FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. \*T-Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

THE SITUATION.

That nothing has been received from Washington concerning the movements of the invaders is sufficient assurance that the capital is no longer the object of their attack. The natural curiosity to know whither they have gone should be partially satisfied by the logical inference that they are in full retreat, and are more interested in securing their own safety than in inflicting further injury on us. What probability of their escape there is cannot be ascertained in the present ignorance of their numbers and the line of their retreat. If the rumor of the arrival of General SHERIDAN'S cavalry at Hanover Court House is true, it will be impossible for the enemy to escape without great loss. Certainly the interception would compel them to abandon or destroy much of their plunder.

The successes in Mississippi are locally valuable, but do not materially change the situation in the West. It is only from SHERMAN that we can expect news of great interest, and from his position on the Chattahoochic he should be able to act with energy. The rumor of the capture of Petersburg has been too hastily denied; certainly we expect that success, for we are fighting for it, and though such a statement is not to be accepted till it is proved, it is not to be rejected as absurd. It is already self-evident that the rebel invasion has not changed the character of the campaign, and that the military situation is essentially the same. The invasion is, therefore, in relation to the whole war, a failure, and we believe it will not be long before the rebels will discover it to have been the worst strategic movement they could have made. Its immediate result is the decided increase of the Union army, and the distribution. therefore the weakening, of the rebel forces.

The Finances. Mr. Secretary Fessenden-is now in New York endeavoring to negotiate a loan with the bankers of that city, in order to immediately supply the demands of the treasury. The Secretary evidently finds that the treasury is much in want of money, and that before preparing a policy for the future he must obtain money for the present. While there is a necessity for this negotiation on the part of the Secretary, we trust that he will make his appeal directly to the people whenever he finds it necessary to replenish his finances. Let the Government demand as large a loan as it will CHASE always seemed to us to be one of the greatest triumphs of his financial genius. prentice, with his last year's income; the It has been justly remarked are the people to whom we should appeal in the hour of financial necessity. The support of this class is substantial and permanent. A laboring man, who has a five-twenty bond for a hundred dollars hidden under his mattress, or and vote for it more willingly than if he had no other interest in its salvation than the mere allegiance of the citizen. When NAPOLEON III. found the old families of France—the aristocracy and the moneyed men-arrayed against his Government, and refusing to negotiate his loans, except with vast and dishonoring discounts, he turned aside from the Bourse and appealed directly to the people. He told them he wanted so much money, and would pay for it a certain interest; that he wished the people to give France their money, and France would preserve it for them, pay them good interest, and whenever they tired of the investment return it again. France came when the Emperor called. The laborer, the artisan, the bourgeoisie all hurried to the revenue agent and gave him their large accumulated hoards of gold and silver. This confidence of the people in Napoleon is one source of his great and imperial power. People will not revolt against the keeper of their dollars-their banker and savingsfund commissioner. In England the same effect is seen. When the debt of Great Britain is placed upon paper, it seems a task for memory to comprehend it. Yet this debt is nothing more than the investments of English lords, clerks, farmers, and draymen. England owes her own immunity from civil commotion and perhaps many abuses of her Government, to this very circumstance. The people get their semi-annual dividends punctually, and dread any reform or revolution-the introduction of the ballot or universal suffrage, or the partition of lands-for fear that the upheaval of institutions would lead to the embarrassment of the Government and the cessation of their dividends. The Republic of America was never dearer to the people than it is now. If the people hundred or a thousand millions, before 1861, we should not now be in the midst of a rebellion. This very debt we are now incurring will be a new bond of strength and union in time of peace. We trust, therefore, that Mr. Secretary Fessenden will find it in accordance with his policy to call for another popular loan. The people are called upon to fight-why should they not be called upon to loan their money?

The Second Day of August. Are our people generally aware that upon the 2d of August-eighteen days from this issue of THE PRESS—the people of Pennsylvania will be called upon to vote upon one of the most important questions ever submitted to their consideration? The Legislature at its last session adopted an amendment and submitted it to the people giving the soldiers in the field the right to vote at national elections. This amendment was approved by a majority of each branch of the Legislature at two consecutive sessions, as required by the State Constitution. The people will vote by ballot, as at an ordinary election, the ballots deposited containing the words "For the to anybody on this earth, save JAMES GOR-Amendment," or "Against the Amend-We should hope that in a question of this kind, the justice of which is so apparent, there would be no opposition, and the voting would be merely a quiet, uncontested exhibition of the people's will. This mined to defeat this just provision. If the soldiers can be kept in the field and pre-

will not be. The Copperheads are detervented from voting, they will have a better opportunity of carrying the State. The isfranchisement of these brave men will likewise be a verdict against the war and these soldiers as the agents of the Republic in the prosecution of the war. The practical effect of such a declaration in Europe, and among the soldiers themselves, would be gratifying to the Copperheads. Our soldiers would lose that interest in the Government which men unjustly treated would be justified in abandoning. They would regard their fellow-citizens at home as cold, ungrateful, selfish, and no longer appreciating their perils and devotion. while our enemics elsewhere would say that our war was conducted by mercenaries who could not be trusted with the franchise, or with deluded and kidnapped foreigners who knew nothing of the institutions or laws of the country they were serving. Those who know how | that journal : easily and widely these stories circulate will understand the effect that would be produced by the rejection of this amend-

tice in the proposed amendment. The franchise is the most sacred right of the citizen, just as the military service is his most saered duty. Why should the citizen, when he goes forth to fight, lose his right to vote? Because he proposes to do his duty must he be deprived of his rights? Where does the principle of exclusion and disfranchisement begin? Does a man think any more obtusely, or does he become a felon or an alien when he takes a musket

and goes down to fight? Is he less able to perform the duties of a citizen, or can he be no longer trusted to speak his opinion of men and measures? We do not think so, nor do we think it was at all the intention of the founders of the Constitution to permit such a gross injustice to our people. It is not a political question, and we very much regret that our enemies, by their opposition to the amendment, threaten to make it a political question. We, as Union men, must at least see that justice is done to the soldier. We must not permit this amendment to be lost through our own apathy and neglect. The State Central Committee has done its duty, and we are convinced that every citizen who reads the thrilling appeal of Gen. CAMERON will find it impossible to resist the logic and cloquence with which he presents the claim of the soldier. Remember, friends, that but eighteen days remain until the day of election. Improve them by organization, and conference, and entreaty. See that your neighbor properly appreciates this great act of justice, and, having convinced him, see that he does not fail in the performance of his duty. It would be an irretrievable shame if this amendment were lost by our own forgetfulness and neglect.

well on the second day of August, WE HEAR it constantly said that the present advance in all articles of comfort and necessity, particularly those essential to the support of a family, is occasioned by the high price of gold; and the Copperheads are making the argument that the advance on this metal is bringing distress and misery upon the people. It will be seen, by examining this question, that upon some commodities the advance has been larger than upon others; and that special reasons, arising out of the existence of war and interference with agriculture and commerce, have caused this state of affairs. Ever since the commencement of hostilities, all articles of comfort or necessity have been steadily advancing. During the last three months this advance has been more marked than before. It will be found that these prices have kept 50 per cent. ahead of the price of gold, so that instead of following the fluctuations of that commodity, they are kept at an unnatural and artificial standard by the schemes of speculators, and the abundance of paper-money.

