent to the seene. The mob came out of their haunts armed with muskets and carbines, but merely yelled furiously at first. The troops took no notice of this, and leaving a detachment with one howitzer at Seward's establishment, marched to the First avenue. Here a party of Roughs fired on them and Adam Schwend, one of the soldiers, was slightly wounded. The troops wheeled into line and placed their piece in position, but no further hostility was attempted. After a short halt the troops proceeded to Jackson's foundry, burst open the doors and entered. The mob now fired an occasional shot which the soldiers returned with a galling fire, and several of the mob was wounded. The howitzer was placed in position to command the street, and matters were quiet for an hour, or so. About 20 'clock reinforcements arrived, and the hot fury of Sam Beatty's infantry, wand the them being the holon or its after and orderlies following with wild enthusiasm. The enemy had draft and orderlies following with wild enthusiasm. The enemy had draft indeed or its an quiet for an hour or so. About 2 o'clock reinforce nents arrived, and the mob fired on them withou flect. The soldiers took aim, but were restrained rom firing by their officers. Mr. Jackson now asked the withdrawal of the roops from his foundry. Gen. Brown replied, "I shall put my soldiers where I please, and no mob orders to defend the place at all hazards, and not to be sparing of his fire if the crowd gathered.

A lieutenant of the 65th Regiment reported that is men retreated from the neighborhood of Seveneenth street and First avenue, because they heard

that the mob was getting large. Gen Brown or-dered the company back under the command of Lieut. Pike, of the United States Artillery, and placed Captain Irebucker and Lieut. Meyer under The passions of the rioters were inflamed this afernoon by the funerals of some of the victims of ast night's fight. Colonel Lefferts reported his command, the 7th Regiment, to Gen. Brown this afternoon, and was ordered to take command of the district between seventh and Sixty-fifth street, and from the Firs avenue to the East river, and take all means to suppress all mobs and riots. All was quiet in Harlem and Yorkville during the Senators Bradley and Connolly have requested the withdrawal of the troops from the first ward, which was refused by Police Commissioner Acton, and Gen.

The black man beaten by the mob yesterday at pler No. 41, and thrown overboard, was rescued alive by the police. At half past four o'clock, a sharp fight was going on in Twenty-second street, between the first and cond avenues, between the soldiers and rioters. The city will be patroled by the military tonight, and General Brown is determined that the mob shall be put down to-night, if it is necessary to The 23d Brooklyn regiment is expected home tonight, or in the morning.

Some fears are entertained of trouble in Brook-

Kings and Queens counties are ordered into the city. Probably, however, nothing more serious will take place than assaults on such negroes as can be found, and even this may be as much talk as anything.

A placard has been posted about the city from Archbishop Hughes, requesting that the rioters as-semble in front of his residence to-morrow, at two o'clock, for the purpose of addressing them in favor of returning to their lawful avocations. He promises them protection while listening to his address.

10 O'CLOCK P. M.—The impression now is, that there will be no more rioting in the city to-night, as the arrival of the military has made the rioters It appears that the Staten Island riot was an insignificant affair. Three negro shanties were destroyed and one negro beaten. Fort Richmond is garrisoned by the 74th Regi-

One of the ringleaders of the mob has been cap tured in Twenty-first street to night by the solliers, and has probably been hung.

There is no truth in the reported burning of the wkirk House at Hudson City. The fire seen was the burning of the Jersey City horse railroad itables.

General Dix is expected to-morrow morning, to elieve General Wool. The Boston mail of this morning arrived here this vening on time. The Latest from New York. NEW YORK, July 17-1 A. M.-All is perfectly

niet in the vicinity of the Seventh avenue Arsenal

this afternoon and to night.

The negroes who had found a place of safety there were removed to Ricker's Island, including the children from the Colored Orphan Asylum: The colored residents of the Five Points left for Long Island to day. It is numored that Andrews, the ringleader, is to be tried for high treason.

The residence of the enrolling officer, in West Chester county, was sacked on Wednesday night, and an attempt made to steal one of his children.

