The Press. MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864.

WE HAVE to announce that on and after the first day of August the rates of THE PRESS will be as follows: To City Subscribers \$10 per annum, payable in ad-vance; or Twenty Cents per week, payable to the carrier. Infailed to Subscribers out of the city 49 per annum ; \$4300 for six months; \$2.25 for three months—in-variably in advance for the time ordered.

THE TRL. WEFTLY PRESS Mailed to Subscribers \$5' per annum; \$2.50 for size months; \$1.25 for three months.

We are compelled to make this change for reasons that it will be hardly necessary in this time of unusual and universal embarrassment to explain to the reader. In New York the great daily newspapers, as well understood. well as the leading papers of the West, have all advanced their prices to rates higher than those now asked for THE PRESS. White paper alone now costs us over two hundred per cent. more than at the beginning of the war, and other materials that necessarily enter into the composition of a newspaper command a higher rate. We can no longer publish THE PRESS at former rates without a loss, and with the present advance the margin of profit will be exceedingly small. We are willing, however, to share this embarrassment in common with our fellowcitizens, as a part of our contribution to the great cause. We assure them that as soon as we can return to our former prices we shall do so. THE PRESS will always be kept up to its present high standard, and given to the reader at the very lowest rate. capture of thirteen guns, claimed by Gene-

THE SITUATION.

to drive SHERMAN back, and the loss of so many killed and wounded, including three GEN. GRANT is now making good the major generals. The work of demolishing promise, not so much of his words, as of the rebel communications has been in no his character. Few attentive observers of way affected by the ambitious attempt of the man and the situation have failed to suspect, underlying the apparent inactivity General Hoop. All the railroads southward have been broken, but one, upon of the army, one of those explosive events for which the modest hero of Vicksburg which STONEMAN is now at work. We have, therefore, abundant cause for gratuand the terrible campaign to Richmond is characteristically noted. The Lieutenant lation upon the success of the campaign in the West. Governor BROWN, of Missis-'General has never for a moment lost consippi, must again be thanked for his candid fidence in his object, and this confidence admission, that if the army of Hoop is dehas been reflected in the opinions of all instroyed, and the Gulf States thrown open telligent persons who have visited the to the enemy, the rebellion is ruined. army, and in the tone of the Government. East and West the military balance holds Meanwhile, the rebels have even dared to well, and between Ossa and Pelion, and menace Washington and Baltimore, and have again threatened the border. Still, GRANT and SHERMAN. " The mills of the gods grind slowly, this sublime business man, whose stubborn

inevitableness claims our trust inexorably. in spite of all contradictory appearances. has been calm and consistent. Some one has remarked that the hero of Chattanooga is hardest at work when he seems most -idle. Apparently everything has been quiescent in the Army of the Potomac for a month. To skeptics who came to him to resolve their doubts, Gen. GRANT

has given the same unvarying plain

assurance. The weather, as has been

manifest, has delayed demonstrative ope-

rations for a time. The necessary fixture

The Election To-Morrow. measure affected the operations of GRANT. The three amendments proposed to the and, in view of further disaster to Peters-State Constitution are all important, but the burg, can in no wise help the predicament first is so very important to the honor of the of LEE. If it is entirely true that their Commonwealth that it has been made the force is large enough to be felt by the army disputed question of the canvass. It is the defending Richmond, their absence, in view great question, and in fact a principle more of the serious threatening of the rebel capithoroughly a part of the Democratic creed. and more plainly in harmony with natal, scems an act equivalent to surrender. tural justice, was never before submitted to But the best result will poorly compensate the people. They are asked to reaffirm the us if the invaders (we should rather call. inalienable right of franchise which the cithem raiders, for the whole purpose of their tizen possesses, but which has been taken movement does not in reality amount to an from the citizen-soldier by a decision of the invasion,) are allowed to rob and burn with Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, They impunity. If, as we have been told, there are asked to embody this right so clearly in the express terms of the State Constitus sound reason for keeping the raiders