Let us do our duty now, and all will be

THE ACTORS in New York are holding meetings with a view of raising their salafrom the people, and it will be sub- ries to the old gold standard, and urging scribed. The great five-twenty loan of Mr. | the managers to make an advance in the prices of admission. In connection with train captured by the rebels. this movement of the actors, we are re-The people answered the call. The nation | minded of a piece of theatrical history, offered its honor for its redemption, and | which will serve to illustrate the justice of | left Falls Church on Tuesday that there were no every true citizen found that an induce- their demand. In 1837, when money was ment more acceptable than the safest and very scarce, the admission price to the most honored private investments. The first-class theatres was reduced, and ever farmer, with his last year's crop; the ap- since it has been kept at a very low rate. servant girl, with her dearly-earned sayings, tendency of low prices of admission is to five hundred sick and wounded men. reduce the grade of plays and actors, and The ship Civilita was spoken on the 12th, 120 to turn the drama into mere shows, suited rather to inferior tastes." The actors think that the effect of advancing the scale of prices of admission will be to elevate the character of the drama, and make the buried in the recesses of the clock, will theatre to us what the opera house is. fight for the Government more desperately | This reasoning is very plausible, and will

probably accomplish the result intended. In Missouri, where General Fremont i supposed to have his greatest strength. there is much political excitement. We learn that there are twenty-seven or twen ty-eight Radical newspapers in that State which support Lincoln and Jounson, being a majority of the political press. Of the four or five journals supposed to be in the interest of Mr. BLAIR, only one pretends to support Mr. Lincoln. The Missouri Republican is in favor of the Chicago nominee, and daily abuses the Administration. The Lexington Union, another Claybank or BLAIR newspaper, has given in its adhesion to the Democratic party. The course of the Baltimore Convention has entirely disarmed and destroyed the Radical faction of Missouri, by showing them that their objection to the Administration was unjust, and that in every respect it is faith-

EARL RUSSELL, in a recent speech in the House of Commons, stated that one of the reasons why he did not favor the armed intervention of England in the Danish-German question was the great power of the United States, and the danger of our navy to their commerce. He says: "There are other parts of the world in which our interests may be as deeply involved, and in which we may have, some day or other, to maintain the honor and interests of this country. The civil war now; asging in America, ending how it may, whether by the establishment of an independent republic in the South, or whether it ends most unexpectedly as it would be to me, I confess, by restoring the Union, still the United States of America, or the Northern States, or whatever they may be called, will then be in a totally different position to that which they were in a few years ago. A great army will then be maintained by the United States. A formidable navy, will also be kept up. Our relations with that Power are liable at any moment to interruption. I hope and trust that our friendly relations must be considered and kept in view as well as our interest in the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe." "There are other parts of the world in which ou

England has now to drink her own bit North and South had held a loan of five | ter cup of humiliation. If she had been true to America in the beginning, she would not have been degraded, as she is, to the rank of a third-class Power, by promising to protect Denmark, and in the hour of her peril abandoning her to her fate. The "balance of power" in Europe has been transferred to America.

Our Micawber friends are about to have more trouble at Chicago than they imagined. Mr. HENRY MAY, formerly Democratic member of Congress from Maryland, declares he will have nothing to do with the Convention unless it is unqualifiedly in favor of peace. FERNANDO Wood declines to state whether he will support its nominee or not. At the head of a small body of gentlemen calling themselves the Peace Democracy, he has summoned a peace convention to meet at Chicago. Would it not be strange if we had a four-cornered fight in 1864, just as | ade into Charleston, by the U.S. steamer Gettyswe had in 1860?

THE New York Herald, a journal which sustained Governor SEYMOUR's election. and which is perhaps as friendly to him as DON BENNETT, disposes of that facile President-seeker as follows:

sident-seeker as follows:

The Governor still harps upon the militia regiments which are not filled up and not ready to go to the seat of war. Why does he not send off those regiments which are filled up, and which are ready to go? Then the Governor lectures about constitutional law. Is this the time for such essays? Let us all do something to save the country, and then we can quote the Constitution at our leisure. The Governor is as full of words as a dictionary. But we need men, and we need them at once. What is the use use of wasting time in talking about the Constitution when we should all be trying to settle by force of arms whether we have a country and a Constitution to talk about? Constitution to talk about?

THE New York News threatens the Government with an outbreak in New York in these terms:

these terms:

"The importance of strengthening the militia of
the State is being appreciated in the interior. Our
State sovereignty has been insulted and assalled so
often with impunity that most of our citizens had
given up all hope of protection from the State
Executive. We believe, however, that Gov. Seymour has finally become impressed with a sense of
the necessity for his official interference in behalf of
the interests of the Commonwealth over which he
presides." The News' professions of peace mean peace with the rebels, but war with patriots; and Gov. SEYMOUR'S militia would more

likely be a reinforcement for the rebels than an enemy. IT is so rarely that we see a compliment paid to America in the London Times that our readers will pardon the vanity which leads us to print the following extract from

easily and widely these stories circulate will understand the effect that would be produced by the rejection of this amendment.

More than this, there is a question of jus-

WHILE the rebels were at Magnelia, robbing the reticules of the ladies and the pockets of the gentlemen, they took occasion to express their opinion of the North and Northern men. Of Mr. Lincoln they snoke with the utmost detestation. O McClellan we learn that they spoke with much respect, saying "he was the only Union general worthy of the posi tion." This compliment to the General will no doubt please his many friends in

our city. A NEW YORK newspaper suggests that the Chicago Convention pass a resolution "that every delegate in that Convention who believes in the further prosecution o the war," &c., should be willing and ready himself to enter the ranks. This, we submit, will hardly be necessary, for the majority of Copperhead Democrats who believe in the prosecution of the war" will already be found in the ranks-with LEE at Petersburg, or with Johnston at

Some of the Copperhead papers are comparing Semmes, the pirate, to John Paul Jones, our Revolutionary naval hero. The difference between the two is this: JONES captured guns, and SEMMES chronometers. It is the difference between a warrior and a highwayman.

THE LATE GOV. REEDER-OBITUARY RESO-THTIONS .- The Easton Daily Express says that the Union League of that town held a meeting last Thursday evening, at which the death of Gov. Reeder was announced and obituary resolutions passed. Several speeches were made by the members referring to the character and ability of the sed in the very highest terms.

### WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 14. MILITARY AFFAIRS AROUND THE CITY. Major General GILMORE was this morning thrown from his horse, at the head of the troops now following up the rebels. He was severely in jured in the ankle, and has been succeeded tempora rily by General EMERY.

It is reported that the rebels were yesterday after-

noon crossing their main forces at Seneca and oppo site to Poolsville, and that their advance was this morning along the roads in Loudoun county leading n the direction of Ashby's Gap. Cannonading was heard in the neighborhood o Seneca early this morning. Our cavalry has been harassing and annoying the rebel rear. No definite result of the operations has yet been received, further than the capture of a number of prisoners. REPORTED OCCUPATION OF PETERSBURG. Nothing is known here about General GRANT's

reported occupation of Petersburg, nor of General Sheridan's intentions. The Wall-street brokers eem to be particularly favored with news. FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Accounts from the Army of the Potomac state that, on Tuesday morning, the rebels made a demonstration on the Jerusalem road apparently for the purpose of attacking our troops, but being confronted by an ample force they changed their design. Perhaps the rebels made their movement to feel our lines and ascertain our military position. The body of Col. P. S. Dayis, 39th Massachusetts, was brought to Washington to-day. One of the enemy's shells entered his tent on Monday, and after rolling under the chair in which he was quietly reading, exploded, wounding him in so

shocking a manner that he died within an hour afterwards REBEL PRISONERS AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Intelligencer contra dicts a statement that Senator Sumner was in the About 150 rebel prisoners have been brought t Washington from the point above Tenallytown. The Alexandria Journal learns from a party who

### rebels in that vicinity, nor had there been during that day, as was sensationally reported. FORTRESS MONROE.

tronolis has arrived from Fortress Monroe, with miles southeast of Sandy Hook, by the gunbeats
Mount Vernon and Monticello, in search of the

## MEXICO AND CUBA.

Reported Adhesion of Gen. Uraga to the Empire-Doblado's Army Disbauded: NEW YORK, July 14.—The steamer Liberty, from Havana, with dates to the 9th inst., has arrived She brings Vera Cruz dates to the 2d inst., and City of Mexico to the 27th ult. The Sociedad says that General Uraga with his whole army has given in his adhesion to the Empire. The Estafette denies it.

Doblado is stated to have disbanded the remain f his army at Potosi, and is on his way to confer with the Emperor. Elsewhere it is stated that he is The Spanish consul at Oajaca has been murdered. The sickness is rather increasing at Hayana, owing to the heat and rains. Balls are announced and described in glowing lors all over the country.

