The New Holy Alliance.

ther adopted it, on the recommendation of

Madame KRUDERER—an enthusiastic lady

who fancied that she was specially inspired

with religion and prophecy, and that the

time was near at hand when wars were to

cease, and the reign of virtue, peace, and

the Gospel was to commence on earth.

The sovereigns who signed this Treaty

were ALEXANDER, Emperor of Russia,

FRANCIS, Emperor of Austria, and FREDE-

RIC WILLIAM III., King of Prussia. Most

of the other European Powers acceded to it,

except the Papacy and England. The rea-

son why England held back was one of

form rather than of will. The document

was signed by the three sovereigns alone,

without the sanction or intervention of

their Ministers, and the Prince Regent, (on

the advice of Lord Castlereagn, then Fo-

reign Secretary), declared that while he

adhered to the principles of that Alliance,

the restraints placed upon him, as a consti-

tutional monarch, prevented his becoming

a party to any convention which was not

The treaty called the Holy Alliance

was signed at Paris, on the 26th of Sep-

tember, 1815, the very day on which

were signed the treaty determining the

territorial limits of France and the

country should pay to the Allied Powers,

as an indemnity for the expense of their

armaments during the Hundred Days in

1815, and another treaty to "exclude forever

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE and his family

from the throne of France," (particuliève-

ment l'exclusion à perpétuité de Napoleon

BUONAPARTE, et de sa famille, du pouvoir

suprême en France). The avowed pur-

pose of the Holy Alliance was that Eu-

rope should be governed on Christian prin-

ciples, but its actual object was to form a

league of sovereigns against the liberties

of mankind. Accordingly, with a strong

hand, the Holy Alliance put down the

revolution in Italy in 1820, and restored

absolutism in Spain in 1823. After the

Czar Alexander's death, in December,

1825, the compact virtually fell to pieces.

The French Revolution of 1830 wholly

nullified it, and the restoration of the

Empire under the third Napoleon shows

how completely the sentence which would

have excluded the Buonaparte family from

It appears that Russia, Austria, and Prus-

sia have been quietly making a new tri-

the throne has become null and void.

zollern have united, as their

NAPOLEON for having made the Treaties

of 1815 mere pieces of parchment to which

EUGENIE, however popular, is but a

woman and a foreigner, and Prince Na-

Time was when ere such a compact was

and said to have just been made in Kis-

emphatic iteration of the new policy of

sia and Austria think that England ought

to have sided with them in setting aside the

Treaty of 1852, by virtue of which Prince

number of letters on that subject; but no

body minds one who bullies with big

words but sneaks off with a declaration

that he never meant to go to blows. Were

there a war between England and Ger-

sent campaign have been unforeseen by the | arise to devastate British commerce.

many, the latter would issue letters of

Continental Europe speculates, also on

the chances of a war between the United

policy of a brush with England. The en-

tente cordiale which once was so highly

be a drawing together of the alliance which

has latterly been so loosely held. The only

ance is a thorough and friendly under-

Newspaper Electricity.

The last number of CHARLES DICKENS

All the Year Round contains a very graphic

account of the manner in which the Daily

Telegraph, a London cheap paper of great

circulation, is got up, and tells us a few

facts which may be as new to other news-

paper men as they certainly were to us.

One of these is the introduction into the

editorial rooms of the electric telegraph.

"I proceeded to a suite of rooms occupied by the sub-editor and the principal reporters. In the outermost of these rooms is arranged the electric tolograph apparatus, three round discs with anger-stops sticking out from them like concertina keys, and a needle pointing to alphabetic letters on the surface of the dial. One of these dials corresponds with the House of Commons, another with Mr. Router's telegraph office, the third with the private residence of the conductor of my journal, who is thus made acquainted with any important news which may transpire before he arrives at, or after he leaves the office. The electric telegraph, an enormous boon to

office. The electric telegraph, an enormous boon to all newspaper men, is especially beneficial to the sub-editor; by its aid he can place before the expectant leader writer the summary of the great

ech in a debate, or the momentous telegra

As yet, to our knowledge, no American

journal has gone as far as this in its arrange-

ments. Of course, if the Daily Telegraph

has such aid. The Times is not without it.

We can easily understand how much it

mental. The London press is ahead of us

in this but we may console ourselves with

It is thus described:

lip on my gown!

'Peace at any sacrifice." Besides, Prus-

competitor to the young boy.

nate Denmark.

amount of the money contribution that

countersigned by a responsible minister.

The Press

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 16, 1864. I. ENGRAYING.—Lientenant General Grant in a Council of War at Massaponax Church, Va. II. POETRY.—"Fort Pillow," a Southern Hymn of Praise.

111. ZENOBIA TEMPLE, ESQ.—By Mrs. Lillie Deve roux Umstend. Conclusion. Philadelphia—The Meeting on Tuesday—Semmes and the Alabama—The Little Triumph of the Florida—The new Financial Leader—The Hon. E ward Joy Morris The Right of the Soldier to Vote—The Naval Victory

ver England-The Tour of Maximilian-The Situ

i—A National Guard—The Sunken Alabama—En lish Influence upon the Danish Question-History V. THE REBEL INVASION.—Our Special Despaiches The Excitement in Baltimore—The Cutting of the Communications—The Capture and Recapture of Fredarick—Contradictory Statements as to the Capture of General Frankliu—The Battle at Monocacy Bridge— Letter from the Cumberland Valley—A Call to Arms VI. THE PIRATE FLORIDA.—Capture of six vessels bolow Cape May-Arrival of the Crews in Philadel-

VII, THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE. -Semmes' Oftion by an Officer of the Kearsarge.

VIII. THE WAR,—Army of the Potomac—Our Special Correspondence—The Weather—Deserters—Fourth of July in the Army—Arrivals of Contrabands—Artillery Duels—Affairs in Richmond—The War in Georgia—Letter from the Field near Kenesaw Mountain.
IX. ADDRESS OF THE UNION SPATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

X. CITY INTELLIGENCE. — Patriotic Demonstr

tion in Independence Square—Full report of the pro-ceedings—A strange case of death—City mortality, &c. XI. THE CROPS.—Prospects of a good harvest—Reports from the several States,
XII. GENERAL NEWS.—Proclamations by the Pre-All, Obn BAA May Sident—Appeal from Governor Curtin for our sick and wounded soldiers—Military orders, &c.—European

NIII. CHESS DEPARTMENT.—Lessons for learners, XIV FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Sp. Specimons of the "WAR PRESS" will be forwarded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is \$2 per year. A deduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are for med. Single copies, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price five cents.