In Brooklyn a strict watch is kept in all the TRUTH AND ITS DEVELOPMENTS.—A philospher should aim solely at truth, and should refuse to estimate the practical tendency of his speculations. If they are false, let them fall. But whether they are agreeable or disagreeable, consolatory or disheartening, safe or mischieviouf, is a question not for philosophers, but for practibal men. Every new truth which has every been propounded has for a time caused mischief; it has produced discomfort, and often unhappiness, smetimes by disturbing social or religious arrangements, and sometimes merely by the disruption of old and cherished associations of thought.—Buckle. residence, northwest corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-sixth street. I shall have a speech prepared for you. There is abundant space for the meeting around my house. I can address you from the corner of the balcony. If I should be unable to stand during the delivery, you will permit me to address you sitting. My voice is much stronger than my limbs. I take upon myself the responsibility of assuring you that in paying me this visit, or in retiring from it, you shall not be disturbed by any exhibition of municipal or military presence. You who are Oatholies, or as many of you as are, have a right to visit your Bishop without molests. of the balcony. If I should be unable to stand during have a right to visit your Bishop without molesta-+ JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

Riot in Troy, N. Y. Riot in Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., July 15—10.30 P. M.—This morning some 300 or 400 men, said to be workmen in the Renselaer Iron Works foundry, and the Albany Nail Works, marched through the streets proclaiming that the draft should not take place. They stopped in front of the Times office, which they gutted, destroying all the property therein. The mob was addressed by Father Havermaus, who advised them to go to their homes, keep the peace, and obey the laws. The mob then broke sway and vi-ited the colored church and threatened to destroy it. Father Havermaus again addressed the crowd, imploring them to desist, and through his efforts the church was saved. The mob next went to the jail, and, forcing it open, released all the prisoners. The steamer Francis Skiddy, having colored waiters employed, was warned away from the dock; and quickly slipped down to Albany. The city is perfectly quiet to night. ectly quiet to night.

ALBANY. ALBANY, July 15.—The day atcomer for New

York has moved out from the dock, owing to the rumors that she will be set on fire. The city is perhimself at police headquarters, before Gen. Brown and the police commissioners. He then became Newark, N. J. NEWARK, July 16.—The reports of the fires here last night are unfounded. The report probably arose from the illumination of the chimney of the

Order Restored in Boston. Order Restored in Boston.

Boston, July 16—10 P. M.—Order is now restored here, and quietness prevails this evening. The citizens generally obeyed the mayor's proclamation, and kept within doors, and with the exception of the scenes of rich of last night, the streets are as quiet as on Suuday. In Dock square, Haymarket square, and Cooper street, several hundred congregated at each place, but mostly from curiosity, and to see the soldiers who were quartered and patroling there. No hostile demonstrations whatever were made. The admirable precautions taken by the authorities, and the imposing display of military force, with the avowed determination to use it with the utmost vigor, have quelled whatever of the mob-spirit was left from last night.

The Indian Expedition.

The Indian Expedition.

(From the St. Paul Press, 12th.)

Captains Bailley and Merriman, on sick leave, and Lieut. McAlexander, resigned, all of the 6th Regiment, have arrived in this city by way of Abercromble, on their return home from the Indian expedition under Gen. Sibley, which they left at Lac Traverse. Their account of the condition and prospects of the expedition is very discouraging, and indicates a literal fulfil ment of the prophecies which we based, more than a week ago, on the presumed effects of the drought and the ravages of prairie fires over the country on its route.

A train of wagons, under a strong guard, under Colonel Averill, came with them to Fort Abercrombie for supplies. The intense heats had ruined much of the commissary stores, and so seriously affected the wagon wheels that many of them were left behind. Water was very scarce; vegetation dried up. Many of the men were sick, and a general dissatisfaction prevailed. Many of the officers favored the abandonment of the expedition, but General Sibley insisted on going ahead. This is no more than we expected.

In ordinary seasons, the scarcity of water in the broad, level prairies of the Red River Valley, which is only found in the streams which traverse that region at wide intervals, measured sometimes by a day's journey, is excessively exhausting to men and animals, under the oppressive heats of midsummer. But the unprecedented drought which has reigned (not rained) over the whole country, has not only dried up many of the streams, but has shrivelled and dried up the grass, and in this condition, the prairie fires, lit, doubtless, by the cunning Indians, have swept the whole country west and north of Abercrombie of almost every vestige of vegetation.

Incidents of the Battle of Murfreesboro.

A CHARGE MADE IN THE ORDER OF BATTLE IS

[DESORIBED.]