The stages have ceased running from Toluca and Morelia, on account of the Juarist forces, which pre vent them. General Donay returns to France. He has been relieved by General Neigre. Don Francisco Mora has been appointed to so to Paris, Brussels, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and St. Petersburg, to announce the safe arrival at Mexico of Maximilian. Don Gregoria Barandiaran has gone on a similar mission to Italy, to reside at Turin. Both gentlemen left Vera Cruz per the Eng-

lish steamer of the 2d inst. The Howitt House at Matanzas, long known to American citizens, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 3d instant. The insurance on the ouilding was fifteen thousand dollars, and on the furniture twelve thousand-all in England. No

# CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Sailed, steamer St Louis, for Panama, carrying 260 passengers, \$1,000, 000 in treasure for England, \$280,000 for New York, and \$500,000 for England on Government account NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1864. ARRIVAL FROM NEW ORLEANS. rleans on the 3d inst., via Washington, where she to this port 833 rebel prisoners from Point Lookout nder a guard from the 11th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. She passed, July 5th, lat. 2d, ong. 84, the gunboat De Soto, with Monitor No. 3 in tow, steering south.

THE NEW LOAN. There is no decision yet as to the loan from the banks, but it is probable they will yield to Mr. Fessenden's wishes; and take the loan of \$50,000,000, payable in instalments upon seven-thirty notes no legal-tenders.

RAISING OF PREIGHT The convention of railroad officers has raise eights twenty per cent. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. 'Arrived, bark Thomas Pope, from Monrovia brigs Zephyr, Rio; Sarah M. Newhall, Jacmel.

# ROSTON.

Boston, July 14.—The British prize steamer Bos ton, from Bermuda, which was captured on the 8th, off Wilmington, by the Fox Jackson, has arrived. She is a fide-wheel steamer of 350 tons, and was murchased at Halifax seven months ago for \$35,000 She was captured on her first trip, with a cargo of boxes of toap.

P., arrived here this morning, having been captured burg. She is in charge of Acting Ensign Lighton and a prize crew. She has a general cargo of merchandise, is an iron propeller of about one hundred and twenty tons, carries only one mast, and hails from Savannah. MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS Two thousand volunteers went into camp vester

THE PRIZE-STEAMER LITTLE ADA.

day, and it is believed that the number will reac five thousand during the present week. As there i DRATH OF COLONEL P. S. DAVIS. despatch from Petersburg states that Colone P.S. Davis, of the 39th Massachusetts Regiment was killed by a shell, on the 12th, while in the trenches. He was a prominent citizen and for many years identified with our State militia.

George N. Sanders to James Gordon Buffalo, July 14.—The following message has een sent to J. G. Bennett, Esq., Editor of the New "CLIFTON HOUSE, C. W., July 14.—I am here for tion of all that is valuable to either section. I would like to see you here. Come on; don't be tion of all that is valuable to either section. I afraid of your own thunder.

"GRORGE N. SANDERS." The New York 100 Days' Men. ALBANY, July 14.—It is understood here that the vate papers of Mr. Blair, composed of corres ne-hundred-days' men called for do not count upon the quota of the State, neither will they be exempt rom draft, though it is believed the one hundred days will be deducted from their term if drafted called for any particular field duty. Movements of Steamers.

Queen and Fung Shuey have sailed hence respectively for Shanghae and Hong Kong. They beth came from New York, and the latter left here, ostensibly, on the 2d inst., for New Orleans. Arrival of Secessionists at Halifax. HALIFAX, July 14 .- Among the passengers as rived here by the steamer Alpha, from Bermuda are George Sanders, Jacob Thompson, of Buchannn's Cabinet, the engineer of the Florida, and

The Pirate Florida. CAPE MAY, July 14-Noon.—There is a here of the capture of the pirate Florida.

a large number of Southerners.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., July 14.—The steamers Fire

Details of the Fighting before Washington.

THE LATE INVASION.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

WHO COMMANDED THE INVADERS. THE STRENGTH OF THEIR ARMY,

WASHINGTON.

The Washington Chronicle and Star furnish us with very full details of the events around Washington during the time that all communication between the city and the North were severed. From the accounts it appears that no attack was made that was not easily repulsed by only a small portion of our army of defence. We have already given the events of Monday, and those of Tuesday, the last day of the fighting, are thus narrated in the Star of When within a mile of Fort Stevens, we could begin to hear the picket firing, with its peculiar sound, like "chip, "chip," as though some wood-man was cutting down a tree. We soon reached a line of sentries placed across the road to stop civilians. We got by without much trouble, and soon reached the top of the hill at the south of the fort. and about three hundred yards down into the valley we could see the opposing skirmishers banging

away at each other, at times very vigorously, then again lulling, with only an occasional shot. Here we could see the rulns of the houses destroyed yesterday, so that the rebels could not use them for cover. The chimneys were all standing, reminding us much of the burnt chimneys near Richmond, where the sanguinary fights took place between McClellan and Lee, just before the seven days' fight. The houses near Seventh street, destroyed by our forces, were those of Richard Butt, W. Bell, J. H. McChesney, Abner Shoemaker, and the residence of the late W. M. Morrison, Esq. MONDAY'S MOVEMENTS AGAINST FORT STEVENS.

On Monday the rebels got within a hundred yards of Fort Stevens. It was only a thin, the, the men being so far apart that the heavy guns of the fort could not be used against them. But the infantry in the fort drove them back, the dwellings that were afterwards destroyed giving them shelter on Monday, while our army was forming its picket line. Last night, about ten o'clock, while the Federal were forming their picket line out the Seventh-street road, near Widow Corberry's, the rebels assaulted them with some impotuosity and drove them back. But the line was formed after a slight brush. After this quiet was preserved. THE SKIRNISHING ON TUKSUAY.

About daylight on Tuesday skirmishing again commenced. The Confederates appeared in good force on the left, between Fort Stevens and Fort De Russey, in Widow Corberry's woods. The gunner's in the fort (18th Michigan Artillery) threw a few shells in this direction, which had the effect of driving them out, when they (the rebels) worked around to the right, endcayoring to get in between Fort Stevens and Fort Slocum. Here the 1st Brigade 2d Division of the 6th Army Corps, General Wheaton, were posted in skirmishing line. At first the Foderals got the worst of it, but finally the rebels were driven back, out of a field of low undergrowth and bushes, from which they terribly annoyed our troops. Two prisoners were captured, belong-ing to the 21st and 12th Georgia regiments. They were dressed in gray jackets and pents, and pre-sented a terribly filthy appearance, as though they had marched many weary miles. Two other prisoners had previously been brought in, one belonging to the 21st Virginia Cavalry and the other to the 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, of Gorman's corps. These prisoners had very little to say, but seemed to take their capture with as much nonchalance as possible. The 21st Virginia cavalryman wore a man-of-war linen frock, with blue collar. The rebel forces in our front are General Rhodes' Gen. Ransom's, and Gen. Gordon's divisions, all under the immediate command of Breckinridge, who was a short time ago made a lieutenant general. These are the forces that opposed Hunter in the valley. Many of them are from Western Vir-

