SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864. We can take no notice of anonymous commu Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different

litary and naval departments. When used, it will The Recent Raid. What was the real significance of the recent raid? When Washington was isolar apprehension was gravest, there were men, who blamed the Administration and its generals for the danger threatening the National Capital. There were plenty of men who took this superficial view of the matter: We had been at war over three years; for more than three years we had vainly endeavored to capture Richmond, and at length, after these years of battles and marches and bloodshed, it was our own Capital that was assailed, beleaguered, and threatened with capture. The injustice of this desponding view is now fully manifest. The aspect of the military situation has completely changed within a fow days and dawn has succeeded the darkness. If the apprehensions which the Administration has always entertained respecting the safety of Washington seemed to gain confirmation from the boldness of this last rebel advance, so also has the confidence which General GRANT has felt in by the precipitateness of the rebel retreat. fifteen thousand infantry accomplished two or three hundred cavalry. They gained some advantage over WALLACE, it is true, and it is also true that this advantage was more than counterbalanced by their repulse at Fort Stevens. In fact, all they did was to alarm and mystify the North for a couple of days, capture two generals, who subsequently escaped, and carry off a lot of horses and cows. Yet one other thing they did: they exhibited the terrible weakness of their cause and the desperate nature of their situation. They never before had so promising a chance to take Washington, and can never have such a chance again, and they could not take it. They could not even succeed in impressing General GRANT with the idea that there was a possibility of such a disaster. Nor would any of us in the North have been deluded into such a belief, had they not taken the precaution to sever railroad and telegraphic communication, and so leave us at the mercy of exaggerated rumors as to their strength. It is clear enough now that they dreaded lest we should be undeceived in this particular before they had secured their booty and departed. So far as substantial military advantage goes the enterprise was fruitless, and its failure amounts simply to a confession of Southern weakness and exhibited than during the past two weeks. While a rebel force, believed to be numerically formidable, was advancing with rapid strides against the Capital, GRANT, with his indomitable legions, lay calmly and imperturbably confronting the grim fortresses of Petersburg. And later still. when the safety of Baltimore seemed only assured by the imminent peril of the National Metropolis, what was the temper of the public mind throughout the North? Except in Maryland, we have seen no evidence that any scare existed; and except in the lower counties of this State, so very inviting to rebel incursions, no undue excitement prevailed. It was not apathy, as some of the Copperhead papers asserted. Enthusiastic meetings were held in this city and elsewhere, and the call made upon Pennsylvania was responded to with a hearty promptness sufficient to indicate that the patriotic spirit of the peo-

cious. There was a time of doubt and gloom, when we had too little faith in the power of the Government; now, it is to be feared, we have too much for our own welfare. It is almost time we had some well-organized militia system for the pro--tection of our homes and the development of our real military effectiveness. It is disgraceful that we must post to Washington for assistance every time a few hundred guerillas dash across our southern border. Until our militia enactments are reduced to a systematic shape, and enforced, we must expect to remain in a state of perfect helplessness. If legislation is needed, surely legislation is cheap enough. Comparatively harmless as previous rebel raids have proven, we cannot afford to despise these audacious enterprises. If in the future we be not prepared to meet them, we may some day have bitter cause to rue our negligence and lack of public spirit. ing & The speculators are in misery. They have ruled the country long enough, and their time has come. Many a scamp who has been making money out of the necessitics of the Government-pork-gamblers, gold-gamblers, whisky-gamblers, gamblers in copper and oil-will see in this crash a just and terrible retribution. This is what the Tribune says, and we endorse it:

"Rejoice with us, fellow-citizens, that the bloated, hollow fabric of speculation and exorbitant prices, conjured up by the joint efforts of avarice and treason, plainly tetters to its fail! The premium on gold took a heavy lee lurch yesterday, and the prices of pork, flour, and most other necessaries of life, tumbled with it. There nover was a tolerable reason, a plausible excuse for carrying gold above 150, or pork above \$25, or flour at wholesale above \$8 per barrel, and other staples in proportion. All beyond these rates was a gigantic bubble, blown by treason and rapacity, favored by cowardice, Had beyond these rates was a gigantic bubble, blown by trosson and rapacity, favored by cowardice. Had our great banks and leading bankers chosen to feed the market with gold, even at the rate of one million per week, for the last ten or twelve weeks, the above prices need not have been exceeded. With ten millions deducted from their gold and twenty millions added thereby to their greenbacks, the banks would have stood stronger than they do to day, and been better able to resume specie payments whenever the waste of war shall be arrested."

THE following is the text of the order of one of Governor SEYMOUR's militia brigadiers. With a man of this kind in command of the State force, we may understand what the Copperheads mean by "arming the militia;"

In addition to the dangers of invasion from without, and of popular discontents at home, we have been warned by recent events of the still greater

Bur what is Gen. Halleck for? Is he not, as the President's conficential military man—the military part of the President—expected to do in such a case as this what the President ought to have done? or is he paid the salary of a major general only to edit fancy editions of Jomini3—N. K. Herald. The Herald would see if it read the "fancy edition" of Jomini that General HALLECK edited it when he was on his way to California, by the way of Cape Horn, many years ago. He was not at that time a major general, and did not draw a salary from the Government. Since the Herald is disposed to be critical as regards major generals, why does it not tell us what it thinks of McCLELLAN, who is paid the salary of a major general for delivering

editions of his report for political effect? A REBEL Writer speaks of VALLANDIG nam's reception in Ohio as favorable to the "Confederate cause." This is what Ruce at four o'clook on Thursday morning:

essays at West Point, and preparing fancy

Fifty-five years ago, John and Leigh HUNT, respectively publisher and editor of the Examiner, a London paper of great ability and boldness, were prosecuted, tried, convicted, imprisoned, and fined, for the heavy offence of having described the Prince of Wales, (afterward, the fourth and fattest GEORGE,) as "an Adonis of fifty." The stout gentleman represented "the Majesty of England," during his father's insanity, and it was sedition to laugh at him. So found the Hunrs, each of whom had to pay a fine of \$2,500 and suffer two years' imprisonment. Half a century ago, Royallated from the rest of the nation, and popu- ty was an edged tool to play with, in England-as this case of the Hunts proved. not wanting men, even claiming to be loyal | British Judges may have accepted the old proverb that "a cat may look at a King," but they held that a newspaper-man must not jest upon the pinguidity of Princes. Ten years later, however, a change took place. CAROLINE of Brunswick, the unfortunate and ill-treated wife of "the Adonis of fifty," was placed upon her trial, in the House of Lords, upon the heaviest charge that could be made against any wedded woman, be she Queen or quean, and the newspapers were not checked when they slandered or ridiculed her. This was a change indicating that Royalty was fallen to a discount in what used to be called "Merry England." A Queen was libelled, ridiculed, abused, and the law did not take any

Years rolled on. Geonge the Fourth had passed away, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." His brother WILLIAM, who had visited New York, when a midshipthe safety of the Capital been fully justified | man, towards the close of our great Revolutionary contest, succeeded to the crown, The "invasion" has dwindled down to a and made himself very popular, for a time, "raid," and the raid has really proved a by placing himself at the head of the nafailure. According to the best estimates | tional movement for Parliamentary Rethere were about fifteen thousand rebel form. Ere that measure was completed infantry in Maryland; yet, with the ex- he had changed his mind. His wife, a ception of the plunder they carried off, the | Tory of the Tories, influenced him, with alarms of revolution, and he became very very little more than HARRY GILMORE'S | anxious to part with his Liberal Ministry. At last, towards the close of 1834, he dismissed his Ministry, of which Lord MELnourne was head, and placed himself and the country in the hands of Wellington. PEEL, and LYNDHURST. The Times, on the 15th of November, 1834, made a brief but emphatic announcement, generally believed to have been written by Lord Chancellor BROUGHAM, that "the King had dismissed the Ministry, and that the Queen had done it all." There was no doubt as to the fact. The Ministry had been dismissed, suddenly and sharply, and it was Queen Adelaide's counsel that had it done. How the Tories raved against the newspaper's plain assertion! How the King threatened and blustered! How the Liberals chuckled! How the millions hated the petticoat influence which had expelled thein friends! How the Times defied all legal interference—these are matters of history. The King's wife had been scornfully held up to popular contempt and hatred, but nothing was done. A few months later, indeed, when the first Peel BROUGHAM, who had told the people, "The a concession to Northern strength. The back into office, the paragraphist in the nate between supposed friends and open strength and confidence of the North have | Times was to be forever excluded—a politi- | foes, and would strike with a heavy and a never been more plainly or more gratifyingly | cal Peri, shut out from the Paradise of savage hand. Even if Lee's whole