THE INVASION. Yesterday was a very anxious day, and although we did not give way to the desponding feeling generally prevalent, we still think that, although the danger is not as great as before, the duty still remains. One or two things are becoming plain: The raid of the rebels has been a serious attempt to annoy Maryland, and, if possible, capture Washington. It has been anticipated by the Government, and, as we now know, every preparation has been made to secure the safety of the capital. Our own Government has kept its counsels with admirable prudence. For many days the Copperheads have been repeating again and again that the full of Washington was imminent; that the "imbecility of the Administration" had brought it into grievous peril; that LEE had out-generalled GRANT and ended the Richmond campaign. Of course, when our only tidings were tidings of rebel raids; when we had no news but news of the capture of railway trains, and communication with the capital became impossible, it was natural for loyal men to be downcast and sad. Our lines with the South are again open, and we now see what the situation around Washington has been. The burden of their force is in the vicinity of the capital. An attempt ton by an attack on the avenue leading into Seventh street. If the defences of Washington have any weak point we should suppose it to be this same Seventh-street road. A column might make an assault | Petersburg. by the way of the Bladensburg road, but this would be a hazardous undertaking, as the forts on this road could be supported by the gunboats in the Anacostin. The intelligence that such an at-

we dreaded, and none other. While the rebels would find a great deal of triumph and plunder in the capture of Washington, we must not suppose that this alone has been the object of their mission. The whole rebel plan, as it appears to us, has been audacious and well-timed. They were hungry. Their commissary stores were scanty. An arduous campaign had made them lean and haggard. Grant had destroyed the harvests of the Rapidan and Rappahannock, and, in investing Petersburg, cut off the rebel supply from the Cotton States. The Shenandoah Valley alone had escaped the channelling ploughshare of war. The Cumberland Valley whose recollections of the Pennsylvania campaign could escape the mortifications of Gettysburg. To gather these harvests was the principal object of the rebel invasion. If other purposes could have been accomplished, well and good. If GRANT could be induced to release his hold on the neck of the rebellion, by creating a false impression of Washington's danger, it would be of more value than many harvests. It was known that there were many railroads leading from Washington, that Baltimore was a rich city, and that in Maryland there were many excellent Union men, whose devotion to the Union should meet with summary vengeance. Above all, there were pockets to be picked. So we have seen this invading army causing great terror on the passenger railroads, and disturbing the peace of our good people dong the borders. The most illustrious exploit it has performed is the attack on Magnolia Station. Major GILMORE, with his captured watches and purses, will rival the fame of the rechronometers. BRADFORD's house has been burned. This was a magnificent exploit. A squad of men came early in the morning, before daybreak, captured the ladies—no gentleman was present—and deliberately burned the mansion; apologizing to the ladies for the inconvenience they had caused, pleading the usages of war as their necessity, and "carrying off valuable papers." We read of such "war!' in the Newgate Calendar, and find "in Major GILMORE, the counterpart of heroes as renowned as Jack Sheppard and Dick Turpin. This, indeed, has been the kind of war we have had in Maryland. The rebels have attacked Washington, i

he has relaxed a single finger. We have not had those unseemly exhibitions of fear and despair that our Copperhead contemcalling upon GRANT to hurry home, and undo the work of this past summer, in order that certain large marble galvanized corpse. The most obvious and understands that his duty in this war is not his weakness and the exhaustion of his rewith buildings, or the inanimate things | sources. That his army is brave, and that called "cities." His business is with he is skilful, we candidly admit, but that it LEE's army, and he would as willing infer that it is weak. · ly destroy it on the banks of the Po- In a former article, we sketched what tomac as on the banks of the James we believed to be the essence of the mi-

At the same time, while we present litary problem about being solved at this view as our judgment of the present invasion, we cannot neglect the great duty it commands. This rebel army has entered Maryland; it must not be permitted to return. These men who came here to plunder our homes and desolate our fields must be slain or captured. The first rebel invasion ended with Antietam. That was good. The second rebel invasion ended with Gettysburg. That was better. How shall this third rebel invasion end? Fellow-citizens, the question is with you. Your honor-the future safety of your homes—the honor of the nation, are all involved in this. We must teach this third army a lesson more terrible than Antietam or Gettysburg. Every man should lay aside his own personal business, and take up arms for this emergency. In

twenty days the work can be done. Telegrams from Washington received at two o'clock this morning establish beyond question the fact that the enemy is in full retreat. Thus ends the third invasion of Maryland, ingloriously, and now the only fear we can reasonably entertain is the fear that the rebels may escape the punishment they have dared.

THE SITUATION.

The importance of the military problem now about being solved at Richmond must be our excuse for occupying so much of the time of our readers in giving all the light which a careful analysis of the facts in our possession will enable us to do. Never before in the history of humanity have so many interests of civilization been staked upon the issue of a campaign; never before have the friends and enemies of liberty been so keenly alive to the importance of the struggle, and never before have the contending forces of true progress and false conservatism, of democracy and aristocracy, been so firmly purposed to settle the great problem of the future destiny of this great people. Should we, as we trust we will, ultimately succeed, then forever is the great question of self-government settled. Henceforth, progress, freedom of thought and action, equality of rights, and the improvement of man, intellectually and physically, will be the order of history. If we fail, despotism, slavery, and oppression will triumph, and the world's clock be put back a century.

The friends of humanity may congratulate themselves that the chances all appear in their favor. Two objects have presented themselves to the minds of our rulers in order to secare the crushing out of the rebellion: First, the occupation of the line of the James river; second, the destruction or capture of the rebel armies and the milifary resources that maintain them. The latter of these is the most important of the two; in fact, the first is only important as it affords means of accomplishing the second. During the campaign we have had two principal armies. All others have been the Army of the Cumberland, under General Sherman. Although separated by thousands of miles, they have, neveress one commanding object in view and are in the general outlines of the campaign directed by a single mind. Of these two armies the principal one is that opehas been made to surprise Washing- rating against Richmond. Starting from the Rapidan, by a series of skilful marches. after numerous combats with various results, it has at length established itself on the south side of the James river, and is now, as a preliminary movement, besieging

on a general action in such a position as would enable him to inflict serious disaster tack has been repulsed is the intelligence on the adversary. Second, to constantly that Washington is safe. In fact, the only press him back on Richmond, restricting the line of his operations, and destroying danger Washington has ever encountered his military resources. The rebels claim, is a comparative one. There was a possiin their foreign correspondence, to have bility that an enterprising rebel commander, been so far completely successful. If we with a strong force, marching rapidly may credit their accounts, in every partial from Rockville or Edward's Ferry, might engagement their forces have been vichave surprised Washington by suddenly orious, and the falling back to Richmond is only a skilful movement on the part of attacking one of the forts and obtaining LEE "to get his adversary where he wants possession of the city. This danger alone him." It is possible that the writers believe this, but it is impossible for men of the military ability of Davis and LEE to think so for one moment. They may avow themselves of this belief, in hopes of producing an effect abroad, or with the view of keeping up the spirits of their followers. but they are too astute to permit themselves to be deceived by such ideas. They know well enough that in abandoning Northern Virginia they have lost all possible chance of striking a serious offensive blow at the North. Raids, doing much damage, destroying much private property, are possible, but a serious offensive campaign against the North, until the re-establishment of the railroad system in Northern Virginia, is henceforth impossible. In the several rencontres of the campaign we willingly concede that the rebels have sometimes been successful; they are welltrained, brave, and are skilfully led; in these respects equal to our own army; but in the grand success of the campaign, all has been in our favor. Tactically, the enemy may have on a single occasion been successful, but all the strategical success has been with us, and it reflects no slight credit on our military authorities, then, that the choice of their base and the general direction of their line of operations has enabled us constantly to march forward towards the attainment of our object. At most, the checks have only postponed, they have never endangered the ultimate success. We deem it probable that in endeavoring to bring General LEE to a decisive action, General GRANT may have somewhat delayed his final march on Several circumstances have convinced us