tion that it shall be hereafter impossible for Northward, there is abundant reason for any judge to interpret the law so as to beating them also, and, by all means, preexclude the soldier from the polls, simply venting their final escape. The duty of because of his soldiership. The decision the authorities of this State is plain and of Mr. Justice WOODWARD, upon the authority of which thousands of the best sons of Pennsylvania were forbidden Whatever misfortune the war may bring access to the polls last October, takes no to localities, the general situation is enaccount of the fitness or unfitness of men couraging. We are still called to exercise to vote, but broadly declares that the mere patience, but never were we so moderately fact that a citizen has crossed the State boundary to fight the battles of his country taxed for this virtue-the test and aid of makes him legally unable to take part in nations and generals. While the war is the government of his country. No matter going on at Petersburg, the guns have not how carnest may be his political condone firing at Atlanta. The most gallant

victions, how intense his interest in an attempt which the rebels have yet made to election, how great his patriotism or his repel our forces in the West has been wisdom, the Pennsylvania soldier, under signally repulsed. General Hood, appointthis decision, has forfeited the right of voting by the very act which proves his ed over JOHNSTON to counteract the theory fitness to use it. It is impossible that a of the latter general, that Atlanta could measure which secures him this right not be defended except at the hazard of his should not have the approval of just men army, has so far proved this opinion that of all parties, yet it is almost incredible that a party does exist whose leaders ophe has lost nearly 12,000 men in the endeavor to surprise Gen. SHERMAN, and has pose the amendment and yet professes to be democratic. apparently surrendered the offensive. The

The fact is significant, and will be remembered in the Presidential campaign, ral HOOD, is poor consolation for the failure that this great measure of justice was initiated, framed, carried through the Legislature, and submitted to the people by the Union party of the State. All the opposition it has met has been from the opponent of that party, who thus express, by a course which cannot be misinterpreted, their enmity to the soldiers. It is plain that if it had not been for the energy of the Union party the right of the soldier to vote would not have been maintained, and would not be certain of a constitutional assertion by the result of to-morrow's election. Whatever may be the independent course of members of the Opposition, it is certain that the two parties are formally opposed upon this great principle of the suffrage.

> The other amendments should not b neglected. The first of these declares that the Legislature shall not pass any law embracing more than one subject, and is intended to thwart the corrupt combinations of legislators who obtain the passage of some

injurious measure by associating it with The burning of Chambersburg was an one that may be beneficial or popular. The act of wanton cruelty almost unparalleled last amendment forbids the Legislature to in the war, and certainly only surpassed change the decisions of the courts, and thus by such villainies as the massacre at Fort prevents rich persons who have suffered Pillow. What military advantage did the from the justice of the law from obtaining rebels gain by this new triumph over the redress by the passage of a special act. It pitiful remnant of mercy which it is the strikes a blow directly against "The Ring," boast of modern war to retain, and which and will be found an effective means of makes the great difference between civilized lessening bribery and corruption. and barbarous nations in their battles? Though the personal interest of an elec-

tion of officers does not attach to this con-

THE INVASION.

THE BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG.

OVER TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY BUILD-INGS DESTROYED.

Retreat of the Rebel Forces. GEN. AVERILL IN PURSUIT.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

THE CITIZENS CALLED ON TO DE-FEND HARRISBURG,

THE RAIDERS OVERTAK EN AT MCCON-NELLSBURG.

They Continue their Flight to Hancock THE BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG CHAMBERSBURG, July 31 .- On the morning of the soth of July, 1864, the rebels, under the command f McCausland, with a force of about five hundred men, entered Chambersburg, Pa., and demanded \$500,000 from the citizens under a threat of burning the town. This requisition was in writing, and was signed by Gen. Jubal Early. It is now established by indisputable proof that this demand was a mere pretext on the part of the marauders to cover up a purpose formed before they reached the town to burn it to the ground without giving any time to emove private property, and scarcely time enough for the citizens to remove their families. They fired the houses of our citizens in perhaps fifty places, and upward of two hundred and fifty houses in the heart of the town were consumed, including all the public buildings, stores, and hotels, comprising about two-thirds of a town containing 6,000 inhabionts. Thus a large body of citizens are reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty. Many families have lost all their bedding and all