Up to 11 o'clock the skirmishing was continued the rebels endeavoring to reach a field of low bushes on the right of the Seventh-street road. At one time they broke cover, and the Federal troops could be seen rushing across the road as though in pursuit. Soon a vigorous banging took place. Several Federals were seen to fall on the right of the road. ong them was Colonel Ballier, of the 98th Pennsylvania, who was shot through the right thigh The wound is very painful, but not dangerous. All yards of Fort Stevens, the rebels occupying the thrown at it, with what effect we could not tell, though smoke was seen to come from it for a time. A large number of spectators assembled on the to of the hill beside the fat, where a breastwork of rails ran across the road. The rebels occasionally would elevate their rilles and send a ball among them. Several stampedes were thus occasioned One of these balls struck a negro in the jaw some fifty vards at the rear of the fort. The Parrett guns of Forts Stevens and Slocum, and a field battery on the left, threw shell whenever an opportunity offered. Off in the distance, out the Seventh-street road, at least three miles, a heavy, black smoke was observed, as though a dwelling was on fire. It was too much smoke for a camp fire. The rebels no doubt desired to throw up rifle-pits at about three hundred yards from the forts, but those in the forts threw many larger shell among hem for comfort, whenever their detail attempted to work. A larger number of contrabands were set at work this morning, throwing up fresh rifle-pits between the forts. This was severe on the men during the scorching heat. No one can divine the

tempt the capture of this city, he is too late, as the forces for its protection are adequate to the last. THE LOSSES. brought in: Sergeant John Friend, Co. K, 98th Pa.; George oberts, Co. H, 98th Pa.; Michael Bruenner, 98th Pa.; Fred Walters, Co. B, 98th Pa. (shot through the head, very severely, and will probably die) George Everts, Co. D, 11th Vt. (shot through the thigh and hand, two painful wounds); J. B. Range Co. C, 16th Pa. Cav. (shot in the foot); Sergean Worthington, 139th Pa., sun struck,

intentions of Breckinridge, but if he means to at-

The charge upon the enemy in front of For Stevens, on Tuesday night, was made by the 3d dle commanding. Our line was advanced beyond Blair's house by this driving of the rebels from their position. In this charge we had 300 killed and rounded, and the rebel loss exceeded ours. Among the forces opposed to us were the 43d and 22d North Carolina. The battery at Fort Stevens was mos admirably worked, and did good execution. The casualties among our officers are as follows:

Adjutant Wm. B. Laughlin, killed; his body has been brought to Drs. Brown and Alexander to be em-

Lieut. Col. Vishers, 43d New York, killed. Lieut. Col. Johnson, 49th New York, killed. Captain Lambert, 49th New York, killed.

Major Jones, 7th Maine, killed, Major John W. Crosby, 61st Pennsylvania, arm mputated. Major Crosby was wounded in the Wilrness, and had just joined his regiment last night in time to take part in this fight. A. M. Woolfork, formerly of Baltimore, Md., where he practiced medicine, but now an assistant surgeon in the 2d Maryland Cavalry Battalion of Bradley T. Johnson's command, was captured this morning i ront of Fort Stevens. Woolfork says he was left by Gen. Johnson to watch the movements of the Federal roops, and that their forces left the vicinity of Fort Stevens last night, and moved in the direction of the Chain Bridge. Johnson's force, Woolfork says, is the same that was operating near Baltimore, and they came from there yesterday morning, and prossed the railroad at Laurel Station, where they ourned a train of cars, (an old construction train.) and tore up a portion of the track. The 3d Mary and Battalion before crossing the river only numbered about 150 men; but when near Baltimore. they received one hundred recruits from " My Mary-The invading force, Woolfork states, co sists of two corps, commanded by Generals Early and Breckinridge. Early's corps has Generals anders, and Breckinridge's corps consists of three livisions, commanded respectively by Brigadier General Wharton, General Vaughn, and General ---. The cavalry is commanded by Ransom nd consists of four brigades, commanded by Imbo-was left to watch the movements of our troops because he knew the country. -HEADQUARTERS OF BRECKINRIDGE AND EARLY. It appears, by the statement of Marshal Bonne ant, who yesterday visited his plantation near the Blairs', that both Generals Breckinridge and Early were at the residence of F. P. Blair, Esq., which was the rebel headquarters. The fact that two

generals of corps were with the rebel forces shows that their numbers could not be less than thirty or forty thousand men. It is said that Gen. Breeking ridge spoke of the rebel movement as one designed o relieve Richmond. But a man of his address and experience would hardly reveal strategic designs. Captured rebel soldiers say that they were inuarded by clerks and militia, and therefore it ould be easily taken. They confess they were uneceived when they saw the heads of columns of Peinsular veterans of the 6th Corps. The preservaion of the mansion of Mr. F. P. Blair is due to the Interference of Gen. Breckinridge, who was no oubt influenced by the friendly relations formorly existing between himself and the eminent owner. It is an interesting fact that at the time of the threatened duel between the Hon. Francis B. Cutting and General Breckinridge, the latter redeed, that they team is into over perpendicular on the rebel side. When the demand was made for \$20,000, Miessrs. Schley and Seyster called upon Gen. McCausland, and declared their inability to raise the money and clothing. The fisurgent chief—a flerce, middle-sized man, with red, bushy whiskers—atsevered them in the following rather emphatic than poetical manner: "By \_\_\_\_\_, if you don't have the money and clothing by \$1/2 o'clock this evening. I will burn every house in town, if it costs me my own life and that of all my command?" Schley was almost equally emphatic in returning compliments with the rebel chief. He intimated that he was a thief and a freebooter, but it did not disturb the onired to Silver Springs, where he was hospitably The two passed part of the time in the use of the rifle, in which both excel. General B. frequently referred in grateful terms to the time hen passed under Mr. Blair's roof. The prience with Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, and other. men of mark, have not been destroyed, and his plate with the reper chief. He intimited that he was a hief and a freebooter, but it did not disturb the uorilla's equanimity, nor lesson his taste for plun-er. The demand was for 1,500 suits of clothing in has been transferred to the residence of Mr. Wilson, with a note to him by General Breckinridge. The latter is described as having become much stou hatter is described as having become much stouter than when a Federal officer, and sports whiskors and moustache.

While the furniture and other personal effects of Marshal Bonnefant were destroyed, a large quantity of hay and wood were saved from the toroh. The cattle, horses, calves, &c., of the residents were carried off. The dead were left unburied, and the badly wounded uncared for. About seventy badly wounded men were left at the residence of F. P. Blair.

A REBEL'S ADVICE.

The grove on the opposite side of the road from Hon. Mr. Blair's residence was found a book—the cight volume of Byron's works—tacked by a robel soldier to a tree, which I have brought with me, and transcribe the following inscription, which is written on a fly-leaf:

NEAR WASHINGTON, July 12, '64.

Now Uncle Abe, you had better be quiet the ddition to the \$20,000; but the clothing could not than when a Federal officer, and sports whiskers

allies of treason. A special committee of the right shade called on Gen. McCausland to remeastrate about some order he had issued, and he dismissed them summarlly by saying that as they could send three Abolition delegates to Annapolis, they could certainly comply with any reasonable domand made by the rebels. Many of the fiercest rebel sympathizers openly declare that they hope Gen. McCausland may receive the first Yankee bullet that is fired into his command. Altogether, Secesh is by no means pleased with secession. It is rumored that they levied on Middletown for 5,000 pounds of bacon, on Boonsboro for 1,000, and on Frederick for \$200,000. balance of your administration, as we only came near your town this time just to show you what we could do. But if you go on in your mad career, we will come again soon, and then you had better stand from under. Yours respectfully,

THE WORST RESEL YOU EVER SAW,

8th Virginia Infantry.

It is stated that the bulk of the rebel force comneed retreating at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday. FORT LINCOLN. THE REBEL OCCUPATION OF HAGERSTOWN. We visited Fort Lincoln yesterday afternoon, and gained a variety of items of interest, for some of which, as well as for courteous attentions otherwise we are indebted to Capt. T. S. Paddock, of the 150th Ohio, who has been in command of the fort for two

> months past.
>
> On Tuesday morning, about eight o'clock, a detachment of the robel cavalry appeared at a point about three miles from the fort, and about a mile northwest of Bladensburg, planted a battery, and had a skirmish with a detachment of our cavalry who had been sent out to hunt the raiders at an early hour in the morning. The robols fought well for a short time, but, finding that they were sorely pressed, they fired once with their battery and drove off. The result of the fight was a loss of thirty-five men missing. But few of them were found, and only one came in. A man and several horses were killed by a shell from the enemy's battery. Our force in the engagement was about 500, chiefly of the 6th Ohio Cavalry. The rebels consisted partially of

> mounted infantry.
>
> THE RETREAT.
>
> Yesterday morning an additional detachment of cavalry was despatched in pursuit of the raiders, and when we arrived at the fort they were to be seen scouring the country in the vicinity. But there were no evidences of a collision to be seen or heard. A few stragglers were picked up, and it was believed that the enemy had skedaddled during the night of Tuesday. The quiet village of Bladensburg ap peared as peacoful as a cloudless sky in mid-summer, with no signs of unwonted stir or occupancy o any description. The only indication of the presence of unusual bodies of travellers to be seen within the area of vision for ten miles around the fort, were the clouds of dust, which were occasionally t be descried rising from the hills in various direc tions and from the known orders of our scouting to be seen in any quarter within the distance named We saw a hand-car going out on the railroad with a small party, and subsequently an engine and tender with another, and we shortly after learned that they met no obstructions for several miles beyond