not only that the views above put forth are correct, but also that the enemy has been greatly weakened, and that very soon he will be necessitated either to risk a general action, or adopt some other equally decisive course, to escape from the toils by which he is surrounded. Foremost among these is the change that has plainly taken place in the tactics of the enemy since the opening of the campaign, and that of his former campaigns in the same region. On every other occasion, and even during the paign, Lee has always adopted that system of defence classed by writers on the military art as the offensive-defensive, the leading feature of which is, that while your general object is to cover your own resources, to maintain your communications, &c., you seize every opportunity to attack your adversary, to separate his columns, to drive him back to his own soil. Such was the policy of FREDERICK, in his great campaign of Robeck, and of Napo-LEON in the immortal campaign of 1814 and '15. Contrast the course pursued by LEE at Fredericksburg, at Chancellorsville, and during the first week in the Wilder appears, and are repulsed. GRANT still inses, with the course now pursued. Mark keeps his hand on the throat of the re- the boldness, promptness, and decision. bellion at Petersburg. We do not see that in the one case, and then consider the timidity, the irresolution and purely defensive system of the present, and say if a change has not come over the spirit of his dream? In the first case, the poraries professed to feel. We have not initiative was in his favor, his adversaries had the Administration weeping and were compelled to follow his movements; wailing and wringing its hands, and now he tamely awaits the developments of his adversary's plans, and opposes to them buildings on the banks of the Potomac | rational method to account for this inertmight be saved from destruction. GRANT | ness is to suppose that it is owing solely to

is inert is manifest, and we consequently

Richmond. Before making any conjectures as to the probable solution of that problem it would be desirable to know positively the strength of the contending forces. Did we know this exactly, it would be improper for us to state it at present. We must confine ourselves to simply stating that the advantage of numbers is greatly on our side. Having this advantage, we deem it morally certain that Gen GRANT will endeavor to bring on a decisive action; that he will spare no means to destroy the enemy's communications, to prevent his receiving any reinforcements or supplies, and thus compel him either to abandon Richmond or bring on a general engagement. He has no intention that LEE shall leave Richmond except with a defeated, routed, and dispirited army. With this

object Hunter has been destroying the coads in Western Virginia, and had he succeeded in his attempt on Lynchburg it would have been of immense importance to as. With this same object, too, the recent raids were undertaken against the Danville railroad—at present the prominent railroad communication between Richmond and the South, as well as between that point and Lynchburg, are destroyed. No other means of communication than plank roads, old pikes, and ordinary roads, at present exist between Richmond and the South. These may serve to march troops upon, but we doubt whether the rebels have the requisite means of transportation to convey over them the necessary military sup-

object of the present raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania. There are three main routes of commu nication between Richmond and Lynchburg: By railroad via Gordonsville, distance about 150 miles; by railroad via Burkesville, distance 110 miles; and the James-river Canal, along the banks of the James, about 110 miles. For the movement of heavy supplies, this last is the only one not temporarily interrupted.

Burkesville, the junction of the railroad

plies. To procure them is, we take it, the

from Richmond to Lynchburg and the Danville Railroad, is a point of great strategic importance for the present military operations. It is about fifty miles south west from Richmond, and about the same distance from Lynchburg and Danville. This last point is almost due south from Lynchburg, distant by common roads about one hundred miles. Could we only entrench a considerable force at this point, so as permanently to hold it, LEE would have to abandon Richmond or remain there until famine and defeat would compel him to surrender. Holding, as we do, Knoxville, LEE cannot retreat by way of Lynchburg, and he must, as a matter of necessity, hold the Danville road. As the possession of this road is of vital importance, it is to be presumed that all possible effort will be made by General GRANT to obtain it, at the

Weldon road as well as his communications with the James. The difficulties of Gen. Lee's position are immense. Richmond is of great, almost vital, importance to the rebel Government. Nearly two-thirds of all the purely the Potomac, under General MEADE, and military supplies are or were manufactured there; the prestige of former success in its defence; the threatening position it occupies for offensive movements against Washington; the pride of Confederacy, in maintaining her capital—all render it necessary that every possible effort should be made for its preservation. In a preceding article we have stated the threefold problem that Gen. LEE has to solve if he perseveres in the attempt to hold Richmond. Has he the men and resources sufficient to justify him in so doing? This is

some time maintaining his hold on the

a question which time alone can answer. General LEE has always borne the cha-A careful study of the several movements racter of a prudent rather than a great solhas convinced us that General GRANT has dier. He has knowledge, and in his judghad, during the whole of the campaign, ment of ground, and its capabilities of detwo grand objects in view. First, to bring fence, was unsurpassed by any officer of the old army. The general opinion was that he lacked decision, and was deficient in military administration; his plans were always superior to his execution. If this be a correct estimate of his character, we may hope for great ultimate success before Richmond. The position in which he is placed is one that requires not only knowledge to devise, but also energy to execute. His lieutenants are energetic men, but by no means men of a high order of intellect. They are the hands, not the brains, of the

> rebel armies. There is one aspect of the campaign we must confess gives us uncasiness when we contemplate it: that is the advance of General Sherman on Atlanta. It is laid entered into as that made in Paris in 1815. down by all writers on the military art, and all history attests the soundness of the maxim, that you should never act by double or exterior lines of operation. general impression throughout Europe is Every mile that Johnston falls back brings his and LEE's army nearer to Power, and this has been caused by the gether; and it must be borne in mind, that when we speak of the distance between two armies, we mean the length of time that it will take them to unite. Were Johnston to-day at Augusta, and SHERMAN before that place, we should | CHRISTIAN of Glucksburg has become King onsider that our position was really less of Denmark. England has written any | Proclamation by the Governor of New favorable than it is at present. We look upon every foot of advance that Sherman has made beyond Chattanooga as a serious military error. If we fail in the present campaign, we believe that history will trace the failure to that advance. None of the movements made in the pre-

enemy. The fact that General GRANT

would cross the James was anticipated at Richmond before it was known at the | States and England, as soon as ever the North. Whether they had positive in strife between North and South is ended. formation we know not, but that intelli- By very bad management, England, in gent persons in Richmond anticipated it | that strife, has incurred the enmity of both there is not the slightest doubt. None of | parties. When the Union is restored, there our successes have been the result of sur- would be no small unanimity here on the sary result of our adherence to sound military rules, the zeal of our officers, and the | valued by France has latterly become very sterling capacity of our troops to receive feeble. It is easy to predict, however, that and give hard knocks. Adhering to these | if Russia, Austria, and Prussia, by an unprinciples, we doubt not but the energy and usual isolation, separate themselves from determination of General Grant will ulti- France and England, there will probably mately lead us to a favorable result. The great point of the rebels, the indispensable point to them, is now to unite their possible counterpoise to the new Holy Allitwo armies under Jounston and Lee. without our being able to unite those of standing between PALMERSTON and NAPO-MEADE and SHERMAN. We think that LEON. General Grant is manœuvring to prevent this. Should the rebels resolve to make one of those great sacrifices which have, when successful, stamped the names of their authors with immortality, it is possible that an opportunity may occur for them to prolong the war; but to do so the sacrifice must be real and complete, not half-way. Should General LEE determine to abandon Richmond to its fate, restore the Danville road, move all of his forces or the main body of them on Atlanta, the posi-