their clothing, except such as they had on their person. The loss will be largely over \$1,000,000. Without aid from abroad there will be great suffering in our community. The Rev. John L. Warner. Gettysburg, providentially with us at this time, is the accredited agent of our citizens for rece subscriptions and contributions for our relief. J. M. Hinmell, Barnard Wolf, J. M. Sharpe, Gorge Black, W. G. Reed, Benj. Chambers, W. L. Chambers, T. B. Kennedy, Jas. G. Kennedy, T. B. Mallery, D. S. Enhrestock, J. H. Reid, Aug. Demfon, B. S. Stiner, Eyster & Brothers, C. McDuncan. M. Armstrong, D. R. Wunderlick, H. H. Heartz. H. S. Taylor, G. B. Seelhouser, and many others.

H. S. Taylor, G. B. Seelhouser, and many others. PARTIOULARS OF THE DESTRUCTION—DISTRESS OF THE INHABITANTS. HARRISBURG, July 31.—We are at length getting possession of the real facts in relation to the rebel raid and the destruction of Chambersburg. It was known at Chambersburg, at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, that a considerable force of rebel cavairy had crossed the Pénnsylvania line, and was then advancing on Mercersburg. General Couch was at this time in Chambersburg, and General Averill'swagon trains and a large num-

ad General Averill's wagon trains and a large num-er of skedaddlers were passing through the town uring the afternoon and evening. General Couch left in a special train for Harris-

org at 11 o'clock. In the meantime, also, the funds of the Chambersburg Bank and the goods from many of the stores had been shipped to places of safety, and the rolling stock of the rollroad removed. The town was the scene of much alarm and ex-

itement during the night, the number of the ad-sancing force being reported at between four and be thousand The rebels arrived in the vicinity of the town about daybreak, and at about half past 6 o'clock

neir skirmishers, dismounted, commenced ponring By seven o'clock the main body had arrived, and the town was fully occupied. Before entering, three or four shells were thrown over the town, and after the main body had occupied the principal streets there was constant fring for some time, apparently for the purpose of intimidation

for the purpose of intimidation. Very soon after entering the town the rebels com-menced breaking into stores and dwellings indis-criminately, and plundering them of everything. This was done without asking the people to open their houses or stores, and without any notice. their houses or stores, and whom one of McCaus-Soon after entering the town, General McCaus-land, who was in command, assisted by General demonded of the people the pay-Bradley Johnson, demanded of the people i ment of \$100,000 in gold, or \$500,000 in gree

giving them to under tand that if it was not forthcoming the town would be burned. A number of the principal property-holders held a meeting for consultation, and compliance with the demand being deemed impossible, it was decided to test, it is actually more important than most

THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864. which is posted on tae newspaper bulletin boards, to the effect that arms will be issued to all reliable MEETING OF CITIZENS OF HABRISBURG-MOVE

MENTS OF GENERAL COUCH HARRISBURG, July 30 .- A meeting of the citizens Harrisburg was held at nine o'clock this morning, General Simon Cameron acting as president. A Vigilance Committee was organized, of which he was made president. Short, but stirring addresses were made, and it was recommended that the storekeepers close their stores, which request was promptly complied with. Governor Curtin arrived in a special train from the West about twelve o'clock, and immediately

called upon the citizens to take up arms without the formality of a muster. The church bells were tolled, and the residents were generally making arrangements to comply with the request of the Executive and Vigilance Committees. Arms and ammunition are to be furnished them, and places will be found them in the nts with or without officers. entrencho A report prevailed that the rebels were moving