When Garesche was killed Rosecrans did not
seem to observe it. Of the General's staff Garssche
had been blown away from his elbow; Kirby had
been shot; Benton's horse was smarting with a
wound; Hubbard's snorted with the sting of a ball
in his neck; Taylor's was killed; Porter's horse and
then himself was struck; poor Richmond was mortally hurt; four or five of his escort and orderlies
were stretched upon the field. No wonder Bond
said to him, "General, do you think it right to expose yourself so much?" And the response? A regiment was lying down upon the field before him
waiting to be called into action. Shot and shell
were whizzing furiously over them. The chief
dashed up to the line and addressed them: "Men,
do you wish to know how to be safe? Shoot low.
Give them a blizzard at their shins! But do you
wish to know how to be safest of all? Give them a
blizzard, and then charge with cold steel! Forward,
now, and show what you are made of!" Bond had
announced Garesche's death. It seemed to occur to
the General as a half-remembered dream. "I am
very sorry," he said; "we cannot help it." A report that McCook was killed was communicated to
him. He said: "We cannot help it; this battle
must be won."

The troops were handled with matchless skill.
Lines upon lines were piled upon each other so compactly that even the awful momentum and the ferocity of the rebel/onslaughts did not shake them.
Columns were hurled in solid ranks from one side of
the field to the other extreme, as if they were toys;
or were flung into the face of the enemy as if it were
a game playing. It is no grasp at rhetoric to describe the swift and steady evolutions of our brigades as perfect as the movements of a grand review.
Thousands acquired an idea of the art of "handling
masses," of which they never had dreamed before.

Now LET THE WHOLE LINE CHARGE. Incidents of the Baille of Murfreesboro.

NOW LET THE WHOLE LINE CHARGE.

The new change in the order of battle was executed by the General Commanding at ideessant personal hazard. There was not a private soldier in the srmy so much exposed. There was hardly a point in the front of battle which he had not inspected, Wood's line, perhaps, excepted. Some five or six batteries, posted upon the bluff under his personal direction, now thundered in direful accord. Solid shot, shell, grape, cannister were crushing through the brittle timber in destructive tumult. A thick canopy of smoke hovered over the field. Clouds of smoke enveloped the gunners. They seemed like thick canopy of smoke hovered over the field. Clouds of smoke enveloped the gunners. They seemed like demons reveling in infernal orgies. With his staff gathered about him, the Onief halted briefly upon

Ship News. Ship News.

San Francisco, July 15.—The ship Hamlet, from Boston, arrived at Hong Kong May 22d. Captain Ashby had been murdered by one of the seamen. New York, July 16.—Arrived, U. S. steamer Magnolia, from Key West, to repair boilers. The San Jacinto had taken her place as flag-ship of the East Gulf Squadron. Arrived, French gunboat Renandine, from Charleston bar; ship Ocean Ranger, from Sagua; brig Norma, Havana; brig Seguin, Remedios; brig Johnson, Tampico; brig Cornucopia, Remedios; brig Johnson, Tampico; brig Cornucopia, Remedios; brig Giganaa, Havana; brig Udols, Neuvitas, Florence; brig Matanza; brig Ella, Matancos; brig Queen of the South, St. Croix; brig H. Brooks, Havana; brig Robert Moore, Aspinawall; brigs Harriet and Mary Hatfield, Cienfuegos; schr Chward, Jamel; schr C. H. Cook, Nuvagoane; schr Hattie E. Wheeler, Cardenas.

Arrived, bark Carl August, from Leith; bark Bonita, Mayaguez; brig E. P. Sweet, Cientuecos. Below, bark Leland, from Buenos Ayres.

Bosron, July 16.—Arrived, bark Stamboul, from Smyrna.

Boston, July 16.—Arrived, bark Stamboul, from Smyrna.