tion of General SHERMAN would be critical in the extreme. We deem it possible to reinforce Jounston's army by thirty thousand or forty thousand men from Richmond. With that force, that able General (for we regard him as the first among the rebels) might inflict a disaster upon SHER-MAN. To recover East Tennessee and Nashville, with the command of the Knoxville road, with Lynchburg and Burkesville as advanced posts, might well compensate the rebels for the loss of Richmond. We deem such result possible, but we doubt whether the men at Richmond have the nerve to withstand the clamor that will be raised as soon as that city is abandoned. If we are not mistaken, both Davis and Lee are of that type of men that are bold in success, daring when fortune smiles, but lack nerve in desperate circumstances. They may have the capacity of Danton or

bear in history. Tris pathetic extract is from the Baltimore correspondent of the London Times. DAVIS must be in a very sad way: A story is told in Baltimore by a gentleman who was recently in Richmond, that the Southern President was asked in his presence how soon he thought the war would end? Placing his hand upon the head of a little boy not five years of age, Mr. Davis replied, "Not till this child is an old man." Mr. Davis' sorrowful anticipation is shared in this city, thing.

of CROMWELL, but lack the iron will which

gave those men the name they will always

THERE is great truth in the following paragraph. England and America united One of the worst results of the downfall of the first Napoleon, after "bloody and might have defied the world. Now they are cold and distant. Their aristocracy is most bootless Waterloo," was the formation of that League of European Sovethe friend of slavery, and, sad to say, in reigns which was blasphemously called England the aristocracy is the nation: England the aristocracy is the nation:

The mistake England made was in not seeking the friendship of the great American branch of her own race. Had she allied horself with the Northern States, the second naval power on the globe, she could afford to brave the enmity of any of the continental States. Her hands would have been free to go to war with the Germans if she was sure of the good will of the Federal Union. With singular maladroitness, the national policy of England has been such as to make the North her bitter enouny, even while at the same time offending the South. England therefore moves in fetters of her own forging. the Holy Alliance. When established, it was denounced by Mr. BROUGHAM in the House of Commons as "a convention for enslaving mankind, under the mask of piety and religion." The Czar ALEXAN-DER was the author of this scheme-or ra-

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR has exhibited more forecast and a truer loyalty than any other civil functionary since the outbreak of the war. In his very first message he recommended a thorough and official organization of the State militia, and has let slip no suitable opportunity for urging its importance. But how has he been rewarded? Why, by the calumny that he wished to organize a force to fight the Federal Government.—N. Y. World.

If Governor Seymour exhibits so much true "loyalty" in organizing his militia force, why does he have John A. Green for a brigadier general? This man GREEN is an appointment of Gov. Seymour's, and yet he issues a call for his brigade to take up arms to resist the "encroachments of the Administration." Militiamen thus commanded would be more apt to find an enemy in Washington than in Rich-

In Onio, the radical Copperheads and the Micawber Copperheads are preparing a State ticket to run against the Union ticket. It is said that VALLANDIGHAM, WENDELL PHILLIPS, S. S. Cox. FREDERICK DOU-GLASS, F. WOOD, and G. B. CHEEVER, will stump the State in behalf of the new ticket.

ACCORDING to the New Nation, the enthusiasm for Fremont is unbounded. We wonder if this extract, from the Herald, would be called "enthusiasm:" "A meeting in support of John C. Fremont for the next Presidency of the United States was held last evening in Dr. Cheever's Church. The meeting was by no means a very large or enthusiastic one, only about halt the sents beling occupied, and this principally by the fair sex. The pulpit was plentifully ndorned with the national colors, while the whole inside of the church was thickly decorated with mottees."

Death of Mr. George Boweryem. It is with especial pain that we have re ceived information of the death of Mr. GEORGE BOWERYEM, correspondent of this journal with the Army of the Potomac For several weeks he had been sick with the camp fever, and after intervals of apparent convalescence had relapsed into a condition of extreme weakness. He was on his way to Philadelphia, when in the delirium of fever he walked off the steamer near Newport News, and was drowned. Mr. BOWERYEM was a native of England orn on the banks of the Avon, and at the time of his death was, we believe, in his phia. He had been connected with several | bility. eading journals, and immediately prior to his engagement with THE *PRESS was a correspondent of the New York Tribune

partite Alliance, from which England and France have both been excluded. By a simultaneous impulse the Czar Alexan near Charleston. His abilities as a writer DER, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, and were decidedly superior; his mind was King William found it necessary to take energetic, logical, and imaginative. To chalybeate water for their health-sake, and met, (accidentally on purpose,) at the little him literature was not a business, but an art, and journalism had no member who watering-place of Kissengen, in Bavaria. Once there, they held several secret councils, and the on dit, generally credited in houses of Romanoff, Hapsburg, and Hohere is little doubt that he would have won an honorable position in letters. sors did in 1815, in a new League against Freedom and Progress. Especially, of Mr. Bowersem had also no ordinary France, excluded, is said to be angry, independence and conscientiousness. To the Union he was unconditionally loyal, and England is kept out-on sheer contempt. The great Powers cannot forgive for he had chosen America as his home.

are attached seals and signatures of no and was incapable of a mean thought or an value, and Austria cannot forget that her ignoble action. With all this fidelity to Italian losses and defeat in 1859 were principle, often severely tested, he had the caused by the military interference of sensitiveness of a woman. The better he cavalry had scoured the country contiguous to the France. It has been determined to treat was known, the more thoroughly was he line of the road, but enemies failed to confront them Napoleon like a parvenu-powerful it is esteemed and trusted. true, but of very unstable position. The Empire seems secure during his own life, IT was currently reported in this city but, at the age of fifty-six, his chances of last evening that the pirate Florida was sunk off Cape May by the frigate Ticon- and grateful to every heart. longevity are not very great, and his only son, the heir to the purple, is only eight deroga. After diligent inquiry, however, years old. It is true, a Regency might we have been unable to obtain any con-

He carried the point of honor to an ex-

treme rare in these days of compromise,

govern in his name; but the Empress - firmation of the rumor. A COMMITTEE of Boston bankers have POLEON would probably be a dangerous gone to New York to consult with Mr. Se-

Governor Curtin in this City. companied by the Attorney General of the State sengen, England would have received an sengen, England would have received an left, this morning for Philadelphia on a special early invitation to participate. But the train. The object of this visit is to confer with Generals Couch and Cadwalader for the purpose of increasing the facilities for organizing and bringing that England is declining into a second-rate forward the troops now being mustered in at Phila-

> In answer to an inquiry addressed by Governor recruiting in rebellious States, the following has ust been received : " Orders to carry out the law in relation to recruiting in rebellious States are now in press, and will be brought to completion a soon as possible."