Pennsylvania Railroad, at Moun towards Union, with a view of tapping it ; but the arrival of Governor Curtin and Colonel Scott put at rest that General Couch came down from Carlisle about 12 o'clock, accompanied by a portion of his staff. He proceeded immediately to his headquarters to make such arrangements as the exigencies of the situation The rebels crossed the Potomac in the order de scribed in a previous despatch. They proceeded little to the south of Mercersburg, and halted in

ther than to Winchester. Unless the rebels inter-to force our columns to recross the river to intercep their movements in another raid through Maryland the major part of their force will be found ready for a battle between Martinsburg and Winchester. I is to be hoped the raiders will be interrupted in their work of gathering the rich harvest of the Valley be fore they have accomplished much more of the decidedly interesting, and to them most essentia nerformance. front of Chambersburg, and discharged a few shell, which went rattling over the town. Receiving no response, they entered and took possession turing, it is stated, a large amount of Governme Their advance goard, it is stated, is nearing Shippensburg, but, as the telegraph has ceased to work

to that place, we are not assured of the fact. Many here fear that the capital is in danger, but it is strange to note the complaisance with which the people receive the news as it becomes public. contrast is most marked, taking into 607sideration their excited conduct under similar cirumstances a year since.

The refugees who arrive here from below tell very contradictory stories. Some allowance must be made for the excitement many of them are laboring under, but none for the cowardly men who fiee and leave their families and goods at the mercy of an unscrupulous foe.

A meeting of the citizens of Lancaster will be held this afternoon to adopt such measures as will enable them to assist in defending the State. OHAMBERSBURG ENTERED BY THE REBELS.

HARRISBURG, July 30 .- A large force of rebe ed Chambersburg at three o'clock this cavairy ent morning. Nothing is positively known of their numbers, as telegraphic communication is interrupted beyond Shippensburg; but the most expe-Rocks. There is little doubt that this raiding force is now operating on the Baltimore and Ohio Kallroad, near the Point of Rocks. BALTIMORE, July 30-Midnight.—The damage done to the telegraph by the guerilias has been re-paired, and the line is aga'n working to Harper's Ferry. rienced military men here are convinced that the invasion of the State is by a large force, composed of some of the best troops of General Lee's army. It is also believed that the invasion is of a character too gigantic to be regarded as a mere The force, which did the damage consisted of some two or three hundred of Moseby's men, who made their appearance near Adamstown, a few miles wert of Monocacy. They did not stay long, and soon found it prudent to leave, going in the direcraid. It would be rash to venture an opinion as to the designs of the enemy, or the point at which he intends to deliver a blow, or the territory he will

The capital of the State forms a tempting object. In his contemplation Baltimore presents its attractions, and through that city the capital of the nation is again doubtless yearned, for by the bold invaders The telegraph operator has left Shippensburg,

been only to the railroad. It is believed here that the force of the rabels now reported to be in Pennsylvania will be found to be small, and that they will confine themselves to plundering, and avoid a conflict, if possible, with our and the presumption is that the enemy has thrown out a strong advanced position in that direction We have no communication with Chambersburg all that we know is that the rebels entered and now REPORTED REBEL MOVEMENTS ON THE POTOMAC. hold that place. General Couch is at Carlisle, di-

WASHINGTON, July 30.—No the this Fordator, washington, July 30.—Some twenty-edght ca-vairy men, belonging to the 16th New York, were driven out of Leesburg yesterday, and had nine of their party captured by the Confederate cavalry. Scouts coming in from this neighborhood state that Moseby is at Ashby's Gap with two hundred men and two pieces of artillery. They also reported that Generals Early and Breekinridge are augmenting a very large force for the invasion of Maryland and recting the necessary means of defence, the details of which cannot be alluded to. The presumption is, however, that he will be able to offer a stern resistance to any advance that may ie made in this direction.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE ADVANCE. HAPPISPURG, July 30 -Since three A. W. of tolay no telegraphic despatches have been received over the wires of the American line. The inference is that the operator has fled or been captured. A few cinutes previous to that hour he notified the Har. risburg and Pittsburg offices that the advance guards of the rebels had entered that town. The supposi tions of vesterday have been confirmed, and it is be lieved in official circles here that it is their intention to make Bedford county and 'the mountains adjacent a sort of general rendezvous. The

nanifested during former rebel incursions. The

markets this morning were crowded with country

cople and buyers. It was hard to realize that a

ttemaid relentless foe was in such close proximi

The Harrisburg papers of to-day confirm my in-

ince vesterday. The Pairiot and Union says: The

ce and Cumberland. The despatch came by way

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE OCCUPATION OF

CHAMBERSBURG.