BRECKINRIDGE AND EARLY IN COMMAND OF THE INVADERS. There was a very intelligent prisoner at the fort, rom whom but little could be ascertained. The substance of his statements was that the raiders had had no intention to make an attack upon either Baltimore or Washington, their demonstration here being simply that of their rear guard, to cover the retreat of the main body, with the very large quantity of plunder which they have gleaned from over Maryland; also, that a larger proportion of their forces were infantry, which has been mounted on horses stolen during the raid. From other sources we learned that other prisoners had stated the body of raiders to comprise two corps, commanded by Early and Breckinridge, including three thousand cavalry commanded by Ransom. The prisoners also reported that they had obtained several hundred recruits in Maryland. Their impression was that their late companions would endeavor to escape by the way of Edwards' and Nolan's ferries. A VISIT TO THE BATTLE-PIELD

The correspondent of the Washington Chronicle of yesterday morning gives the following account of I proceeded north of Fort Stevens, on the Seventh street road, one-half mile, when I came to the ruins of the late residence of Mr. Lay, of the city post office, which was destroyed day before yesterday by a shell from Fort Stevens, to prevent the rebel sharpshooters from occupying it. A little north of this desolated spot are the ruins of the late resi dence of Mrs. Corbery, which was also destroyed by our own shells. Near the entrance is a new-made grave, where rest the remains of a citizen patriot who had identified himself with an army of heroes. and laid down his life to preserve free institutions At one end of his grave is a small slab, and from the inscription thereon I learned that he was an unknown cavalryman.

conclusin that freedom and starvation were nearly as bad as being a prisoner. He still kept to the woods however and some saw two men marging to I proceeded still further north, and, at the distance of a mile from Fort Stevens, came to a fence thrown

He walked up to them, and asked them what they cross the road and occupied as a breastwork by were doing with hay in the woods, when one of them the rebels the day previous. Here were marks of replied : "We have hid our horses in the woods to keep them out of the hands of the d-d rebels, and hard fighting, Union and rebel muskets, some broken and jothers uninjured, doubtless thrown away by we are going to feed them." those who once used them but who had no further use This reply was a sufficient indication of their senfor them. These lay piled in heaps by the way, timents, and he immediately made known to them while hats, caps, haversacks, cap-pouches, and thought the circumstances of his presence in the woods and and there on both sides of the rebel outworks, and among the rifle-pits dug by the Union, soldiers in a dropped their hay, and conducted him by a se oluded route to their farm-house where he we field near by. Every rail in the fences, and each tree, so recently used as a shield both by robel and most kindly and hospitably received by the family house of the Widow Corberry. Several shells were Union soldlers, shows well what has been the work sympathizers, and some of the rebel scouts still of the past few days in this vicinity. While thus contemplating, a squad of Union whoreabouts was kept a profound secret by his loyal

cavalry passed, on their way from the front, escorting fifteen rebel captives covered with dust and aparently worn out with constant travelling and the residence of Dr. S. Heath and Captain A. J right side of the road, over a mile from Fort Ste-Here was a sorry picture. Hearing of the ap

moved the female members of the family to the fort. and before they could return the rebels had possession of the premises. Everything about the place is scattered in great confusion clothing could be made use of by the rebels they exchanged for their less attractive suits. The building directed their shot and shell against its sides. Fight the doors, windows and sideboards are covered with bullet-marks.
In a field south of this house are the graves of elever

rebels, and in a cornfield on the opposite side of th road fifteen other rebels rest from their destructive From a citizen, who resides sixteen miles northeast of the city, I learned that the rebels first ap-peared near Colesville at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and it was understood that their whole Early's, and A. P. Hill's corps. When they entered Maryland they were nearly all on foot, but they have picked up the horses in the country through which they have passed, and now the most of them

are mounted. Johnson took the east road from esville and moved toward the railroad at Belts-THE FORCE IN THE LATE RAID. WASHINGTON, July 14.—Up to ten o'clock this morning it was not ascertained here that the rebel army had crossed the Potomac, though they had to their homes with a sense of security that the sent over most of their plunder. All the troops The extra Star says the information accumulate here strengthens the conclusion that the rebel force

was 35,000 strong, of all arms. They entered Mary

their troops were dismounted cavalrymen, and thes

land with thirty-four pieces of cannon. Many of

on horseback. THE OCCUPATION OF HAGERSTOWN.

The Chambersburg Repository prints full details of the actual operations of the rebels in Hagerstown. On Tuesday afternoon the rebel advance drove our pickets into the town. It was under command of Maj. Shearer, who was subsequently captured. He is from Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county; has lived in the southern part of this county; studied law with Bradley Johnson, of Frederick, and went with him into the rebel service. On Wednesday afternoon General McCausland, the successor of General Jenkins, entered the town with about 1,500 cavalry. He levied \$20,000 upon the town, and seized Mr. Thomas A. Bolt, a silversmith, and, we believe, a member of the Council, to be held as a hostage for the payment of the money. The money was raised and paid in Maryland funds—rebel curroncy being contemptuously refused. There were large Government stores in various places in town, and Gen. McCausland didn't seem to have an appetite for applying the torch, so he placed Mr. Isaao Nesbit, Clerk of the Courts, under heavy bonds to have the stores burned after the rebels departed. An additional ransom of \$1,500 was paid by Messrs. Nesbit, Hamilton, and a few others, to saye the warehouses THE OCCUPATION OF HAGERSTOWN

stores burned after the rebels departed. An additional ransom of \$1,500 was paid by Messrs. Nesbit, Hamilton, and a few others, to save the warehouses of Messrs. Thurston & Elcelberger, as their destruction would have periled private property seriously. Zeller & Co., having no Government stores in their warehouse, it was not disturbed, although taken possession of by the rebel officers. There was a large amount of private corn, oats, &c., in it, but when they were satisfied that it was all owned by individuals, it was not moved or injured. The following receipt was given Mr. Zeller when his warehouse was seized. "Q. M. DEPARTMENT, 14TH VA. CAVALRY, "July 6, 1884.

"By order of Gen. McCausland I have taken charge of all stores in Zeller & Oo.'s private warshouse. The amount of goods I cannot estimate, but this will show the disposition of them.

"Acting Brigade Quartermaster."

"Considering that Wr. Zeller is one of the most

of Copperheadism in this city, which is daily strengthened by the Patriot and Union, may be atributed the tardiness which has marked the re-"Acting Brigade Quartermaster."

Considering that Mr. Zeiler, is one of the most earnest Union men in the place, he was treated rather fairly. The Government stores, however, much more than supplied their wants, and any injury to Mr. Zeiler would have been wanten destruction of private property. We do not learn that they so destroyed property of any description, violent as were their threats at times. About 2 A. M. on Thursday morning McCausland's command left. Scouting parties still hovered in and about the town, and about daylight of the same day Gen. Imbodien came in with about 180 men, to supply his command with certain articles not to be had conveniently in the dominions of Jeff Davis. The hat stores of Messra kilonskulp and Updegraff, and the shoostore of Mr. Knodle did a large trade with them—the-trade being wholly on the side of the rebels, and Judge Small's shoe store narrowly escaped by the rebels being called off suddenly by the startling cry that "the Yanks are upon us?" Major. Davis had the immediate command under Imboden. The only property burned was the railroad water tank and wood house.