Years rolled on, and VICTORIA sat on the well treated by the press. The only occasions on which she was subjected to personal animadversion were because she too easily credited scandalous rumors against Lady FLORA HASTINGS; because she suffered herself to be misled, in 1839, by the Camarilla which her Ministers had placed around her, and because, in later years, she had permitted her husband to advise her upon affairs of State. However, these were but passing clouds. Now a tornado is threatened, and Queen Victoria's in- ago that however the Union soldiers may terference with public matters has, ere this, been made the subject of a party discussion in the House of Commons.

It may be said, "The Queen can do no wrong." This is a constitutional dictum generally accepted in England, but it only means that the Queen can do nothing, as ple is unflagging. The people were calm, because they placed reliance in their Government; because they had faith in the fortifications of Washingsonally, appoint any one to the smallest clerkship in any public department. She ton, and in the sagacity and resources of has no power. She is part of the State pa-GRANT. The sequel has shown that this confidence was not misplaced. The reflec- geantry-and a costly part, too. The British policy laid down by PALtion ought to be a gratifying one, but we MERSTON and RUSSELL, after the Confercannot regard it as unqualifiedly auspience—a terrible failure—was ended, is that war with Germany must be avoided. Vic TORIA's predilections for Germany are so papers in most countries declare "the idea abdicate sooner than consent to a war with Germany." The British press goes beyond this. The Banner of Ulster, published in the north of Ireland, thus states the case: Now the Queen has never disguised her German predifications. She has gone out of the way to manists them, even while her ministers were denouncing German aggressions as "outrageous," "infamous," and "iniquitous." Her brother-in-law, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, whose mighty dominions embrace a population as large as the borough of Beliast, has acted as fugleman to German despotism, against the constitutional monarchy of free, enlightened, Protestant Denmark. It was early whispered throughout Germany that in this of Bellast, has acted as fugleman to German despotism, against the constitutional monarchy of free, enlightened, Protestant Denmark. It was early whispered throughout Germany that in this disreputable course he had the Queen's sympathy and good wishes; and as this idea became prevalent, so did German pretensions advance in Insolence, and in a supercilious contempt of all restraints of public law and international rights. This idea was further encouraged and fostered by the estentatious alacrity with which Baron Von Heust, when he arrived in London accredited to the Conicrence, was invited to visit the Queen at Osborne. This baron is the president minister of Saxony, and, like most German ministers, thoroughly unprincipled and unscrupations. He has distinguished himself by the vehemence of his hostility to Denmark, and the flerce recklessness with which he denounced the London treaty of 1852, to which, as minister of Saxony, he had pledged his sovereign's faith. Finding in him a most fitting tool, the Federal Diet selected him as its representative at the Conference; and scarcely had he arrived in London when he was summosed to participate in the German Ouncils at Osborne, while to make this honor the more marked, no other minister was invited. Even diplomatic citquette cus broken through, and Non Heust was received without being introduced by Lord Russell, as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The German papers gladly trumpeted this signal mark of sympathy with German policy. Then Prince Alfred was ordered to visit Berlin, where he was decorated by the King of Prussia with the Order of the Black Eagle. This was noticed even in the Times as a "questionable honor." But a few duys after, one of those rare occasions occurred when the Queen now condescends to appear in public. She had a select reception at Buckingman Palace, and to show how much value such "questionable honors" are she wore conspicuously the Prussian Order of Loulas, which by its institution is strictly confined to Prussians by birth or naturalization.

This is severe, and would have been prosecuted as sedition half a century ago. But it is true, and its bold utterance shows how the popularity of Queen VICTORIA has declined. We need not here refer to the belief that the Queen's mind has been warped since her husband's death." warped since her husband's death.

Warped since her husband's death.

Mr. Disraell's motion, in the Commons, tes as citizens. The laws of New York have already been deliberately set at defiance. Men have been incurcerated without warrant of law; their property seized; the freedom of the press has been unlawfully restrained by the armed hand, and the dearest and must sucred of these sivil rights which our Revolutionary lathers won for us through suffering and blood, have been wantonly violated. We must be prepared for all emergeacies white there is, yet time. The powers which our people may have suffered to be exercised in the hope of the restoration of the Union, must not be permitted to be usurpedited the overthrow of our Constitution and laws, and of our freedom at home. Every citizen who values that freedom, and would maintain the Constitution, should be at all times prepared to defend them against all assallants.

Warped since her husband's death.

Mr. Disraell's motion, in the Commons, nominally censures the Ministry. It is to "express to her Majesty the great regret of the House that while the course pursued by her Majesty's Government has failed to maintain their avowed policy of upholding the integrity and independence of Denmark, it has lowered the just influence of this country in the councils of Europe, and thereby diminished the securities of peace."

In reality, this is a vote of censure on Queen Victorial herself for the ministerial Queen Victoria herself, for the ministerial policy is believed to have been dictated by her. If the vote be carried, the British Monarchy will receive the heaviest blow given to it since the deposition of James STUART in 1688. Queen VICTORIA may accept the lesson. If she persist, she may find herself, ere long, a pensioned exile in her beloved Germany. If Leigh Hunt were now alive, how

forcibly would he feel the difference between the past, when a poor jest cost him fine and imprisonment, and the saucy present, when journalists freely canvass and severely condemn the Sovereign's policy, and an Ex-Minister, still one of the Queen's Privy Councillors, actually proposes that the House of Commons shall pass a vote of censure upon hêr !

Steamer Spoken. St. John (N. B.), July 15.—The Bavaria, from New York for Southampton, was boarded off Cape LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

last. But it is gratifying to see how bravely our people here bear it. They know WASHINGTON, July 13, 1864. that many of those who charge these After three days of suspense and block rates have large stocks on hand, purade, a reasonable sense of safety seems to chased months ago, and that these stocks have dispelled the uncasiness felt so geneare now to be used as'a new means of rally in this community since Monday coining profits out of a people's wants, morning. Having reached Washington by and yet no threats or outbreaks are heard the train which left New York on Sunday of. Of course the Government will interevening, the last that has arrived since that pose to arrest this heartless extortion, pracperiod, I may be able to write understandticed in too many cases upon the families ingly of the extraordinary situation of affairs of the brave men now fighting for our at the Federal capital. That the events country, unless the blockade is raised. which have partially surrounded Washing-This was done in 1861 in the blockade o ton with a strong rebel army, and practi-Washington, with excellent compensation. cally blockaded us, cutting us off in fact Let it be repeated now, and let vengeaned from all communication by land with Balfall swift and sure on all who stand in timore and Philadelphia—that these events the way of humanity and patriotism. were unexpected in the highest military am so assured of the patriotism o quarters, and were therefore almost unpreour own people, here and elsewhere pared for, is only too true. As I have said, that these examples of personal rapacity there is now a reasonable sense of safety, and of national endurance cannot fail to be but there may be impending danger. If useful in more than one respect. They indeed the rebel force is as large as it is will awaken a new determination in the claimed to be, two facts will stand to the popular heart—a determination to bear all credit of its leaders: the celerity of its movefor the common cause, and to give up ments and the success with which these everything but honor, rather than that movements have been hidden from the Gocause should fail. vernment. The march from Richmond into Maryland, and to within a few miles of Washington, was undoubtedly a dangerous achievement. The rebels seem to have resolved, if necessary, to abandon Richmond, and to combine all their energies in a desperate assault upon Washington. They