I have been expecting a call from the President vernor of the State now invaded by the rebels, for troops to aid in driving back the invaders. Not having received such call or request, I assume that the authorities near the scene of action believe they have sufficient force at their command to meet the marque, and plenty of privateers would emergency. I, however, view the expedition as more serious than an ordinary raid. A battle has been fought within a few miles of Baltimore, and een driven back. Intelligence has been receiv that the railway between Philadelphia and Baltimore has been cut, and communication East and Washington interrupted. The nations capital is seriously threatened.

Although New Jersey has not been officially alled upon for troops, in this emergency, yet regarding the danger as imminent, I call upon the citizens of this State to organize immediately into companies, and report to the Adjutant General of the State for thirty days' service in Pennsylvania, Maryland, or the District of Columbia. Given under my hand and privy seal, at Trenton, this twelfth day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred

Attest : S. M. DIOKINSON, Private Secretary. The Transportation of Colored Troops HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE Susourhanna.—First. Colored troops raised unde the Susquehanna, July 12, 1864, will rendezvous a Second. Colored troops will be commanded by

Third. Upon the application of the commanding fficer of a company of colored men to the agent of any of the railroads in this department transports n will be furnished to the camp of rendezvous. By command of Major General Couch JOHN S. SHULTZ, A. A. G.

Blockade-Ruupers Arrived at Bermuda rived from St. Thomas, via Bermuda, on the 8th The blockade-runners Mary Celestia, Lynx, and Atlanta, had arrived from Wilmington. Call for Troops from the Governor of Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 13 .- Governor Corey has i sued an order appealing to the people of Maine to volunteer their services for a period of one hundred hoped his call will be favorably responded to. Burning of a Railroad Depot. PROVIEENCE, R. I., July 13.—The depot of the Vorfolk County Railroad at Waterford Junction, of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, was burned

Great Fire in Maine. een raging on the line of the railroad between Whitneysville and Machiasport, damaging the roa to the extent of about \$4,000, and burning over \$10,000 worth of valuable timber. A great fire is also raging in Cutler, doing immense damage.

arly this morning, with six cars and much freight,

Capture of a Blockade-Runner. NEW YORK, July 13.—The steamer Dudley Buck, from Hilton Head on the 9th, reports on the 10th. when twenty miles southwest of Frying Pan Shoo the steamer Margaret and Jessie, crossing, reported naving captured the day previous a blockado-run ner, and sent her to Boston

The Capital of New Hampshire. Concord, N. H., July 13.—The House decided, this afternoon, by 90 majority, to retain the capital

An Alleged Humbug.—The Minreopolis Allas says: Capt. Fisk's magnificent humbag, otherwise termed overland expedition to Idaho, formed yesterday in our public square, and took up its line of march for Fort Ridgely. How the Government could allow itself to be thus swindled out of both men and money by this expedition is a question which suggests itself to inquiring minds. Another feature of this transaction is, that the poor enignates get hadly fooled, finding neither gold nor aught to eat in that I maginary olysium. must facilitate labor, mechanical as well as the reflection that it was the ingenuity of Mr. Monse, an American, that first made the electric telegraph a practical, working

THE INVASION.

COMMUNICATION WITH WASH-INGTON REOPENED.

Repulse of the Rebels at Fort Stevens.

ENTIRE DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY

Their Retreat into Virginia KILLED AND WOUNDED LEFT BEHIND

THE CAPITAL REPORTED SAFE. ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION NOT CAPTURED.

THE ESCAPE OF GENERAL FRANKLIN.

WASHINGTON. AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE-POPULAR SUS-

PENSE OVER THE FATE OF THE CITY-ARRIVAL OF GENERAL TYLER-COM-MUNICATION WITH WASHINGTON RE-ESTABLISHED-THE CAPITAL SAFE-RE-PORTS FROM FREDERICK, &c. [Special Despatch to The Press.]

BALTIMORE, July 13.-I mentioned in my de

spatch to you last night that all communication both by rail and telegraph, with Washington had been cut off. From the time then mentioned to the present almost all idea of the state of affairs around the capital was distressingly anxious and vague Not one word of either hope or fear could be whispered of the fate of the city, for which the finest army of treason had struggled in vain. Many of the faint-hearted believed that it had fallen. Idle rumors, painfully precise in their details, filled every loyal heart with dismal fore bodings. Those hasty in drawing conclusions spoke bitterly of General Grant and the 'failure of his campaign." The merits of the preceding generals were canvassed, and all pronced better than he, for though they had neve sieged and put in jeopardy the rebel capital, they had at least saved our own, even in the midst of a defeat. A semi-panic seemed to seize those who and other centres of public information were in

lave heretofore remained calm and imperturbable lespite the all-pervading excitement reigning here during the past two days. The newspaper offices vaded with eager crowds to very late hours of the night and the early hours of the morning. The question was on every lip, "Has Washington been captured? Do you believe it?" No satisfactory answer could be given. Everybody had heard the rumor-none knew whence it came-none could contradict it-yet everybody strove hard to disbelieve it. But gaunt doubts rose up, strengthened by the fact thirty-third year. He came to this country that Washington was "isolated," and the very un eight or ten years since, and had lived most | certainty and ignorance of the hour gave "roor of the time in New York and Philadel- . backs" dignity, and absurdities the air of proba

It was a miserable night—a night of suspense to most of the people here. But in the glare of the flashing gas-lights, on the pave, in the public parlors, and at other points of popular gathering, there was many a grim smile, and many a secret passage of words of congratulation. These manifestations came from the Secessionists, who saw in the cap ture of Washington a rift of sunlight in rebellion horizon. The call for militia, to which I referred had a higher appreciation of its duties. Too yesterday, had, however, set their sympathies at Europe, is that these representatives of the gling with the world to permit a full expression of his powers, but had he lived trembling, and laboring, would make smiles and ngratulations few and far between, o

course, they will agree to maintain, each | genius as a musical composer, and his pub- | disaster to Washington, and probable disaster to lished melodies are not only charming, but | Baltimore, pressing heavily on the spirits of the possess, to assure Hungary and Venetia to | indicate an original purpose. He had in | waiting and hoping ones. The day were on, and lo! Austria, and to press on against unfortu. | all things an intellect to be respected, but | speeding towards the city from the direction of besides this he was a man of remarkable | Washington was a locomotive and tender, the whistle merrily sounding as if the harbinger of good news. The weight was lifted when the messenger delivered their news. The road all the way through was uninjured; not a rail displaced; not a bridge destroyed. There were no rebels seen along the the offspring of the excited imagination of a telegraphi operator. At Washington all was right. There were no rebels, no heavy fighting, no heavy firing. Our anywaere.

This news was as cheering as it was surprising The reaction from fear for the capital to the glorious certainty of its safety was speedy, but pleasant Speculation, in view of these facts, is rife here a

to the whereabouts of the rebels who were threatening the capital. It is believed by many, who speak on military subjects intelligently, that after their epulse, on Monday, at Fort Stevens, the raiding party retreated into Virginia with the immense plunder they have gathered from Maryland and the southern border of Pennsylvania. This is a likely theory if the rebels are not in strong force. Whether they are or not it has been impossible to say, in this wild conflict of rumors.