which they passed to Chambersburg, entering the

THE OCCUPATION OF CHAMBERSBURG

HABRISBURG, July 80.-A conversation with a

centleman attached to one of the newspaper esta-

lishments at Chambersburg, who left there this

morning at 8 o'clock, reveals the following facts:

The people of Chambersburg received information'

vesterday of the approach of the rebels. At once

he merchants and business men commenced pack-

ing their stocks, and before 10 o'clock last night the

st valuable merchandise was sent far beyond the

At 3 o'clock this morning a rebel force of eight

thousand mounted infantry reached Chambersburg,

The disposition of the rebel forces as they left the

Potomac is described by our informant as follows :

One party moved via Mercersburg, another through

General Averill is reported as having engaged the

ntre in a hot fight, and is said to be falling back to

Chambersburg. If this be so his position must be

noment, should the rebels leave Chambersburg t

perilous, and he is likely to be surrounded at any

eet him, and those moving from Waynesboro, also,

The rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Rail-

oad is being removed to this point. Large numbers

of fugitive colored people accompany this stock, and

n the heated sidewalks around the railroad depot.

ourt-house, town-hall, and the residence of Col. A.

Various estimates are made of the number of the

invading rebels, the lowest putting them at thirty

At one o'clock to day they had made no advance

beyond. Chambersburg, and our forces' still held Shippensburg. Should they advance on the latter

been revived by the military authorities at this pos

the public cannot be communicated by telegranh

This caution on the part of the military author

uch news that would be interesting and important

McClure, of Chambersburg.

Vaynesboro', and the centre by Greencasile.

and encamped on the Fair Ground.

will run their trains only to Carlisle.

persburg.

reach of the rebels.

oin in the assault.

as at Carlisle this morning

belief is not confined to the authorities here, but is NOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BURNING OF CHAM also entertained in Washington. BERSBURG. HARRISBURG, July 31.-Gen. McCausland, it now Hon. Thomas A. Scott. ever alert to the interests

return south of the Potomac, except as exchanged P. M. with the Hon. Thos. A. Scott on board, reach d and passed that point at four o'clock. The railroad to Chambersburg is in working order, and seprisoners. Last night a despatch reached Baltimore posi-tively asserting the appearance of a large rebel force between Boonsboro and Hagerstown. This morning it turns out that the force in question was a body of our own troops on the march in that vi-cinity. We mention this fact as an illustration in veral trains which left here reached that locality during the day. In the midst of the consternation and excitement

A messenger who arrived here yesterday afternoon A messenger who arrived here yesterday afternoon from Muddy Branch, which place he left yeste day at noon, reports that some of the enemy had crossed the Potomac yesterday morning at White's Ferry, which is a few miles below Monoacy, but in what numbers was not known. It is believed that it was nothing more than a chicken-stealing expedition by monuted avertilias.

nounted guerillas. The following, received since the above was written, refers apparently to the same rebel demonstra-tions.

ions: Yesterday morning, about 11,0'clock, a small de achment of rebel cavalry, embracing, perhaps, fif;

Yesterday morning, about 11 'o'clock, a small d tachment of rebel cavairy, embracing, perhaps, fit or seventy-five-men, crossed the Potomac into Mar land at While' Ford, a short distance above E wards' Ferry. Their intention was doubtless to in torcept one of our wagon trains, but after inquirin of the farmers if there were any Federal troops i the vicinity, they returned to the Virginia side ( the river without doing any harm further that gobbing up a few horses belonging to private indi-viduals.

(REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FRERY, July 29.—The movements he raiders seem as little known to the military a horities as to the general community. The supl titon is that they are massed between Martinson

ition is that they are massed between that they and Winchester, but their guard has not left Max lineburg. Straggling bands of rebel cavalry ar said to have appeared on theriver at Point of Rock and other fords. The distance from Martinaburg through Snicker's Gapto Edward's Ferry is no fu ther than to Winchester. Unless the rebels inten

GLOBIOUS NEWS FROM GEN. GRID which still prevail at Chambersburg, a rumor was current this afternoon that a large rebel force had appeared at Hagerstown this morning. We have ACTIVE OPEBATIONS AGAINST PETERSEN had no telegraphic communication with that place

ince ten o'clock to day. The exigencies arising out of the present invasion having created some perplexing questions touching the military defences of the State, it is now under stood. in official circles, that Governor Curtin has concluded to summon the Legislature at least two weeks before the time fixed for their meeting in Au-

gust. This is made the more necessary by the dis gast. This is made the more necessary by the dis-cretionary power which the Secretary of War has lodged in General Couch, and an offermade by Governor Curtin that he would call out the militia forces of the State provided the Federal Govern ment would liquidate the entire expense thereof

The Movement to the Norm The Secretary of War has replied that such a liqui dation would be made in the event that General Couch would justify the call. In the judgment of General Couch there is no neressity at present existing for such a call, the dispo REPULSE OF THE ENEMY BY SHERNIN sition of the Federal forces along our border being

of such a character and in numbers so strong as to leave no doubt of their ample efficiency to control the emergency. Hence the resolution of the Go Rebel Battery on the Missi, vernor to call the Legislature together.

His proclamation will be issued and telegraphe Two women and a child perished in the flames in

Chambersburg. Up to this time these are the only deaths which have been reported. A rebel major was killed, and several prisoners were captured by the citizens of Chambersburg. It is believed in official circles that the rebels after having been severely punished at McConnells burg, pushed on towards Hancock, where they et ted a crossing. This being so, makes it now cer tain that there are no rebels, at least of the column

decidedly interesting, and to them most essential performance. The movements of the force here indicate that an early collision may occur, and that whether the enemy eimply endeavors to oppose our advance, or to embarrass the present plan of driving their har-vesters from the valley, by drawing our columns to attack or intercept a part of their forces on the north side of the river, every effort now practicable will be made to thwart them. We have just learned that General Orook was given bis brevet rank and placed in command of the troops of this expedition, under General Hanter, at the earnest request of the latter. This leaves Hun-ter still chief in command of these forces. It has been ascertained that Cologel Mulligan is not dead but badly wounded, and still in the hands of the enemy. that moved from Williamsport last week, now in the State. INVASION EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURG. PITTSBURG, July 31.—The news of the rebel inva sion of Pennsylvania has caused an intense excite ment. A meeting of citizens was held to tak measures for the defence of the city, and recruiting is going on briskly. Scouting parties are already or ganized and going out to night. Business will pro bably be suspended to-morrow. Gen. Couch is ex-

bot deal. but bady notices, manufactor, received here Well, authenticated information, received here bonight, is to the effect that the rebel Moseby, with five hundred cavalry, had crossed the Potomac into Maryland, at Edwards' Ferry, and is endeavoring to intercept duit wagon train, which, however, is strongly guarded. The trains arrive regularly from Sandy Hook and Frederick. pected to-night. EUROPE.

THE BAIDERS ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO BAILBOAD. THE BREMEN OFF CAPE RACE. BALTIMORE, July 30-3.30 P. M. - The telegrap line to the West is not working beyond Frederic City. The rebels under Moseby are supposed t THE DANISH WAR

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

CAPE RACE, July 30.—The steamship Bremen, from Southampton 20th inst., en route for New York, passed this point at noon to-day, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press. Her advices are three days later than per the steamship Socia, at New York. The steamship Sidon, from New York, and the Hibernian, from Quebec, arrived out on the 18th inst.