know, as we know, that Washington is more valuable to our side than fifty Richmonds. Never before was the former so worth saving as now; and never, per conequence, would its possession have been of so much moral and military importance to the enemies of the Republic. But the available resources for its defence are enormous; and the manner in which they are developed and organized is only a new proof of the wealth, the power, and the military accumulations at the Federal capital. Apart from the ample fortifications all around us, and the heavy columns thrown into them in a few hours, there is an army here in the various Departments. These are not trained soldiers, it is true: but they could be very effective in the forts, or in the streets, in case of an attack from a formidable force. They are somewhat accustomed to the duty to which they are now called, not alone because it is reasonable to say that they have been expecting this call, but because they have been engaged in the navy yard, at the arsenal, and in the quartermaster and commissary departments, and have thus been in constant contact with the efforts of the Government to crush the rebellion. There is, besides, another element that may be sternly relied on, not-

had in hand.

withstanding the presence of so many sympathizers with treason—the property holders. These men do not so envy the condition of such cities as Richmond and Charleston as to be ready to surrender Washington to the desperate and merciless rule of the despoiler of the Southern people. They know what the Cabinet was broken, the Mclbourne Minis- future of Washington would be if try were replaced-all but one; all but it could be taken. They know that once taken, it would be taken back at whatever Queen has done it all." Against him the cost. But they know more than this : that royal flat had passed-whoever else went the rebels would have no time to discrimimond, leaving in General Grant's cus British throne. Hitherto she has been tody the shell without the kernel, and be hurled against Washington, we should hold our ground. So much for our own situation. But what of the adverse side? Giving the rebels all the prestige they have won in this last demonstration, the whole invasion only assumes the dimensions of a reckless venture to make a last stand. They are far away from their supplies. It may be said that they can live upon the country they ravage; but this can only be temporary. The rebels have learned long

sometimes (to the shame of those who are

guilty) destroy and desolate, yet that it is

the Union Government that repairs and

revenges such wrongs; and, as in the upon the Government or recruits, or who shall vio-Inte the instructions issued to govern this recruitcase of Maryland, save even those ment, or be guilty of any offence against military who, in their blind zeal, welcomed rebel spoilers to their estates. Besides, without No man shall be recruited who is already in the Queen, but by her Ministers, who, and not attempting to disclose what is now in-herself, are responsible. Queen VICTORIA tended to press back and put down this inmilitary service as a soldier, teamster, laborer, guide, &c., or who is so employed by the military authorities as to be of importance to military opereigns, but does not rule. She cannot, per- | vasion, we cannot forget that unless it has | rations. Recruits procured in accordance with the act quoted must be delivered by the recruiting speedy success it must have speedy act ruin, and that its success will only be agents at one of the following-named rendezvous the beginning of a new ruin. But viz: Camp Casey, Washington, D. C., for northeas Virginia; camp near Fortress Monroe, Virginia, for southeast Virginia; Camp Newbern, North Carothese thoughts have doubtless been at work in other minds, and, though we lina, for North Carolina; Camp Hilton Head, South have a sort of sad satisfaction in re- Carolina, for South Carolina and Florida; camps at Vicksburg, Mississippi, for Mississippi : Camp viewing them, they are entitled to a certain importance, in rating the cost When recruited at the rendezvous it shall be the and chances of this new and menacing duty of the United States officers there to have the emergency. I say mending emergency, recruits promptly examined, and if accepted, to have them immediately mustered into the United and I count the words as I write them. For States service, properly provided for and sent to if we are not able to meet all these recurregiments for which they may have been enlisted or ring perils with a certain moral firmness. assigned, or to such other regiments as the service may require. The aforesaid rendezvous are regardwe are on the eve of a terrible humiliaed as military posts, and will be conducted as such tion. And they who have it not are half consenting to a nation's downfall. Such ment, as issued through the Adjutant General's office; but department and army commanders are desired to exercise a supervision over them as comcitizens habitually dwell on the catalogue of death and debt, written in ing within the limits of their departments, and bloody characters in the last three years, to make any reports to that office concerning them and count our disasters and vexations which may be advisable. If it is desired to put any of the volunteer recruits obtained under with a grim fanaticism, as men say their this act into service as substitutes before or after prayers and tell their beads on the way to draft, they must be sent without expense to the Gothe scaffold. The rosary of such despondvernment, by the recruiting agent, to the district in ents is, I fear, too often a source of new which the principal is enrolled, and there be mus tered in by the provost marshal, who will issue the proper substitution papers. sorrows. They linger over the calamities of war, on the horrors of high prices and It is made the duty of commanding officers to heavy debts, and all the kindred evils and afford to recruiting agents all such facilities as they can provide without detriment to the public service accidents of the times, including military and to prevent recruiting by unauthorized parties. The President has recognized H. CLAUSINIUS onsul of Prussia at Chicago, and GIOVANNI-LUIZI ting all they say and gloom over, let us ask AVEZZANNI as vice consul of Italy in New York.

failures and civic incapacity, as if they only desired to make themselves more neryous, timid, and despairing. Now, admitsuch citizens what they propose to do? They must choose between a resolution to support the Government and a resolution to recognize the rebellion. I take it that there will be little hesitation among the people generally in making their election. We have only to reflect a moment to find which is the right and the only side. But to assume it, freely and promptly, we must agree to bear all our burdens in the same spirit. We cannot be good patriots if we bewail all the hard necessities of the war, and consume our hours in angry complaints and dismal forebodings. There is such a deep and fathomless profound of humiliation and wo-such a future of wretchedness and inferiority in the bare idea of our consent to disunion, that the sharp afflictions and results of the war become in comparison so many blessings, because so many preparations for the mighty task of saving the inestimable boon of Personal Liberty and a stable government. Every man has his share of labor allotted to him in the course of these events, and thousands heretofore exempt will soon be, indeed, they are now, called unon to assist in the great duty. If, by any

\$41,000, in St. Louis and Cincinnati. She was undergoing repairs and had no freight aboard.

The Subshine, valued at \$65,000, and insured for about \$40,000. Her cargo, of 300 bales of hemp, several hundred sacks of corn, and a lot of miscellamischance, the rebel for can gain admisneous freight, had been discharged from her on sion here, they will soon convince us of Wednesday, and was still standing on the levec. I the difference between submitting to our The Northerner, belonging to the northern line of own temporary grievances and privations, and yielding to such masters as they are. no insurance, was also burned. No doubt the property of every leading is believed to have been the work of an incendiary loyal man, if not his life, is even now as the military authorities received several d marked out for sacrifice. The fate that spatches during the past week, stating that a number of boat-burners were hovering about. liefel Governor Bradford's mansion in Two men have been arrested on suspecton, and Maryland, on the easy philosophy of "refor bad men to induce its repetition in this The charred remains of a man, supposed to be the city, where there are many who have gone porter, was found in the hold of the Cherokee. far beyond Governor B. in devotion to the GUERILLAS IN MISSOURI.
ST. LOUIS, July 15.—A despatch from Macon to Republic. How necessary, then, for everybody not so near the seat of constant the headquarters here says that Huntsville, in Randolph county, was robbed this morning by the gueril danger to bear and forbear! Our parent, las of from \$75,000 to \$100,000. One citizen was child, or friend is always dearest to us General Curtis telegraphs from Leavenworth that when he is in peril. We may love him our forces, under Col. Ford, overtook a gang of guerillas last night, at Camden, Ray county, and when he is with us, and when he is safe, but our whole soul is awake with solicitude routed them, killing fifteen and capturing a large when his life is threatened. And so of our number of arms, and ten kegs of powder. dear country. Shall we fail in our love for her, and be misled by the sophisms of her assailants now when she is hemmed in by a wild and many-weaponed throng? Ought we not the rather stand ready to New York for London, was spoken July 6th, on the endure more sacrifices for her? Wo to the northeast part of George's banks, by a fisherman who says she is the smallest vessel he ever snoke. man or men who neglect this solemn appeal in so dark an hour! I learn that the prices of every necessary of life have greatly advanced since vesterday, and that flour is to-day \$25 New York, beat the eleven of Boston by 20 runs The St. George made 100 runs in first innings and per barrel and potatoes \$5 per bushel. 67 in second. The Boston eleven made 96 and 51 These are panic rates, and they cannot The playing was very good.