Our reporter left on Saturday morning. He witnessed the whole rebel movements in Hagerstown. He was present at several conversations between cruiting. The people, during the last day or so, seem to be rising above its counsels, and responding in a spirit which gives assurance that patriotan will eventually triumph. A COLORED WAR MEETING A military meeting was called last evening, unde the auspices of some of the leading spirits of the colored population, with a view to respond to the call for one hundred days. The meeting would have een a decided success, and one or two companie could have been easily raised, if colored men, like their white fellow-citizens, were permitted to select who shall command their company organizations. gave in their names. The second article in General louch's circular of yesterday, that colored troop would be commanded by white officers; prevented nany of the prominent colored per giving the movement their moral support. One of hem was enabled to obtain an early copy and lay nessed the whole rebel movements in Higgerstown. He was present at several conversations between General McCausland and one of the citizens. The spokesman of the Council and citizens, was Colonel Schley, aided by Mr. Seyster and several others who it before the meeting, which effectually chilled the nilitary arder of the American citizens of African descent. Those favorable to the movement are determined to make another effort, which may be more successful, and have called a meeting for this occupy a conservative position—so conservative, in-deed that they lean a little over perpendicular on the THE QUOTA OF THIS COUNTY. The quota of Dauphin county, under the Goernor's proclamations for one hundred days' men, four hundred and two. OPENING OF BAILROAD COMMUNICATION. The Cumberland Valley cars now run through to Ingerstown, the road having in no way been dainged by the rebels. The wood house and engine-

> isual. NAD MANAGEMENT. There are many complaints, among the recruits arriving here, that the necessary preparations for their accommodation are wanting, and several have returned home dissatisfied with this state of things, for which some one is responsible. It is alleged that the military authorities make no arrangements for the accommodation of any number less than full companies, while squads of men are obliged to rough it until their organizations are completed. Those not able to meet hotel expenses have been obliged to lie around loose in as comfortable places as they could select in the open air.

house there were destroyed. The Northern Central trains runs as far South as Hanover Junetion,

bout forty miles distant from this city. This road

will soon receive the necessary repairs, and the

ommunication with Baitimore be resumed as

PETERSON'S DETECTOR FOR JULY 15 .- If you want a good bank-note detector, send for Peterson's, the party who is compelled to accept the alternapublished by T. B. Peterson & Brother, of this city. | tive.

FRIDAY-5 A. M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE. THE REBELS IN FULL RETREAT

one on the process of the standard of the stan

THE ESCAPE OF GENERAL FRANKLIN.

BALTIMORE, July 14.-Major General Frankl

arrived safe in this city about 3 o'clock this mor

ning, as was anticipated from the information r

whence he departed to-day for Philadelphia

"Are you Major General Franklin?"

name and rank.

for the night.

ceived vesterday, and went to Barnum's Hotel

The following is a brief account of his captur

and escape: He was seated in a car at the time o

his capture alongside of a wounded lieutenant

colonel, when a robel officer came on the car and ad dressing himself to the wounded officer, said:

He replied that he was not, and gave them hi

Gen. Franklin was in citizen's dress, but the re

bels also put the question to him, and he frankly

answered that such was his name and rank

There was no doubt in his mind from the manne

of the interrogator that he had been pointed out b

some of the passengers.

The rebel said "General, I am happy to see you."

The General replied, "I cannot say that I am

About ten minutes afterwards Gilmore came into

He was then put into a carriage and with other

prisoners driven through the country, stopping a while at Townsonton and then going across to Reistertown, where they arrived at about 1 o'crock

on Tuesday morning, and Immediately bivouncked

The General was put in the custody of General

Owens and two guards, who were charged with his safe keeping. Excusing himself as sick and weary

he immediately lay down and feigned sleep. Soo

listened anxiously for indications of sleep on thei

after the captain and his guards lay down, and he

He had not to wait long before he heard the guard

nearest to him commence to breathe heavily, mo-

mentarily increasing in volume and profundity, un-

til it became sufficiently loud to wake an ordinary

The captain and his other guard had also, in the

neantime, commenced to breathe rather heavily,

and the General continued, with his ears open, to feign sleep. He lay in this way for some time, until

all three gave unmistakable signs of sleep.

Fearing that they were playing "possum," he got

and walked carelessly around, and moved ove

the fence, still watching them. He then coughed

adly, and made considerable noise, thinking that

they wanted an excuse to shoot at him, each man

lying with his right hand grasping the muzzle of his rifle. The indications of profound sleep being so

unmistakable on the part of all three of them, h

now thought he would test the sincerity of their slumbers by jumping the fence. This he did, and

on looking back could see no movement of the dusk

orms of his guards, and off he shot across severa

ields, jumping the fences, and keeping straight

ahead in the direction he thought would take him

He ran for about three-quarters of an hour, when

he entered a thick wood, and in his weakly state,

being really broken down by fatigue, he sought

He remained concealed for the rest of the night

and all the next day, frequently seeing from his

hiding place the rebel scouts searching for him and scouring the bushes and the reads. Finally, about

suntet, almost familihed for water and food, he thought he would venture out, having come to the

conclusion that freedom and starvation were nearly

Being in a neighborhood surrounded by rebe

rewling around apparently watching for him, his

This he accomplished, and at midnight last night carriage went out from the city and returned with

more free than he ever had before felt in his

he General, he feeling, as he expressed himself

The name of the gallant and patriotic Marvlan

rmer is at present withheld for the reason that h

has reason to fear rebel retribution, should any

re of the highwaymen of Gilmore's band be st

The General left this morning for Philadelphia

oin his family at York, Pa., where he will spend a

TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON RESUMED

ashington papers of to-day have been received.

DELEGATES AND STORES FOR THE WOUNDED OF THE MONOCACY.

GETTYSBURG, July 14.—Fifteen delegates from this delegates, and the Christian Commission, reaches

this place yesterday, and were reinforced by several from here. All left for the field about noon. They

ook a large quantity of stores. The wounded will e taken to Frederick City.

HARRISBURG.

The cheering news from Baltimore and Washing

on, the opening of telegraphic communication be

tween these cities, the retreat of the rebels from the

Capital, and the pleasing prospects of the military

situation generally, have relieved the anxiety of

the citizens, and produced general congratulations.

The farmers who fled to this city for safety

driving their stock before them, are now returning

danger is past. Horses, cattle, and heavily-ladene

wagons, recrossed the Susquehanna to-day on route

NEGROES GOING BACK.

During the excitement of the rebels, the American citizens of African descent, from the Camber

land Valley, came to this city in large numbers

with them the necessary comforts which the cir

there is no longer any cause for fear, and

are now crowding the cars in returning up the

valley. The experience of last year still lives vividly

in the recollection of these poor people—that their

friends and relatives, free-born Pennsylvanians,

were selzed by the advancing rebels, chained lik

slavery. No similar misfortune will again overtak

cattle, driven beyond the Potomac, and reduced to

them, if they have any intimation of the advance of

This day has been exceedingly cheering by the

esponse to the Governor's proclamation. Market

large numbers of men marching through it to the different places to which they have been ordered.

Camp Curtin will soon reproduce the scenes of ac

tivity and martial display which have given to it a

The recruiting in this city is going on under diffi-

culties. Too many persons have started out to

raise companies. Several squads are in exist-tence, which, if banded together, would form a fine

full company. No company has yet completed its organization, but, without doubt, the Curtin

Guards, the City Zouaves, and one or two other

vill be ready to be mustered into the service before

the end of the week. Every offert which natriotism

under the call of the Governor. To the influence

RECRUITINT IN THE CITY

degree of eminence.

street has been rendered particularly lively by th

arrival of squads of volunteers and companies

eaving in such haste that they hardly brought,

counties, and destinations in Maryland.

for the Cumberland Valley, York and Adams

HARRISBURG, July 14, 1864-5 P. M.

Special Correspondence of The Press.

few weeks to recuperate his shattered health.

host, who on Wednesday set about devising mean

of getting him to the city.

his neighborhood.

wards him, carrying large bundles of hay.

towards the city.

place of concealment.

the car, and, addressing himself to Gen. Franklin, said: "General, you will consider yourself my pri-

happy to see you under the circumstances."

DETAILS OF THEIR MOVEMENTS. THE VICTORY ON TUESDAY.

The Country around Rockville Plundered

THE PLANS OF GENERAL EARLY

AID FROM SECESSIONISTS IN WASHINGTON WHY THE ATTACK ON THE CAPITAL

WAS ABANDONED.

OUR CAVALRY IN PURSUIT The Entire Rebel Army South of the Potomac.