Others contend that they have concentrated at Rockville with the intention of marching in another direction on Washington. The intention is improbable, inasmuch as the capital is equally strong on all sides, and a force that has failed in an attack on one quarter will quite probably fail in another. The third and last speculation is that the raiders have departed to make a grand dash on Poin Lookout, with the purpose of freeing the 20,000 I lean to the belief that the rebels have retreated no doubt with the intention of crossing the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, which is, perhaps, eighteen miles from the town. Their occupation of the town means retreat back to Virginia with their aggregated plunder, not new offensive demonstrations against

They depart after having created immense excit ment in the North by a skilful distribution of small force at points where their movements would attract the most attention. The leaders calculated that the alarm naturally occasioned by their boldness and audacity would tend to spread exaggerated statements of their numbers. These, rapidly propa gated, would prevent immediate operations agains them, inasmuch as the people of the North, with their minds filled with ideas of an "immense rebe force," would lose time in making gigantic prepara tions to crush it. Under cover of the alarm and the exaggerations, their work of plunder could be consummated, and their audacity climaxed by a mock attack on Washington, which would afford them food for loud boasting on their return to Lee's

These opinions are based on the facts given above f they are facts, which at the present time there i no reason to doubt. vas welcomed at headquarters. He has traveled

orty-eight miles across the country from Frede ick, frequently near to, sometimes surrounded by the enemy. He is unhurt. Several officers of the 11th Maryland, who were bsent from their commands during the late battles

Blonocacy, have been promptly arrested and lisgraced, by order of General Wallace. General Franklin has doubtless escaped, and oute for this city. Several citizens of Annapolis arrived here this norning, who left that city when the rebels were eported advancing on it. They state that, on the

night previous to their departure, the citizens, in

conjunction with the soldiers, threw up entrenchments and made every preparation for defence. No gunboat was there when they left, but one, I hear, has since arrived, insuring the safety of the place. The rebels had not reached there at latest dates, and, from the recent developments, I am inclined to think they will not for some time to come at least. In pursuance of Governor Bradford's proclamaion, there was a general turnout of the enrolle militia this evening. A large number was sent into the entrenchments, from which they will be relieved

The city is now quiet. The Union men are very ubilant over the news, which is considered favorate-highly excellent. This city is now secure. I save for Washington to-night. K. O'D

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR OF WILMINGTON Special Despatch to The Press.]

WILMINGTON, July 13 .- The excitement here continues unabated. Mayor Turner has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to close their laces of business and arm for the defence of their iomes. The call is being generally responded to-Proops are arriving from every point almost hourly by companies and detachments. A regiment of convalescents from Philadelphia reached here to-night, and was sent forward.

The rebels engaged in the recent raid boasted hat their main force had already obtained over e rigorously enforced. 2.500 recruits among the Secessionists of Maryland. and that they would secure 10,000 before leaving that State. They are not alarmed about their supthe necessity for the call. There is no truth in the report that the rebels have

attached a battery between here and Baltimore, and sent fictitious messages over thewires. C. E. S.

REBELS ON OR NEAR IT. BALTIMORE, July 13 .- A locomotive and tender. which left Washington at 1 o'clock to-day, arrived here safely. But one rebel was seen on the road, and he was nearly starved to death.

There is no enemy in sight, and no fighting of moment going on. All looks well, and it is expected that the read will resume trains to-morrow. Tele graphic communication will also be resumed, n doubt, very soon.

THE RETREAT FROM WASHINGTON. BALTIMORE, July 13 .- The only intelligence gathered from the conductor who brought the engine through was that no firing had been heard near Washington to-day. All the information we have here induces the conviction that the enemy are in full retreat, and that the fighting on Monday and Tuesday was to cover their retreat, and enable them to get their plunder safe across the river at Edward's Forry.

REOPENING OF THE TELEGRAPH TO WASHINGTON-REPULSE OF THE REBELS AT FORT STEVENS-THEIR RETREAT INTO VIRGINIA. WASHINGTON, July 13-Evening.-Skirmishing had been constantly going on, and our troops had acted strictly on the defensive until yesterday eve ning, when the rebel sharpshooters becoming annoy ing, it was determined to dislodge them from the

front of Fort Stevens. This was most effectually done amid the shouts o applause of those who witnessed the action. The rebels retired in hot haste, leaving at the house of F. P. Blair at Silver Springs a hundred of their wounded, including eleven officers, and 'also all their dead on the field.

Reconnoissances made to-day showed the rebels had during the night disappeared from the front of our fortifications, after firing a number of buildings they had previously occupied as a shelter for their

Scouts report that the rebels were this mornin recrossing the Potomac nearly opposite Poolsville driving before them about 2,000 head of cattle, which they had stolen; while a despatch, received by General Halleck from Rockville, says the retreat ing rebels passed through that place at 3 o'clock this morning, and they were, at that time, moving in the direction of Edward's Ferry. The rebels nea Bladensburg moved off, between 8 and 10 o'clock this morning, taking the road westward, and carry stolen from that place.

The militia and volunteers, and employees in the everal departments of the Government, were called out to-day and performed the duty assigned There has been no extraordinary excitement i

Washington. Several squads of rebel prisoners were brought in o-day. Our killed and wounded yesterday amounted to about 200, among them Major Crosby, 61st Pennsyl

vania, left arm amputated; Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, 49th New York, killed; Colonel Visscher. 43d New York, killed; Lieutenant McLaughlin, 61st Pennsylvania, killed; Major Jones, 7th Maine, killed. The bodies of these officers have been em-BALTIMORE, July 13 .- Railroad communication

between Baltimore and the capital, which has been suspended for nearly forty-eight hours, in consc quence of the rebel invasion, was resumed this aftersoon and the principal officers of the Baltimore and Ohio road state that passenger trains will be running probably to-morrow morning. About noon to-day five of the employees of the ompany, including Mr. Hipsley, who acted as uperintendent, determined upon a trip by rail to Baltimore, and accordingly started in a hand-car. and worked their way along the entire route, arriving here about one o'clock. They met but three rebel soldiers on the road, one of whom said he was a native of this State, and was born in Beltsville. No hostilities occurred, and there were no evidences of damage to the road. Of the large number much of his life had been passed in strug- naught. The Governor's proclamation pointed to of telegraph poles skirting the road, but three were found cut down. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. George S. Koontz.

road agent, and Mr. Wm. T. Walker, solicitor of single passenger car, followed the other party, aster. They reached the Camden Station at 4.45 P. M., having travelled rather slowly in order to better observe the condition of the track and bridges. They report that not a single rail had been re moved, and no damage of any character done to the road-bed or bridges. An attempt had been made to burn the bridge at Point Branch, but it was not injured. Mr. Koontz reports having seen but one rebel on the road, who declared that he was as hungry as h- itself, and wanted to find his way t the main body. He appeared to be in a bad plight, but was no

doubt a scout of the enemy. NEWS ALONG THE ROAD. From conversation which the officers had wit parties residing near the line of the road, and others there seems to be no doubt that the rebels who had een occupying ground near Beltsville, to the supposed number of about 2,000, had left and joined the setts on the Seventh-street road. They state that the attacking force was not known, especially as they fired under cover of woods, but that hostilities

capital, and although the people were excited, yet they did not feel apprehensive that the enemy could pass the works which surrounded the city. We were parties who arrived here.