THE WAR.

Continued Retreat of the Invaders.

SHERMAN SOUTH OF THE CHATTAHOOCHIE JOHNSTON STILL RETREATING. OUR FORCES SAID TO BE IN PRONT OF ATLANTA. REBEL ROBBERS IN MAINE

WASHINGTON. HE DISTRICT MILITIA MUSTERED OUT—A REBE STATEMENT OF THE STRENGTH OF THE IN WASHINGTON, July 15 .- By direction of the Pretla and volunteers of the District of Columbia has

2 P. M.-WEDNESDAY.-As I write we have news from our front, which looks as if the rebels were making a new diversion. They must have been severely repulsed last night. The firing could be heard distinctly in the city. Our loss is considerable, but the work was done with effective gallantry, the 6th Corps leadthey were on the march back to Virginia. ing the way, or bearing the brunt. These veterans stand fire like iron men. It is now supposed that we are to be attacked in force at other points, as the rebels are marching THE REBEL INVASION OF MARYLAND-THE NUM-BER OF THE REBELS-THEIR PROBABLE WHERE from the Blair Farm to the eastern, and, i

possible, the southern side of the Capital We are ready for them at whatever point they assail us. And should this prove to be so, the invasion will be a greater catastrophe for them than when they twice sought to invade Pennsylvania. Another opinion is that they are all now across the Potomac, as if to complete this parallel. We ought to have in our front at least eighty thousand men of all arms, not enough of which is, howpreviously encouraged to the adventure by man ever, cavalry. The damage done our railroads by the late rebel movements was out Union men as especial victims of plunder

by these horsemen. The great horse brigades are directly under Grant, whose who severely suffered by the treachery. work is proceeding with surpassing resolution. He now seems to be more than ever the master of the situation. An ordinary man would have been tempted from his post by what was made to seem a formidable demonstration on Washington; but he contented himself with sending word and

OCCASIONAL

pity that Mr GIRARD did not make it in

WASHINGTON.

RECRUITING IN REBEL STATES.

States have been issued. It is provided that recruit-

ing agents must have a letter of appointment from

The particular field of a State in which each agent

is to operate is to be specified in the letter of ap-

Experience has shown that these agents should no

be paid for each recruit, but that they should have a

fixed compensation for their services, otherwis

cuniary benefit for the agent, to the great prejudic

of the State and military service.

All recruiting agents will be subject to the rules

and articles of war, and it is made the duty of the commanding officer of the army department or dis-

triet in which recruiting agents operate, and of com-manding officers of rendezvous, to order back to his State, or arrest and hold for trial, as he may deem:

best, any recruiting agent who shall commit frauds

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

BURNING OF SIX STEAMERS.

ST. Louis, July 15.—The Steamboats Welcome.

Glasgow, Sunshine, Cherokee, Northerner, and

E. F. Dix were burned at the levee early this

morning. The loss will probably reach half a mil

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

REDEL INCENDIARISM.

ST. Louis, July 15 .- The most disastrous steam-

The E. F. Dix, valued at \$50,000, and insured for

The Cherokce, valued at \$40,000, and supposed to

Both vessels arrived from the Ohio river on

The Welcome, valued at \$75,000, and insured for

\$55,000. She had eighty tons of Government stores

The Fort Randall, with twenty tons of Indian an-

nuities for Upper Missouri, and two hundred and

fifty tons of private freight, all of which is probably

The Glasgow, valued at \$80,000, and insured for

The origin of the fire is not actually known, but i

The total loss cannot fall short of half a

BOSTON.

THE BRIG VISION.

BOSTON, July 15 .- The little brig Vision, from

Thursday, with an assorted cargo, the greater por

DETAILS OF THE CONFLAGRATION-LOSS \$500,000-

boat fire that has occurred here for several years

following steamers were burned

be insured for \$25,000, in Cincinnati offices

took place this morning.

\$22,500, in St. Louis offices.

tion of which was lost.

a total loss.

lish and talk common sense.

the State Executive.

being very conflicting. troops, and steadily pursued the business he I am not quite sure this letter will reach you. We have had nothing from home since Monday, and I trust these rough in Leesburg, on Wednesday, superintend notes to the chances. Great events, and I trust great victories, are in store for us. have been picked up by our troops

BALTIMORE. THE BALTIMORE RAILROAD-CONDITION OF THE Hon. RICHARD VAUX has been chosen GUNPOWDER BRIDGE.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—The Philadelphia Railpresident of Girard College. We presume he will soon favor us with another of his stunid essays on education. It is almost a umbent upon a director or officer of his portion, so that passengers can reach the train beyond the Gunpowder river. The bridge was more college that he should write sensible Engseriously damaged than was at first reported, and the locomotive, having fallen down between the piles, has been found difficult to remove. the country in this vicinity, but could not find an Regulations for recruiting in rebel States for loyal

> ent has been delayed in the malls. "We publish it States. now to complete our record of the invasion, so far as the scenes and occurrences in Baltimore go to make up its history .- ED. THE PRESS.]

DERELICT OFFICERS. Several officers of the 11th Maryland Regiment were found absent from their commands, arranging their toilet in a barn near the Monocacy. Gen. Walace has no doubt improved the efficiency of whatever remains of this regiment by depriving these cowardly officers of all rank and honor. THE REBEL TAX ON PREDERICK.

THE REBEL TAX ON FREDERIOK.

Frederick has been taxed \$200,000 by the rebels.
The amount was raised with comparative willingness by the citizens, who thus saved a much greater destruction of property. The people of the town paint the scene of their visit in vivid colors. The streets of the whole town were at one time crowded with the plunder of stolen cattle, horses, and wagons full of booty.

THE CAPTIERD TRAIN THE CAPTURED TRAIN. A traveller, escaped to Baltimorefrom the train captured near Gunpowder creek, has given me some interesting particulars of Major Harry Gilmore's raid. The passengers were seldom scarched, but beggage was very frequently robbed, and Mrs. Col. Dunbar, of Washington, lost over \$2.000 in jewelry and apparel, but very heroically refused to take them back from the chivalrous thief, through whose indulgence they were taken. The mails were opened and scattered in a trice, and a number of letters on love and business were among the relies picked up

by durininger and his right.

letters captured are supposed to have given the rebels all needed information of our strength and weakness that was not otherwise imparted by Secessionists, especially by the gallant demoiselies who called Major Glimore "Cousin Harry," and pointed out General Franklin to him.

THE SPIRIT OF THE COLORED TROOPS.

EREBERICH

ertained, but they will prob here with hospital stores, clothing, nourishment and stimulants, all of which are much needed b the wounded. Mr. Gideon Bantz, a Union citize of this place, has furnished the Commission's dele gates with accommodations for themselves and their

not yet in running order. hundred thousand dollars. A number of Averill's cavalry were in the city last night, and are here yet.

MATCH CRIONET GAME.

In a match game of cricket, finished at East Cam. bridge, to-day, cleven of the St. George Club, of

THEIR REPORTED FLIGHT ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

Skirmishing Before Petersburg.