[Special Despatches to The Press.] WASHINGTON, July 14. The rebels have passed entirely from the front of Washington. The whole force crossed the river at Edward's Ferry last night, closely pursued by the 6th Corps, which came upon them near Oxford's Cross Roads.

Justice has not been done to the fight near For Stevens on Tuesday night. The enemy met a bloody repulse, and over 250 rebels were killed, by a count taken of their graves. Part of the 6th Corps were there, and drove the enemy splendidly · A rebel colonel, known to have been wounded is believed to be receiving shelter from some Seces sionist farmer in the vicinity. We learn from the carpenter at Mr. Blair's country seat at Silve Springs that the rebels who came there lately were commanded by Early, Breckinridge, Ransom, and The rebels were ragged enough, but their horses

were all fresh. They comprised nearly all the raiders on Baltimore and Washington.

[SECOND DESPATOR.] July 15-2% A. M. I have just returned from Rockville, leaving ther at ten o'clock to-night. While there I learned the following particulars of the rebel advance on the fortifications of Washington, and their subsequen retreat: On Monday 3,000 rebels came into Rockville, from the direction of Edward's Ferry, and

passed up the river road, five miles south of Rockville, to Tenallytown. At the same time Bradley Johnson went by way of Frederick and turned towards Bladensburg. another detachment came via Damascus, Hvattstown, Lawtonville, Mechanicsville, and Rockville, thence to the Seventh-street road. Another detachment had taken a route to Washington which was not known. These combined composed about half of the rebel force, whilst the others were sent off in all directions to gather plunder.

Those mentioned above in the meantime made demonstrations on this city to attract our attention. The plundering party accomplished their work thoroughly, and the people of Rockville all agree that not a horse, mule, cow, sheep, or any article necessary for food or comfort, was left in the whole country over which the rebels passed. Even carriages the circumstances of his presence in the woods and and wagons were taken wherever found, and rebel Every barn and storehouse was ransacked, and all

their contents were carried away. The divisions which made demonstrations on Washington robbed the retreat were mounted on stolen horses, although the cavalry were first taken care of in that respect, all having fresh horses and leading others.

[THIRD DESPATCH.] JULY 15-3 A. M. When the invading rebels first entered Rock ville they were very destitute and many were bare oot, but as they advanced they clothed and fed hemselves well. Major Fry, with 600 cavalry,

fought them at Rockville, but was obliged to fall Breckinridge stated on his return that they did not intend to capture Washington unless the stories told them by their friends in the city proved true. These sympathizers said that the northern side was narded by only one hundred days' men; that most of the forts were dismounted, and that everything was in apple-pie order for their entrance. Early had issued orders that the attack should be made on Monday night, but the whole rebel force was not concentrated at that time, and had met with such stubborn resistance that he got frightened and countermanded the order. Several of his bri-

gadiers, especially McCausland, were much angered at this. In Rockville, some citizens suffered upwards of ten thousand dollars loss, and one violent sympathizer, who wanted Washington as the capital of the Confederacy, was among heaviest sufferers. When they were leaving Rockville, on return to Edward's Ferry, they were punished severely by Gen. Lowell, of the 2d Massachusetts. His force. numbering some five hundred dismounted cavalry, drove them until their rear-guard was reinforced.

when he was obliged to fall back. He had seven gen wounded, and one man killed. The rebels lost several killed, and a colonel is believed to be mortally wounded. Two hundred were left who could not be removed, and large numbers carried along. Their retreat was simultaneous-a small portion passing down the river road and the emainder through Rockville. The retreat commenced on Tuesday, and at 12 clock that night their advance passed through

Rockville on parallel roads. By Wednesday noon their whole main force passed through, but their pickets were not called in until five o'clock Wedesday evening. The whole command crossed the Potomac at Edvard's Ferry during Wednesday night. Our cavalry ollowed picking up stragglers. K. O'D.

# ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, July 9, 1864. HEAVY ARTILLERY DUEL.

Last night about six o'clock the bickets of the wo armies, in front of the 5th and 9th Corps, beame dissatisfied with the quietness that had hung over the armies for the past two weeks, and they accordingly resolved to have a more noisy time. The rebel pickets opened the ball by firing coninuously and heavily at our pickets. Not to be inswered the fire, which grew to be very warm. It was evident that had it been continued the result would have brought on a general engagement. Our artillerists, seeing this, opened on the rebels a most estructive fire, which was replied to by their bateries, and for the period of an hour the air perfectly hrobbed with the crashing of artillery. So far as I can learn, we had no one hurt, and it is quite likely that the rebels can enjoy the same privilege. A NEW ORDER. Provost Marshal General Patrick yesterday issued

an order recalling all the safeguards from the properties of the rebel farmers, &c , within our lines.

The reason of this order can be found in the fact that one of the guards protecting the property of a rebel armer on the extreme left of our lines was captured y the rebels, and taken by thom within their lines. Requisition was made for him by the proper authorilies, but his release was peremptorily refused. An order was therefore immediately issued recalling all safeguards until the rebel authorities saw fit to ecognize the usages of war in the protection of soldiers whose duty it is to guard the pro-perty of citizens from plunder, when said proporty is liable to immediate confiscation. What effect this order will have upon General Lee remains to be seen. One thing, however, is absolutely certain, that unless guards are kept over he houses from which they have just been taken he entire canopy of Heaven will be lit up by their flames. Our stragglers have grown to be such a nuisance that it is time something more strenuous was dopted to forever put it at an end. The farmers from whom those guards are taken are a poor but idustrious class of people. They are ignorant, and at the present time perfectly dependent upon us for the necessaries of life. Before, or even during the st two years of the war, their voices could not have influenced any one either pro or con in relation to Secession or Union. They are kind of a nonentity, and enjoy what may be called a sub-soil existence. When the order taking the guards from their houses was read to each occupant, many of them burst into tears and said, "Now we are clean ruined. The headquarters of Gen. Patrick were soon besieged by the farmers, many of whom had their gives with them, for the disgraceful conduct of some of our soldiers prevented their being left at home! Their coming did no good; it was not the fault of Gen. Patrick that he had to be so severe-rather was it the disgraceful disregard for the rules of civilized war, by which General Loe allowed himself to be governed, instead of permitting his better judgment to keep him in the only correct line of duty. It ever there was seen a mournful procession it was yesterday morning, when these disheartened and poverty-stricken people returned home from their visit to the Provost Marshal Gene ral. The rules of war are inexorable, and must be obeyed. Retaliation has become a word of equal

the hearts of repels. The horrors of war can only be lessened by a strict attention to what is called international courtesy. If this is violated both contestants must suffer, the amount of punishment always being governed by

meaning in our lexicon, as it has had its origin in

Right, in contradistinction to oppression and wrong, never seems to enter their minds. They never have been readers of the papers, and many of them could not tell whether the State of Pennsylvania was in the Confederacy, or whether it gloried in a system of free institutions. Who is 't that can say that the minds of such people are not perfect blanks, upon which can be engraven truth overror? And since error has lately had the more powerful sway, what reason to wonder that they should not be ripe for "treason, stratagein, and spoils?" I doubt whether the Northern masses could be se humbugged by any leader, no matter how popular, as have been the Southerners by the instigators of this rebellion. Education and refinement do not so easily give way to the headwinks of popular demagogues, or the cavillings of brainless upstarts.

The people should be cautious about believing the foolish reports brought to Washington by passengers on board the steamers from City Point, in relation to movements and orders of the army. There is ldom a word of truth in any of the reports, because it would be simply nonsense for a passenger on a steamboat to be able to get any news of importance. when persons immediately at headquarters hear nothing of said news. By all this introduction I ntend to emphatically deny that General Grant ordered the surrender of Petersburg. We have been occasionally hombarding the eastern part of the town, and have succeeded in burning a major part of it, but that the commanding general has ordered the surrendering of the town has not certainly been revealed to those who ought to know at headquarters, and it is therefore quite unlikely that "steamboat passengers" could be any wiser.
Onions.