EXCESSES IN THE ARMY.—Earnestly, most earnestly, do we desire that all excesses and outrages should in this war be avoided. And, as we said, they have been avoided on the Federal side to a remarkable extent—to a very remarkable extent, considering the provocations given by the rebels. The private property seized and destroyed by the Federal troops is, to that seized and destroyed by the Federal troops is, to that seized and destroyed by the rebels, but as a pennyweight to a pound, while on the part of the Federal forces, whether in armies, in regiments, in companies, or in squads, assassinations have been unknown. Gen. McClellan, Gen. Burnside, Gen. Hooker, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Gen. Grant, Gen. Bhell, Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Banks, and soores of others, have penetrated into the rebel. Confederacy, some of them very far, yet the South itself can bear witness, that, wherever they went, war, however vigorously waged, was tempered with a strict observance of human rights, and even with gentle mercy and kindness. Men who abuse the Federal troops for barbarism, and undertake to contrast it with what they call the forbearance of the rebels, may think they are patriots, but, if they are, we would have them take out a patent right for their patriotism, for they ought by all means to enjoy it as a monopoly.—Louisville Journal. CURIOUS EGYPTIAN RELICS.—The Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, recently founded by the Pasha, is a commodious house overlooking the Nile. It has been placed under the curatorship of M. Mariette; who first visited Egypt in the service of the Louvre. The great feature of the collection is the recent addition of gold ornaments discovered by accident at Gournou (Thebes) by some boys, in ground unmarked by any tomb; the fine mummies upon which they were placed passed into the hands of the Pasha of Keneh, who was induced to part with them to the Viceroy's museum. They were unwrapped, and more than twenty-five pounds weight of gold ornaments found upon them. The series of necklaces, with figures of jeckals in gold, and the golden bracelets, enriched by enamel colors, are extraordinary works of art, as well as of great intrinsic value; one of them is very remarkable, having the sacred hawk for its central ornament, holding the emblem of eternal life: its surface is brilliantly colored in clossonne enamels. A hatchet of gold, win a hunting scene embosed on the blade; a mirror, with a heavy lotus-shaped handle of gold; and a large variety of minor decorations for the person crowd this unrivalled case of antiquities. Two small models of funeral-boats, with the rowers, all formed of silver, are even more precious in the eyes of the Egyptian student from their extreme rarity. The room is appropriately decorated, after the style of the tombs at Beni Hassan, and the whole arrangement honorable to the Viceroy and his curator. CURIOUS EGYPTIAN RELICS.—The Museum of

A Sup-Clerical Scapegrace.—Many good stories are told of Dr. Lawson, a Presbyterian minister in Scotland, who was so absent-minded that he was sometimes quite insensible to the world around him. One of his sons, who afterward became a highly esteemed Christian minister, was a very tricky boy, perhaps mischievous in his tricks. Near the manse lived an old woman, of crabbed temper and rather ungodly in her mode of living. She and the boy had quarreled, and the result was that he took a quite opportunity to kill one of her hens. She went immediately to Dr. Lawson, and charged his son with the deed. She was believed, and as it was not denied, punishment was inflicted. He was ordered to abide in the house; and to make the sentence more severe his father took him into his study, and commanded him to sit there with him. The son was restless, and frequently eyed the door. At last he saw his father drowned in thought, and quietly and commanded him to sit there with him. The son was reatless, and frequently eyed the door. At last he saw his father drowned in thought, and quietly slipped out. He went directly to the old woman's, and killed another hen, returning immediately and taking his place in the library, his father having never missed him. The woman speedily made her appearance, and charged the slaughter again upon him. [IDr. Lawson, however, waxed angry—declared her to be a false accuser, as the boy had been closeted with him all the time—adning: "Besides, this convinces me that you had just as little ground for your first accusation; I therefore acquit him of both, and he may go out now." The woman went off in high dudgeon, and the prisoner in high glee.—

Harper's Monthly.

TRUTH AND ITS DEVELOPMENTS.-A phile

THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—To the true physician there is an inexpressible sanctity in the sick chamber. At its threshold the mere human passions quit their hold on his heart. Love there would be profanation. Even the grief permitted to others must be

his glorious art.—Sir E. Bulwer Lyton.

THE POWER OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS.—In animals there is more variety of motion, but in plants there is more real power. A horse is certainly far stronger than a man, yet a small vine can not only support, but can raise a column of fluid five times higher than a horse can. Indeed, the power which a plant exercises of holding a leaf erest during an entire day, without pause and without fatigue, is an effort of astonishing vigor, and is one of many proofs that a principle of compensation is at work, so that the same energy which in the animal world is weakened by being directed to many objects, is in the vegetable world strengthened by being concentrated on a few.—Buckle. THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—Jay Cooke

subscription agent, reports the sale of \$500,000 five-twenties to-day, at the various agencies in the loyal States. Deliveries of bonds were being made to June 27. The local agents throughout Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the West, are reminded that the subscriptions to the loan are received as prior to July 1, and that the same facilities, in regard to the transmission of funds and of bonds, has been extended to the 15 of August. ended to the 1st of August.