The National Intelligencer understands that Major or Captain Spencer, of the insurgent forces recently demonstrating against Washington, embraced the opportunity, before they decamped, of addressing to one of our citizens, who is a relative of Spencer, a letter in which he states that the Confederates crossed the Potomac with 8,000 men for the purpose of obtaining horses, cattle, and other supplies, and having accomplished their purpose Only a small portion of these forces appeared in collecting the booty for transportation across the

WASHINGTON, July 15 .- Speculation continues to be made as to the probable number of rebels re-cently menacing this city, but there is no data by which to determine the question.

From conversations with farmers from Montgo mery county to night, it appears that the fields for several miles were filled with the enemy, and that those who made the demonstration on our immediate front were only the advance of their army. The intention was evidently to invade Washington, but the continuous arrival of troops in formidable numbers satisfied them that their design was not easily to be accomplished. There is no doubt they were

These secession-loving farmers were engaged a agents in the robbery of their patriotic neighbor On their retreat through the upper portion Montgomery county, the rebels made a clean sweep of horses and cattle, and many of them went so far as to steal the clothing of women and children and other personal effects, together with the contents of stores. It was not positively known to-night whether all the rebels have crossed the Potomac, the reports

It is ascertained, however, that many of them have re-entered Virginia, and are travelling with plunder over various roads leading through Loudoun county and in the direction of Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps. A large force of our troops are in pursuit.

It is reported that Breckinridge and his staff were movements of the enemy. Many of their stragglers

read Company have made arrangements for running trains over their road to-morrow. The Gunpowder bridge is not yet repaired, but a foot-bridge has been constructed around the burnt Reports to-day of the presence of rebel cavalry near the city are believed to be entirely incorrect. armed enemy anywhere. It is supposed that some of our citizen scouts sent out from Baltimore were taken by the country people for rebels, and hence

up its history.—ED. THE PRESS.]

BALTMORE. Wednesday, July 12—Midnight.

The period of rumors is passing away, and the state of affairs is quiescent. The amount of information possessed at headquarters does not exceed what everybody already knows or believes—that the rebels have gone from the neighborhood of Baltimore to that of Washington.

more to that of Washington.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL TYLER.

Brigadier General E. B. Tyler, who was thought to be killed, wounded, or a prisoner, after the battle on the Monocaey, arrived at headquarters to-day at moon, to the great surprise and delight of the military household of Generals Wallace and Ord. His escape is not a little remarkable, for he was all but captured half a dozen times, but his thorough knowledge of the woods, paths, and roads, between Froderick and here, enabled him to make his way through with safety. Frequently surrounded by the enemy, who were hunting him, he maneuvred out of his dilemma and at last reached our lines, having walked, at a very rapid pace, some forty-eight miles or more. The stout and good-humored General, who is a thorough veteran of the raiding campaigns, is unscarred, unhurt, and not at all frightened.

is unscarred, unhurt, and not at all frightened.

TROOPS IN CAMP.

An hour ago the 43d Pennsylvania Colored Regiment, a nunerous, able-bodied, and fine-looking organization, passed Barnum's, and were sent to the front. Ricketts' division, comprising about two thousand men, are encamped near Mount Clare depot, about a mile or so from the city. Towards last evening, we visited the camp, and found the men just recovering from the terrible fight against odds at the Monocacy. The division was at first reported unfit for duty, but the men are as anxious as possible to have anything like a chance with their old enemy. Ricketts' camp, is a camp of gypsies. The men are veterans dyed and grained. Frying hot as this weather has been, they, have stood worse than double-heat; and it is astouncing and amusing to note, the tone of philosophical ingenuity with which they cheer themselves. They make great (un of the milital regiments in the late fight, but still do them a great, deal of justice. Ricketts himself would be anywhere prepossessing as a brave and Intelligencyldier.

DERELICT OFFICERS.

love and business were among the relies picked up by our refugee and his friend. Some of the military

pointed out General Franklin to him.

THE LATRIOT FARMER.

Ishmael Day, a farmer of Harford county, will be remembered in Maryland's war history. One of the raiders attempted to haul down the flag over his gute, and the angry old man—a hero of 70 years—shot him on the spot. He is a bluff, hearty old man, a bigoted flag-worshipper, and there can be no doubt, from hearing his story, that he was greatly outraged when the rebels attempted to tear down his colors. Fortunately, Mir. Day made his escape from imminent danger of being murdered, and the rebel he shot is now in a Union hospital.

THE SPIRIT OF THE COLORED TROOPS.

rebel he shot is now in a Union hospital.

THE SPIRIT OF THE COLORED TROOPS.

Bands of colored men came in through the afternoon from relieving their comrades at work in the entrenchments. One of them passed up Baltimore street, last evening, singing with hoarse energy, and with indescribable spirit, "The Battle Cry of Freedom." The voices were all strong, the choruses steady and loud, and nothing could be better in its way than the emphasis with which they sang "Down with the traitor, up with the stars," and "We'll fight with the colored as well as with the white." They came in with pickaxe and spade laid across their shoulders, singing gloriously, and though the hour was late, many applauded them from the windows. If any Secessionist heard them he must have felt bitterly.

Our Pennsylvania regiment, the 43d, is doing well, near Druid Hill. They passed through the city a day or two ago, a fine, strong body of men. Their new camp is full of peculiar life and music. Yesterday quite a number of them were singing the old African Methodist hymns, full of potential effect and resounding religion. The rest of them were as merry as children, and swore, here and there, with more privilege than Burnside's veterans. The sergeanis and corporals are men quite intelligent, and bound to make a good account for themselves and their fellows. Nothing pleases these guilant sables so much as the crowds of affectionate women kindred who visit them dally, and bring touching aftis of apple-ple and pudding.

FREDERICK.

THE WOUNDED IN THE FIGHT AT MONOCACY. FREDERICK CITY, July 14, via Gertysburg, July 5.—The wounded have been brought from Monoeacy to this place, and are now in the Government Hospital. The exact number of them is not vet asdred in all, the majority of whom are rebel wounded. The delegates of the Christian Commission are

At Gettysburg the delegates were furnished with ransportation to this city by R. G. McUreary, Esq. of that place. They also received considerable accession to their stores.

The railroad between Gettysburg and this place is Frederick City was well drained by the rebols and many of its citizens dastardly robbed, even after the raiders had received their levy of two

boats to Castine and Eastport, as a rebel raid is expected from New Brunswick, on our frontier. The

President has telegraphed to New York to despatch AUGUSTA, Me., July 15 .- The American consul at St. Johns, N. B., has notified Governor Sony that a gang of Southern emigrants and sympathizers left St. Johns, on Wednesday night, to commit deprelations on the frontiers of Maine. There is possibly some foundation for the story, but the raiders are more likely to get into jail than anywhere else, if they demonstrate in this section.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY. OR FORCES ACROSS THE CHATTAHOOGHER—101 STON'S DIRECTION OF RETREAT UNCERTAIN. CHATTANOGGA, July 10.—The work goes bravely m. Unofficial advices have reached this city that a large proportion of Sherman's forces have successfully crossed the Chattahoochee, and that at least two thousand of Hardee's corps have been gobbled by the great flanker. Indeed, rumor sets the figures at not less than five thousand; but as we never deal in sensations, we place them at two thousand. Johnston is still "drawing" Sherman. He will soon have him in Atlanta. Johnston is good on "draw;" but, judging from the books at P. M leneral's office, he is losing a great many "chips. It is with sincere regret that we learn that Col Frank Sherman, chief of General Howard's stalf, is a prisoner. Colonel Sherman is from Chicago, and as well and favorably known as any man in the Northwest.

railroad bridge, and also the common road bridge cross the Chattahoochee river, yesterday morning. General Sherman has crossed the river above and elow the bridges, and effected a secure lodgment n the south bank. The rebels have abandoned their strong fortifica tions on Chattahoochec Heights, commanding the bridge, being again effectually flanked. It is unertain in what direction they have gone. Our communications are in a favorable condition No rebel cavalry are near the road in force.