Where are the onions about which we read so much lately in the papers?—a schooner load from New York for City Point. Its arrival is not yet announced. As there is no Alabama to dispute her passage, I cannot tell why onions have not arrived. It is to be hoped that enough will be supplied by the North to prevent the soldiers being compelled to purchase them from the sutlers, who charge triple prices for everything in their stores. Two stray nions were seen yesterday, but they were natives.

BUTLER'S COMMAND. at Bermuda Hundred, you will ere this have been apprised, is, for the present, under the charge of General "Baldy" Smith. General Martingale has command of the 18th Corps in the absence of Gen.

## THE WAR.

AN EXPEDITION BY GENERAL SLOCUM TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPL

Rumored Defeat of Forrest by Gen. Smith.

FORREST REPORTED KILLED. Rumored Occupation of Petersburg by Gen. Grant.

CHERIDAN'S CAVALRY REPORTED EN ROUTE TO INTERCEPT THE RAIDERS.

Apparent Movement of the Robels on the

Rear of Grant's Army. MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN MISSISSIPPI. MEMPHIE, July 13 .- The steamer Sultana has arrived with Vicksburg advices of the 9th inst. An expedition left Vicksburg on the 1st of July under

General Slocum. They burned the railroad bridge over Pearl river on the 5th and sent in thirty prisoners. The cavalry expedition which last Memphis on July 4th has arrived at Vicksburg and would reinforce Slocum. This expedition had heretofore been destined up the White river. Another force had been operating out from Rodney, Miss., scouring the country, assisted by the Marine Brigade. They had several sharp skirmishes, in which they were victorious. The thermometer at Vicksburg ranged from 91 to

86 during the week.

No advices have been received from General Smith's expedition, but grape-vine reports say he has had a fight, and has defeated Forrest, and that Forrest was killed, but these reports were not ciedited. GENERAL SHERMAN SIX MILES PROM ATLANTA. A despatch was received last night announcing

that General Sherman's army was then within six REBEL ACCOUNT. NEW YORK, July 14 .- The Richmond Examiner has a despatch showing that General Slow

a raid to Jackson, Miss., and on the 6th inst. occupied the city with 4,000 troops. He evacuated the place on the same day, moving back on the Canton road. The rebel forces were reported on their fishk and front, and there was a severe fight from daylight till 7 o'clock on the morning of the 7th. Since that time all has been quiet. No private property has been destroyed, the object of the expedition being

Canton,

SHERMAN'S ARMY. We condense from several letters in the Cincinnati Commercial the annexed connected account of the march of Sherman's army from Kenesaw Mountain to the Chattahoochie river. It will be read with nterest, as Sherman's operations have been almost lost sight of in the attention given to Gen. Grant's

GENERAL VIEW.

To one who has closely scanned the map of Northern Georgia, and familiarized himself with the news of the day since this campaign opened, it must be apparent that in two months the army under Gen. Sherman has accomplished a vast work. Marching over 120 miles through a country unknown to them, skirmishing and fighting almost daily, butting up against works capable of resisting a force double the number under Sherman, only to gain some slight advantage, or meet with a temporary check, contesting every foot of ground from Ringgold to the Chuttahoochic, without having once had its lines broken or a regiment stampeded, it challenges the world to show a better record. The same host that under Rosecrans and Buell out their way through Kentucky and Tennessee to Chattanooga, and, when broken and shattered at Chickamauga, reformed their lines and held in check a vastly superior number, still carries the flag of their country forward through blood and fire. GENERAL VIEW.

THE EVACUATION OF KENESAW.

The supposition announcing the evacuation by the rebels of their strong fortifications in front of Kenesaw on the 1st, and that they would make no stand north of Marietta, proved true. Although our corps commanders were advised of the retreat as early as three in the morning, half past six arrived ere our columns were well in pursuit. The 18th and 18th Corps, under Logan, moved out round the base of Kenesaw mountain, upon which the 18th Corps signal officers had established a station from which they could communicate with any station in the valley. Simultaneously with the "forward to Atlanta" of Logan, Howard, Palmer, and Hooker had their columns under way, moving out through the enemy's works and down the valley on either side of the railroad to where the roads centred, at Marietta. THE EVACUATION OF KENESAW.

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THE REBEL WORKS. Marietts.

THE REBEL WORKS.

While the troops were getting into position preparatory to a pursuit of the fleeing enemy, I occupied myself in minutely inspecting the rebel fortifications, which had been represented so strong that an army of 200,000 could not carry them. Approaching them at the point where Newton's right assaulted on the 27th, I suddenly found my efforts to gain the works brought to a stop. Within twenty feet of the works bushes had been felled, the ends toward the assaulting column carefully sharpened, so that an abattis capable of perplexing and impeding our progress was encountered. Strong as were the works, and guarded as they were by the abattis and artillery, which could not be avoided by debouching to the right or left, the enemy had rendered our repulse doubly certain by the construction of 'hay takes,' as the soldiers call them, but which the French style chevaux de frise, which they had placed in front of their works and upon the abattis of brush and bushes. This very formidable impediment is formed by cutting trees about six inches in diameter, and any desired length, through which two rows of auger holes are bored, the holes about six inches apart. In these auger holes are holes about six inches apart. To advance and charge or work over these things is simply an impossibility. The line of chevaux de frise must first be torn away or destroyed. Mounting the ramparts, I followed their winding course for more than half a mile, and was annazed at the skill and originality that on all sides marked the deserted works.

Skirmishing marked the course of the army all the way to within about four miles to the southeast of Marietta, where they made a stand behind temporary reastworks.
ARBIVAL AT THE CHATTAHOOCHIE.

breastworks.

ARBIVAL AT THE CHATTAHOOCHIE.

Here we are at the Chattahoochie, within ten miles of the chief city of Georgia, looking down into its streets from the mountain heights that line the northern bank. The view is exceedingly interesting. Away off to the southeast, ten miles distant, can be distinctly seen the farm-houses that nestle in the forests around Atlanta—the tall spires of the churches and public buildings, and the fortifications that guard the approaches to the "Gate City." Stretching away to the south, the eye beholds a vast forest, dotted by innumerable plantations and villages. Nearer, almost at the base of the mountain, the serpentine river can be seen through the thick growth of trees that line its banks, while the military, State, and private roads to the east and south, remind the beholder of a huge spider's web, so numerous are they, and forming so many angles. On the 4th, the curiosity of the troops to see Atlanta was so strong that stragglers left their regiments, and climbed the side from which they yiewed the promised land to which they are "pligrimaging." Many of the poor fellows, I fear, will never live to obtain a nearer view, as a desperate defence will be made ere Johnston evacuates it for another position, and by surrondering it open the doors for greater Federal success beyond and on either side.

THE RETREAT ACROSS THE RIVER—ITS DISCOVERY At three o'clock the morning of the 5th, Howard discovered that the enemy had disappeared from their positions around Marietta, and were in full retreat. Breakfast was hurriedly eaten, camps broken, and, at five, Howard's columns were in motion, Wood moving along the railway, Newton following, with the exception of one brigade that was sent along the road to the left of the railway, in pursuit of a wagon-train and a battery of artillery guarded by rebel cavalry who brought up the rear, but which failed to overtake the train. Stanley moved through the woods on the left of the railway. moved through the woods on the left of the railway and picked up a large number of rebel prisoners an

pondent, on the banks of the river, according to the atest despatches. By this time, no doubt, Sherman beleaguering Atlanta.

RUMORS FROM GRANT'S ARMY. New York, July 14 .- The Commercial Advertise says that a prominent banking-house in Wall street

has received a despatch from the Washington branch of the firm this morning, which states that Gen. Grant's forces have occupied Petersburg. We have received no confirmation of this news. The Commercial also says a private despatch from Washington to a Wall street banker states that Sheridan's entire cavalry force has been despatched to intercept the rebel raiders, and had reached Hanover Court House. MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS NEAR PETERSBURG Washington, July 14.—Reports from the Army of the Potomac say the redels have manouvred their troops in a manner which seems to augur an attack

on our rear. At the last accounts Hill's corps was moving around our loft with the intention, say military men, of gelting into our rear. Pickett's division is in front of Butler's forces and a portion of Longstreet's division is in front of

the 9th Corps. The Woldon R Wilson in his

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