On Tuesday the excitement at Annapolis was intense, the rumor having spread like wild-fire that the enemy was approaching, with the intention of ourning the State Capitol. The rebel sympathizer asserted that their idols would do no such act, as the Jeff Davis Government had too much respect for the building in which Washington resigned his The loyal men of the city did not give them credit

for any such good feeling, and made preparations to Breastworks were thrown up and rifle pits dug at he north end of the town. The president of the Free State Convention, Gen. H. H. Goldsborough, besides many other members of the Convention he librarian of the State, Mr. Jordan, and severe of the efficials of the Court of Appeals and other artments of the State, rendered a helping hand in the trenghes. Many of the Secesh citizens were taken from cellars and other hiding places and put work, much against their inclinations. Ex-Governor Thomas G. Pratt, a well known eace man on condition of the recognition of the uthern Confederacy, and several of the hea

nembers of the Constitutional Convention, were ering the duty owed to the State. THE SECESSION SENTIMENT IN BALTIMORE. Yesterday morning, when the report was circuated in this city that the rebels had taken posses ion of the town of Annapolis, some of the States'rights members here could ill-conceal their gratifi-

fossilized relic of a past age and past ideas, was certain the city was captured, and that the rebels were It was rumored here yesterday that Joe Johnston in the city was captured, and that the rebels were ARREST OF SKULKERS. To-day, a party of thirty prisoners, alleged to be daddlers from military duty under the late call if the Governor, were paraded through the streets of the city to headquarters. They were arrested at several places, in Anno Arundel county, by a squad ependent scouts under Lieutenant Royer.

They were all committed to the military prison for BALTIMORE.

Headquarters, 293 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, July 12, 1864 GENERAL ORDER No. 28 .- The invasion of the approach to this city, rendering it necessary to exise the power vosted in the commander-in-chief of the militia, of calling them into actual service, and the volunteers offering in response to the pre vious calls failing so far to furnish the num required, upon consultation with the commanding mined that the whole enrolled militia of this city be ordered to prepare for immediate service. This order embraces all the force enrolled by the

enrolment of 1862, and as these will not all be required for duty at the same time, they will serve in rns in such numbers, not exceeding ten thousand at any one time, as the exigency for the time may require; and a system of allotment and relief will be adopted and announced as soon as said entire orce shall assemble.

The enrolled men of the city will assemble in their respective wards to-day, 13th inst., at 5 o'clock | The majority, however, are Tennesseans and Kon-P.M., at some central point in each ward, which will oe designated by the morning papers, as well as by an officer charged with that duty in each precinct. nd on failure to do so proper means will be adopt ed to enforce their immediate attenda When the enrolled men of such ward are thus issembled, those required for immediate service will be assigned to such duties as the commandin general aforesaid may prescribe. They will be offi ered, armed and equipped in pursuance of the regulations governing the United States service, and for the time they may serve will be entitled to re emoluments as are allowed to officers, non-co

army. As in an emergency of this kind many small arti-

cles required by the soldier cannot be supplied by the proper departments as expeditiously as may be desired, it is suggested that his personal comfort would be promoted by each man furnishing himself with tin cup, blanket, and such other convenie as may be at hand. By order of the Governor and commander-in-

JOHN S. BERRY, Adjt. Gen. AN IMPORTANT ORDER. The following important order was issued yesterday evening: HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Md., July 12, 1364.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4 .- In connection with the proclamation of the Governor, issued upon consultation with the general commanding, by which the militia of this city is called out, I apprise all citizens liable to the call that the proclamation will This notice is to be understood not as a threat, but to inform all concerned, and all are concerthe safety of our beautiful city, that the general in command accords entirely with the Governor as to

By order of Major General E. O. C. Ord. SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, Assistant Adjutant General.

RATTIMORE. July 13 .- There was a general sus pension of business this afternoon, and the citizens turned out largely and reported for duty at the various wards. All the public houses are closed, and the city is very quiet. Confidence is restored, and the only anxiety new is that the enemy should not escape from the State

without being duly punished. ESCAPE OF GENERAL FRANKLIN CONFIRMED. New York, July 13 .- A special despatch to the levald from Baltimore says that when General Franklin escaped, Harry Gilmore hearing of it. threatened to shoot the rest of the prisoners if the

General was not found. He thought better of it, Captains H. M. Hewitt, 148th New York, and O. M. Wood 19th Wisconsin, who were captured with General Franklin, have just come in, having been paroled by Gilmore. They were in the room with Franklin at the time he made his escape. BALTIMORE, July 13 .- The Gazette of this eve-

ning contains the following: Since our last report there has been less exoitement in this city than for two or three days past, the opinion being quite generally entertained that there is no probability of the enemy making any movement upon Baltimore at present, at least. AN INFANTRY PORCE OF THE ENEMY. AN INFANTRY PORCE OF THE ENEMY.

About seven o'clock yesterday morning a body of Confederate infantry, said to number four thousand, encamped at Randallstown, in Baltimore county, about seven miles from the city, and breakfasted, after which they took up the line of march toward Washington. The name of their commander was not accertained. A gentleman whom they arrested, and subsequently released, came to the city afterwards and reported the fact of their presence at that noint.

THE WASHINGTON RAILROAD OUT. THE WASHINGTON RAILROAD CUT.

At noon yesterday a body of the enemy crossed the Washington Branch Railroad in the vicinity of Beltsville, Frince George's county, twelve miles from Washington—going to the southward—and tore up a portion of the track and cut the telegraphic wires. It is stated that they marched at a rapid rate, and occupied an hour and a half in crossing the track. Millitary officers here are of the opinion that, according to this account, there could not have been more than five thousand of them, as troops are obliged to move in very ones column in consequence of the

move in very open column in conseque dust and heat. THE BURNING OF ISHMAEL DAY'S HOUSE. The story of the destruction of the house and barn of Ishmael Lay, it now appears, is correct, and that he lost, among other things, about \$2,300 in Government bonds, and some deeds and other valuable papers. The Confederate soldier whom he wounded is said to be named Fields, formerly of Baltimore, and he is represented as lying at Dampman's Hotel, fifteen miles from Baltimore, on the Belair road.

TRAVEL TO PHILADELPHIA. The Philadelphia Railroad Company have chartered the steamer Georgiana, in conjunction with Colonel Markiand, agent of the Post Office Department, and she left for Perryville, on her first trip, with presentages and reside with passengers and mails, at three o'clock yester-day afternoon. Efforts will be made to have two boats per day, to commence running to-day. THE DEPENCE OF THE CITY.