CHATTANOOGA, July 11.—The rebels burned the

REBEL HOPES AND FEARS ABOUT ATLANTA.
We have just received a copy of the Atlanta (Ga. aveal of the 4th inst. We make the following ex ets from an article discussing Sherman's intentions and policy: "A solution of Gen. Sherman's policy is that he will make a detour southward from Marietta, with a view of crossing the river and reaching the railroad somewhere between this city and West Point, and such a movement on his part would, he supposes, compel Gen. Johnston to move to the left, and thus leave Atlanta uncovered.

leave Atlanta uncovered.

"If such be really the design of the wily Yankee commander, we have an abiding faith that he will be folied in his purpose, and brought to grief in advance of its accomplishment. We are not without the hope, moreover, that reinforcements will yet come to the aid of our army in sufficient strength to enable it to drive back the invaders of our soil. our soil.

"The trans-Mississippi army is now lying idle, with no enemy to annoy it, and there is no reason why it might not be transferred to this side of the river, where its services are so much needed.

"While the enemy are concentrating all their forces, it behoves us to do the same thing; otherwise there is no alternative left but to continue to surrender to the domination of the invader."

SHERMAN BEFORE ATLANTA. CINCINNATI, July 15 .- The Nashville Union he 13th states that the Union army has steadily driven the rebels, and has arrived in front of t THE CHOSSING OF THE CHATTAHOOGHIR-TH ABANDONED REBEL WORKS THE STRONGEST YE MET WITH. The journal above referred to has come to hand nd we give in full its statement:

We have further particulars relating to the crossing of the Chattahoochie, which are highly interesting. The rebels on last Sunday, July Joth, finding Sherman had effected a lodgment south of theirer, burned the railroad and turnpike bridges, to writer with three promons. river, burned the railroad and turnpike bridges, together with three pontoons.

Their works were the strongest found on the whole line from Dalton, and were protected by abattis, so that a direct assault would have been an impossibility. The stream is at present shallow, and the bottom rocky; but no men could have forded it, and charged up the embankments, to their works.

ed it, and charged up the embankments, to their works.

The entrenchments extended along the river bank, for five miles, and were located in a position to sweep the surrounding country. Johnston had evidently been months in preparing them.

After the flank, movement commenced, the robel general offered no resistance, but fell back; we pursued to the fortifications around Atlanta, which a stand can be made. point at which a stand can be made.

Johnston is thus "drawing Sherman on." When he will be ready to take the offensive, and redeem bis promise to clean out the Union army, is yet a

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. SKIRMISHING BEFORE PETERSBURG—SHERIDAN ON ANOTHER RAID.

An arrival from City Point reports that there has nast along our lines. steamers George Weems and United States from field battery near Wilson's Landing. The former had a portion of her stern knocked off, and three shots passed through the United Sheridan has gone on another raid.

The Sanitary Commission. Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, July 11, 1864. doing for the army and its soldiers, the followin

letter is sent me with the request that it be published. Dr. N. C. Stevens, to whom it refers, is the medical inspector for the entire army connected with the Sanitary Commission: FIELD HOSPITAL 9TH ARMY CORPS,
NEAR PETERSBURG, Va., July 2, 1864.
br. J. H. Douglass, Assistant Secretary U. S. S. C.
Sin: As surgeons and chaplains of the 9th Army

Dr. J. H. Douglass, Assistant Secretary U. S. S. C.:

Sin: As surgeons and chaplains of the 9th Army
Corps, it gives us great pleasure to acknowledge to
you, and to the many friends of the Sanitary Connission, our great indebtedness to this Commission,
during the present campaign, for the supply of numistion, our great indebtedness to this Commission,
during the present campaign, for the supply of numistion, our great indebtedness to this Commission,
during the present campaign, for the supply of numistion, our great indebtedness to the commict of the
sick and wounded, dev o sistrating the exceeding value
of this charity. It affords us unqualified pleasure to
bear testimony to the energy and faithfulness of
your agont, Dr. N. C. Stovens, in dispensing the
stores committed to his trust. Especially do we commend his judgment in the distribution of large quantities of anti-scorbuties to the men in the trenches,
where the utility of such material is established in
the prevention of eickness and the regulation of the
system, rendering their recovery, when wounded,
more probable and speedy. We trust the Commission will continue its work in this direction so favorably begun by Dr. Stevens.

Most respectully yours,
H. Ludington, surgeon, 100th P. V.
G. W. Snow, surgeon, 35th Mass.
J. Y. Miller, surgeon, 57th Mass.
J. F. Oaks, surgeon, 57th Mass.
H. V. White, surgeon, 58th Mass.
H. P. Durant, assist surgeon, 45th Pa.
J. D. Mitchell, surgeon, 31st Maine.
S. Cooper, surgeon, 58th Mass.
R. G. Paine, surgeon, 31st Maine.
S. Cooper, surgeon, 58th Panna.
C. C. Trapton, surgeon, 32d Maine.
H. B. Smith, asst. surgeon, 32d Maine.
J. S. Montan, surgeon, 32d Maine.
J. S. Dovs, chaplain, 64th M. H.

H. B. SMITH, asst. Surgeon, 324 Maine. J. S. Dove, chaplain, 6th N. H. E. T. SEYFERT, chaplain, 11th N. H. And nineteen others. EUROPE.

Arrival of the Caledonia - No News of Arrival of the Caledonia — No News of Importance.

St. Johns, N. F., July 15.—The steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow on the 6th instant, passed Cape Race at five o'clock this morning, bound for New York.

Her news is three days later, but is unimportant. The Emperor and Empress of France were to leave Fontainbleau on the 7th, respectively for Vichy and St. Cloud.

Rumors were affect that the Confederate steamer Florida was waiting outside of Cherbourg for the Kearsarge. Kearsarge.
The U. S. steamer Niagara was ordered from The G. S. scaling in Hagain was oldered from Antwerp to Cherbourg.

The Germans are erecting batteries opposite the Island of Funen. Island of Funch.

The Swedish squadron is ordered to sea.

The steamer Olympus had arrived out, and the Canadian mail steamer, from Quebec, arrived at Moville, telow Londonderry, on the 6th. MOVEMENTS OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA. The King of Prussia will leave for Gaisteln on the 15th inst.

THE ALLEGED INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.
The Epoca, of July 5th, says that rumors are persistently circulated that disturbances have broken out in Andalusia. We may state, according to authentic information, that order prevails in all the provinces of Spain. CAPTURE OF THE LEADER OF THE CHINESE The latest news from China says that Chang Chow

The latest news from China says that Chang Chow Foo has been captured by Major Gordon.

Tang Yaw has also fallen.

AN IMPORTANT DEBATE ADJOURNED.

The debate on the vote of the want of confidence in the Ministry has been adjourned.

The Star has reason to believe that in the event of the Government obtaining a majority on the question of want of confidence raised by Mr. Disraell, it is not now intended to dissolve Parliament before the spring of next year.

BLOCKADE OF DANTZIC RE-ESTABLISHED. BLOCKADE OF DANTZIC RE-ESTABLISHED. A notice from the Minister of Warata Copenhagen tates that the blockade of Dantzle and Pillan was e-established on the 28th ult., and that the light coxes will be extinguished under cortain contin-

RONORS TO THE OFFICERS OF THE REARSARGE The Americans in London, on the 4th, gave a reakfast at St. James Hall to two officers of the . The gathering was very numerous

Rebel Conspiracy to Seize Steamers

for Privateers-The Camanche. SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—A letter from Guya-mas, Mexico, dated June 20, says that official ina seize one or more steamers on the coast for pri valuers, and that a party has been sent from Socessia for that purpose. The persons indicated are said to be at Guyamas, where steps have been taken to check them. Mazatlan had not been taken by the French on July 4th, though a French frigate was off the har-bor, and had seized a schooner. The defences of the city had been completed, though there were no guns

accident.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The military authorities hero, at noon to-day, have no information other than that our forces are still in pursuit of the rebels on the Opper Potomac.

A REBEL RAID INTO MAINE.

The Commercial Advertiser publishes a desputch from Washington that Governor Cony, of Maine,

NEW YORK CITY.

New York, July 15, 1864. PEACE POLITICS. The singular craftiness of our resident Copper head leaders is never more strikingly evinced than during times of great public excitement. If the fever be positive and aggressive, these slimy gentle-men, these pacific worms of the dust, remain quiet and unobtrusive. If, on the other hand, men are despondent and anxious, the Uriah Heepites imaine themselves each a Cicero invelghing against the Catilline of the nineteenth century, who in Cop-persition circles is known as the "Imbecile," and, in the genuine Copperhead, as the "Buffoon." Whenver the martial spirit is abroad they remain silent None but the strictly initiated are enabled to trace the doings of these men. The daily results of their principles and their indigestions appear in their Copperhead organs, but their gonuine evokings are veiled. At times, we hear that private meet-ings have been held—meetings to which the public is not invited, and if the tone of these exoteric de-bates may be judged from those which are exoteric, the poor old ancients are dragged in noiens voiens, Themistocles to exemplify what Mr. Lincoln is not and Pericles to exemplify what young Mr. Mc-Clellan is. Strangely enough, hotels seem to be their headquarters. First at Delmonico's, then at

A meeting of the "Peace Association" was ordered for Wednesday evening last. For some reason or other it was not held. The times, perhaps, were nauspicious. There were moments when even Heep himself found it inexpedient to be "a very umble man."

the Aster. then at the Fifth-avenue; suggestive

trysting spots for a clique which desires to make of

he country a piecemeal

Upon that evening, however, a branch of the clique known as the Eighteenth-ward McClellan Club met for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Central Committee. The members amused themselves by repeating the silly reports of the President's sudden flight to this city. One of these obsequious gentlemen understood that he had taken refuge upon a gunboat. Much laughter, of course, ensued. This was about all that the meeting accomplished. THE RIVER VICTIMS. New York has its bathing season, as well as New

port or Long Branch, although it is not of most en-ticing sort. However, on hot evenings, hot and weary workingmen and boys make their way to the docks which line either side of the city, and there indulge themselves to the best of their abilities This bathing season is a fertile source of deaths. The numbers who are drowned seem altogether inshipping, and within hall of all sorts of craft it would appear singular that lives should be lost as they are every summer. Still men do sink, and oys, in diving, plunge headforemost upon sunken logs, so that every now and then some poor body ionts into the slips, or is washed up upon the sandy shores of the islands. If to these the numbers of "found drowned" be added, we can form an esti-mate of the agency which our twin rivers exert in relieving the city of a proportion of its population.
Where all the pitiful men and women who are dragged out and buried come from it is impossib to say. Doubtless, in many instances, the hand of violence throttles and beats them in; and we know that, with a frequency only too great, the wretched and weary come by night to the black docks, and there, as though these great impure rivers were a Pool of Siloam, strive to hide their sins therein. OFF FOR SARATOGA.

The Union State Committee assembled at the Astor House on Wednesday for the purpose of settling the controversies between the old Republican and the Union parties. Nothing was accomplished except determining to meet at Saratoga Springs, where the members might draw a sort of Congressional energy for their debates from Congress Water. THE ALLEGED SUSPICIOUS STRAMERS. The New York Times has a paragraph about two suspicious steamers at St. Johns, N. B., one of which, the Fung Shuey, it is alleged, cleared at this ort for New Orleans. There is a mistake in the. name. The Fung Shuey was cleared by one of our most honorable firms, and is doubtless in New Or-

CONFLAGRATION AT BROOKLYN, N. V. 1 o'clock P. M.—A large fire is raging in Furman treet, Brooklyn. Ross' lumber yard and the distillery on the opposite side of the street are burning. A number of heavy explosions have occurred.

The Russian frigate and other vessels near here have been towed away safely. T.ATER-2.30 P. M.-Woodruff & Jackson's store

on Furman street, Brooklyn, containing nitrate of soda, saltpetre, sugar, hides, &c., caught fire at The Russian frigate was towed out of danger by four tugs without damage.

The brigs Casar and Helene and a barque are Three terrible explosions occurred. PARTICULARS OF THE PIRE-ITS OFFICE The fire in Brooklyn originated in some wool just arrived from Chill in the brig Cæsar and Helene, and which had been left on the pier to be taken to

Jackson & Woodruff's stores. Amongst the property destroyed was that vessel, valued at \$45,000; bark Lewis, with a cargo of nitrate of soda, worth \$45,000; and bark Cubana, valued at \$30,000, were somewhat injured. The buildings were valued a \$15,000. The sugar and molasses was owned by Roche & Brothers, and the coffee was valued a \$75,000. 1,700 tons of guano, belonging to the Peruvian Government, was destroyed; this was valued at \$240,000. The nitrate of soda was owned by Fabrie & Chauncey, and was worth \$210,000. The total k ss is over \$700,000. A large number of expli tions occurred, from the presence of \$240,000 worth of saltpetre in the building. The fire continued people were slightly injured.

THE HENDERSON CASE.

Commissioner Osborn this afternoon gave his de ision, holding Isaac Henderson, late navy agent, for trial, and committing him to await the action o the grand jury:

Gold, after touching 242, is now 248, at 1 o'clock LATER-11 P. M.-Gold is down to 230 and 235. THE GOLD MARKET. Gold closed at 251.

MONEY AND STOCKS. Gold opened at 256, and after selling down to 245, closes at 247. Exchange is inactive at 109% for gold. The loan market is active at previous rates, and there is rather more demand for money than for some days past.

The stock market opened heavy and closed steady The stock market opened heavy and closed steady at the prices.
Governments are dull. Registered, 1881, are offered at 102% and coupons at 103. Five-twenties have improved and are wanted at 103% 20104 for foreign account. Certificates have advanced to Bank shares are firm; State stocks dull, coal shares inactive, and railroad bonds quiet.

Railroad shares are lower, and in consequence of the pressure on the money market there is more dethe pressure on the money market there is more desire to sell for cash.

Before the board gold was quoted at 254@252, Cumberland Coal at 63½, New York Central at 134½. Erie at 113½, Hudson at 128, Reading at 133½. Michigan Southern at 84½, Illinois Central at 129, Pittsburg at 109, Rock Island at 110½, Fort Wayne at 113½, and Mariposa at 43½.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements this morning, compared with the latest prices of vesterday.

yesterday.

Michigan Southern at \$2½, Pittsburg at 108, For Wayne at 112¾, Ohio and Mississippl at 48%@49. FLOUR, &C.—The market for Western and State Flour opened seventy-five cents # bbl lower, and dull, but at the close there was more activity, and part of the decline was recovered.

The sales are 0,000 bbls at \$\$00.50 for superfine State; \$\$5.00(1.50 for extra State, closing it demand at \$10; \$10.250(1.50 for fancy State; \$9.500(10.25) for the low grades of Western extra; \$10.250(11 for shipping Ohio; \$10.750(6) for Trade and family brands, and \$10.750(14.25 for St. Louis extras.

Southern Flour is lower (50e per bbl) and very irregular, closing in demand and more steady. Sales of 1,200 bbls at \$10.650(1.20 for mixed to good superfine country Baltimore, &c., and \$11.50(13.50 for trade and family brands.

Rye Flour is inactive and nominal.

Corn Bleal is scarce, but prices are heavy.