General Ord, yesterday morning, paid a visit of inspection to the various fortifications about the city, and he is now assiduously engaged in strengthening them, and making such other dispositions as are deemed best for the recurity of the city in case the enemy advances to this point.

Governor Bradford's proclamation calling out the militia will be found elsewhere. ARREST OF CITIZENS, ETC.

Mr. Edward Law Rogers was yesterday afternoon arrested, and confined at the provost marshal's office, upon a charge not made public. A large number of persons were arrested at various points about the picket lines upon the charge of being suspicious characters. They are all detained to await investigation. A good many stragglers from various commands were also picked up and sent to "Camu Distribution." Camp Distribution." PROPERTY SAVED PRON DESTRUCTION.

On Saturday night last Messrs. Geo. W. Thompson, Wm. H. Keirle, and Adolph Franz, of this city, were walking over the Northern Central Railway, when they discovered an immense pile of obstructions fixed very securely upon the track, at the curve, about three miles above Parkton. Sussectcurre, about three miles above Parkton. Suspecting that the Confederates were in the vicinity, and knowing that half a dozen trains were coming down the road, they set to work and succeeded in removing the obstructions before the trains came upon them, and thus prevented the damage which etherwise must have resulted to the trains.

wise must have resulted to the trains.

THE DESTRICTION ON THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RALEGAD.

In the report yesterday morning of the destruction on this road, it was stated that only one train,
the express train for New York, with the Washington passengers and mail, was captured and destroyed. It has been ascertained since that the
mail train which left at 8.40 A. M., an hour previous, was selzed and burnt at Magnolia Station,
where it stopped to alight some passengers. Our
account in regard to the firing of the express train,
and sending it down the grade to the Gunpowder
bridge, causing its destruction in part, was in the
main correct. The train ran on to the bridge, the
rear part covering the draw, which was consumed,
the forward part reaching to near the north shore,
with the locomotive in front, continued to burn to
the water, when the engine fell through and lodged the water, when the engine fell through and lodged on the bottom of the river, where it now lies with portions of it above the bed of the rails. The removal of the engine will be the most serious obstacle to the clearing of the track. There has been about four hundred yards of the bridge burned, including the draw. The company will commence this morning to repair damages. A num-ber of men have been ordered to the work, and it is expected by the railroad authorities that the road will be opened in the course of two or three days. There was no other injury done to the road, the re-port of the burning of other bridges being untrue. Mr. Marcus Hook, the Government mail agent on the express train, states that when he heard the whistle to put down brakes, near Magnolia Station. the express train, states that when he heard the whistle to put down brakes, near Magnolia Station, he looked out and saw the mail train on the track in fiames, and a number of excited people running about it. As soon as his train stopped it was surrounded by armed men, in number not more than one hundred, some of whom entered the passenger cars, and two or three others the mail car.

They did not question him, or express themselves in any manner, but at once seized a mail pouch and out it open. Several of the letters were broken and partially rend, when, other men coming in, the whole mail was taken out and burned by the side of the track, some of the men, however, previously filling their pockets with letters, without taking time of examine their directions or contents. The train was then fired, as previously stated. Mr. Hook made his way to Baltimore, mostly on foot, and arrived here yesterday morning. He thinks the number of men who operated about the train did not amount to over one hundred, but does not know if there were others concealed in the groves in the vicinity. The cars of the two trains which were destroyed belonged to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, and were the most complete and best constructed in the country.

TRAVEL NORTH.

The destruction of Gunpowder bridge will cause interruption to the travel North by rail for several days. The company, however, in conjunction with Moore N, Falls, Esq., President of the Norfolk Steamboat Line, have made arrangements for the conveyance of passengers from Baltimore to Perryville, on the Susquehanna river, opposite Havre-de-Grace, where they can take the cars for Philadelphia. The time occupied in travelling from place to place will be about four hours; from Perryville to Philadelphia, about two hours. Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, the steamer Georgiana left the foot of Concord street with a large number of passengers and the United States mail. A boat will leave the same wharf this morning at 10 o'clock, arriving at Perryville at 2 P. M., expecting to reach Philadelphia at 5 o'clock. INCORRECT

INCORDECT.

The report of the burning of the residence of Mr. rancis S. Corkran, it appears, was incorrect. Mr. l. contradicts the statement.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Successful Movements of Gen. Sherman. ROSSING OF THE CHATTAHOOCHIE. LARGE CAPTURES OF REBEL PRISONERS

New York, July 13 .- A special despatch to the Herald, from Nashville to-day, says: Sherman's despatches give all that is known here regarding the passage of the Chattahoochie. It is supposed the enemy will retreat to Atlanta but it is not believed that he will make any stand

had gone to Richmond, but nothing was positively known with regard to the matter. saw Mountain, Sherman has been reaping the fruits of the campuign, and the great superiority of our troops to the rebels in a fair open field has been made plainly manifest. Heretofore the rebels had all the advantage of position, and their loss, perhaps, has been light compared with our own, but since we ot into the valley of Chattahoochie the rebels lost An officer of Gen. Thomas' staff, in a private letter, states that the flank movement to the river resulted in the capture of 3,000 prisoners, besides the

are reported falling out of the rebel ranks at each etreat of Joe Johnston. The morale of the rebel army is now almost as bad as when under Bragg, and Johnston is looked on as a repetition of the "great retreater." His retrograde movement has been criticised by his officers nd men, and deserters now within our lines report the existence of a general dissatisfaction in the rebel army.

Our correspondent with the 4th Army Corps arrived here a few days since, and reports the capture of the rebel ordnance report for July 2d, in which document the rebel strength is given at 47,000 in-The city is now full of rebel prisoners. Cant. Goodwin, provost marshal, reports the arrival of about 1,400 prisoners; 3,000 were captured south of the Kenesaw Mountain, and 141 deserters. Many of these men are of the better class of Southern

We have lost only a few men in skirmishing since There appears to have been some fighting in the General George Hanny, formerly of the Rock City General Milroy has been temporarily relieved of

General Rousseau is at present in command of the epartment of the Tennessee.

FORTRESS MONROR.

OVEMENTS OF GUNBOATS-CAPTURE OF A FORTRESS MOYROE, July 12.—No intelligence as been received from the flect of gunboats the left yesterday in search of the pirate that dest he bark Greenland and other vessels in this v General W. F. Smith arrived to-day from Point on his way to New York. Daniel McCloud, 55th Pennsylvania, and K. Nichols, 55th Pennsylvania, who received wounds on the 16th of June in front of Peters dird to-day in Hampton Hospital.

The steaming Mary left Cherrystone yest noon for this place, and has not yet been heard. It is believed that she has been captured or so The steamer Amanda Winants has arrived Newbern, N. C., but brings no news. DROWNING OF A SPECIAL CORRESPOND FORTRESS MONROE, July 12.-Mr. Geo. ryem, correspondent of the Philadelphia Pres on board the United States hospital steams necticut, at City Point, last Thursday, siok

Last evening they started down the river, 2 A. M., while off Newport News, Mr. B. overboard and was drowned. Every effe made to save him, but without avail. Mr. has his effects. . The steamer Cotton has arrived from loans, but brings no news.