Grain.—The Wheat market opened 15 to 20c lower, but recovered in part at the close, with a MARKETS.

lower, but recovered in part at the close, with good demand and light offerings, the depression i exchange, the stringency in the money market, and the rapid fluctuations in gold, are the causes of the decline.
The sales are 85,000 bushels at \$2.30@2.38 for Chicago spring; \$2.32@2.35 for Milwaukie club; \$2.35@2.40 for mber ditto; \$2.20@2.44 for red Western; and \$2.50@2.52 for nuber ditto.
Barley and barley malt are scarce and nominal.
Outs are quiet and much lower. Sales, of 40.000

Onts are quiet and much lower. Sales of 40,000 bushels Western at 97c, and State at 98@98%c, the bushels Western at 97c, and State at 98@98½c, the latter above the market.

Rye is in limited supply and is nominal.

Corn is lower, closing in demand. Sales of 36,000 bushels unsound at \$1.50, and Western mixed at \$1.57@1.60.

Provisions.—The pork market opened at a deciline of from \$6 to \$7 \$\etilde{g}\$ barrel, but at the close has recovered somewhat, with rather more steadiness.

The sales are 4.500 bbls at \$35@40 for new mess. Other kinds nominal.

Beef is dull and entirely nominal. There Beef is quiet, without change to note in prices.

Beef Hams are entirely neglected.

Cut Meats and Bacon remain dull and prices nominal. ominal.

Lard is in moderate demand and lower. Sales Lard is in 'noderate demand and lower. Sales 1,500 bbls and tes at 18@10 for fair to good.

Ashes.—The market is quiet. Sales at \$13,50 for pots and \$15 for pearls.

Covern: continues quiet and prices are almost nominal. We note a sale of 116 bags St. Domingo at 4212. The Government have taken principally from importers about 11,000 bags, at or about 55c, pas each.

for \$400. To my surprise, I was only the second person who had applied, while the committee has numerous applications from substitutes. Surely there are hunireds, nay, thousands of citizens, who can afford this small contribution to sustain their Government. Very respectfully, yours, J. F. L. PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1864.

Work of the Sanitary Co of the Sanitary Commission, the follows mount of the gifts of the people to the which have been distributed by them dur ix weeks. It cannot fail to be of interest to al to be convincing to any and all who may be o o know "where the money goes:" ETATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE MAY AND JUNE, 1864, FOR THE NATIONAL VIRGINIA.

17,150 17 7,012 20 24,162 ... 15,133 21 22,204 55 37,337 76

Total.....\$194, 144 41 \$225, 251 75 \$420, 396 19

Satimated value of additional supplies contributed to the Commission, and issued to the

... 130,000 00 42,488 37 172,884 37 Total....\$593,290 66

toes, 70 bbls.; dried apples, 242 bbls.; other dried fruit, 22 bbls.; lemens, 301 boxes; portable lemonade, 2,400 boxes; orngos, 25 boxes.

This includes the lot contributed on the 3d instant, which reached the men in the trenches in time for their Independence-day dinner. During the ten days of July, now past, the issues of vegetables have been proportionately much larger than hitherto. Three stemmers and a barge have already sailed for the army with an aggregate cargo of over 5,000 barrels of vegetables and delicacles.

Every precaution has been taken by the commission to insure an accurate, comprehensive, and impartial distribution of their precious contributions to the dictary of the army.

General Grant has always highly approved the work, and has given it his aid, ordering additional transportation to enable the commission trains to go out a tonce to the front, and as near the trenches as possible. The plan of distribution has been to send the wagons either to corps or division commanders, in charge of an adequate number of the relief agents of the commission. The commander of each respective corps or division having detailed an officer from his staff to attend, sends the wagons to the rean of their trenches, and, their contents are given to the men, either in the works, or as they return after dark to the camps of the reserves.

The enthuslasm is always great when it becomes known that such abundant supplies of acid fruits and vegetables are to be distributed in the trenches. comes known that such abundant supplies of acid fruits and vegetables are to be distributed in the trenches.

It is difficult for the inexperienced reader to form a sufficiently profound appreciation of the value of this anti-scerbutic food. It should be remembered that the Army of the Potomac, having passed through a campaign of the severest character, having depended mainly for food upon the fighting ration of pork, hard bread, and coffee, arrived before Petersburg in a state of great exhaustion. Every consideration of humanity, patriotism, and military economy made it the duty of the Commission to give at once such aid and comfort as their experience and means rendered possible. They knew that the sickness and mortality rates would inevitably increase unless the exhausted bodies of the soldiers could be brought rapidly under the influence of well-selected anti-scorbutics. They, therefore, sent to the army a sufficient quantity and variety to give every man a daily ration of resh food for at least ten days. The above lists will show the principal articles distributed; the quantities stated do not, however, show the entire issues to date, as all the returns are not yet in. A complete report of this work will be presented in due time to the public, whose almoner the Commission is.

- John Bell is in Atlanta, in bad health. If the eulogies which have been pronounced upon the bliss attending private life are well grounded, John must be enjoying something of a paradise, as he is not only not troubled with office, but he is not ever noticed by the rebels, who cordially despise the wavering, weak old man, who, had he nerve of Governor Johnson or Horace Maynard would have been the idol of the nation to-day. - Rev. Dr. Cheever made an address on Monday night in the Church of the Puritans, New York, in which he denounced President Lincoln and praised John C. Fremont. The church was hung with

placards. CITY ITEMS GREAT CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, SIXLE and Market. Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market Freat Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market. Wanamaker & Brown, Wanamaker & Brown Wanamaker & Brown. Oak Hall. Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall. Wanamaker & Brown Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall. Wanamaker & Brown Wanamaker & Brown. Oak Hall. Wanamaker & Brown, Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall. Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall. Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall. Wanamaker & Brown, Wanamaker & Brown.

Oak Hall. Oak Hall. Oak Hall. Oak Hall. Wanamaker & Brown. Oak Hall. To Purchasers reat Advantages To Purchasers reat Advantages To Purchasers. OLD. TIME EXTRAVAGANCE.—George Villiers Duke of Buckingham), on one occasion had twenseven suits of clothes made. "the richest that mbroidery, lace, silk, velvet, gold and gems could ontribute; one of which was a white uncut veivet, et all over, both suit and cloak, with diamonds valued at four-score thousand pounds, besides a great feather stuck all over with diamonds, as were

also his sword, girdle, hat, and spurs." George doubtless looked very fine in his fancy fixings; but e would have been attired in better taste if he had Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. hor to write a speech for him to speak at Guildhall. 'I must first dine with you," replied he, "and see how you open your mouth, that I may know what sort it a man, we want to know the size of his pocket-

THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTMENT OF STRAW. FELT, and other Hats can be purchased of Charles Oakford & Sons, 834 and 836 Chestnut street, Contithe Parabolas never are disposed to use any other

demands the convex or concave lens, the fashion of

Charles Stokes & Co.'s "one price," under the Con

in demand. It is worn without fatiguing the eye. For sale only by E. Borhek, optician, No. 402 Chest nut street. Sozopont, the most popular Dentifrice in existence, used and praised by everybody. Druggists everywhere. CAPE MAY, LONG BRANCH, ATLANTIC CITY .fine assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's bathing dresses can be found at John C. Arrison's, Nos. 1 REAWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for colds, coughs,

ulmonary and asthmatic troubles, are highly re-A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of misses', children's. and boys hats, at reduced prices, can be purchased of Charles Oakford & Sons, 834 and 836 Chestaut street, Continental Hotel.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

The Girard.

H L Robinson, Wash, D C C Tobias, Ir, Lawrenceville J M Kennedy, Belvidere G Churchman, Jr Penna K J Bond, Trenton M J Wavmouth, N Orleans R L Hardenbergh, Chie G Churchman, Jr Penna L Hardenbergh, Chie G Churchman, Jr Penna J L Hardenbergh, Chie G Churchman, J L William Pengana H J William P The Girard.