in the House of Lords, on the 18th, Lord Brough-am presented a petition from Jamaica, relative to am presented a petition from Jamaica, relative to the increase of the slave trade in Cuba, and assert-ing that Spain had violated her treaty agreement on the subject

ns subject. Lord Malmesbury advised the repeal of the Aber-

deen act. In the House of Commons, Mr. Osborne called at-tention to the political relations with Brazil, and said that England was the only nation with which that nation had no treaty. He strongly urged the repeal of the Aberdeen act. Lord Palmerston said the Government was en-Lord Palmerston said the Government was en gaged with the friendly intervention of the King of Portugal in endeavoring to restore diplomatic re

The Austrians took possession of Fechs on the

An island on the west coast of Schleswig is in possession of the Alles. King Leopold has leit Brussels on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon. The Paris Moniteur says that the negotiations for peace between Denmark and Austria and Prussia will take place at Vienna. The Constitutionnel says the admission of Den-mark into the German Confederation would disturb the balance of power in Europe, and the scheme is impossible,

Impossible, Two Italian war vessels have been ordered to cruise off Isschi, there being two suspicious craft observed off that point. The proposals of Denmark at Berlin and Vienna were met by Austria and Prussia with an agree-ment to suspend hostilities on land and sea until the Sist of July, the existing blockade in the meantime to be related

lead them as to the real point we intended to make and in watching Foster on the upper side of Foun

making a steady assault upon Merritt's force, while was dismounted. Falling back to a reserve bright both delivered a destructive fire, and then charged The rebels broke and fied in confusion, leaving the dead and wounded on the field. At the same tim General Gregg's division became engaged at an other point with a superior force, and the fighting was very severe, Davis' brigade receiving the large share. He was obliged to yield a portion of his ground and lost one gun, but they soon rallie checked the advance of the rebels, and finally dron them back. General Kautz took possession of M vern Hill, which had been abandoned by the rejet

threatened point.

to protect one of the Richmond roads. Gen. Gibbon, after the repulse of the enemy. lieved the cavalry with his infantry, skirmished with

WAR

THE

BEBEL FORT WITH SIXTED

The Entire Outer Line of Works Tak

CAPTURE OF THE CITY HOURLY EXPECT

Bank of the James,

sippi River.

THE ABMY OF THE POTONAC.

THE MOVEMENT TO THE NORTH BANK OF

JAMES RIVER-LEB TAKEN BY SURPRISE

NEW YORK, July 31.-The Herald's correspon

at Deep Bottom; July 28. says : The prisone

report that when it was discovered that the 2

was north of the James river, the enemy

ately commenced pouring in reinforcemen

from Petersburg and nearer Richmond. Ga-

Lee was taken entirely by surprise and obli

ase the utmost despatch to rush troops

During last night the enemy continued stra

ening the splendid natural positions he held, which

n the morning were found, together with num

reinforcements, too strong to assail. All the

o Richmond between the James river and

Oak Swamp were strongly defended. Last

ing, Merritt's brigade of cavalry drove Hump',

from an important point on the Central road, which he held until ten o'clock the next day, when the m

cels came out with three brigades of infanty

GUNS BLOWN UP.

the enemy, and at night took up a new position. A correspondent with the 18th Army Corps, o the 29th inst., says : An election was held the a before among the North Carolina troops, and, a,

withstanding the intimidations of the rebel leader nearly half of the votes cast were for Holman an against Vance for Governor of the State. Une giment gave a majority for Holman.

HE EXPEDITION ACROSS THE JAMES RIVER-TE FIGHTING AT DEEP BOTTOM.

THE EXPEDITION ACROSS THE JAMES RIVER-THE RIGHTIG AT DUEP BOTTOM. BEEMUDA HUNDRED, July 28-5 A. M. I have just reached here from a point on the esc side of the James river, known on the maps as Deep Bottom, where I had accompanied the 24 Corpsand an immense body of cavalry. The river being very narrow at this place, and within the limits of General Buller's lines, makes it an imputant point, inasmuch as it is easily portooned and de-fended, thus leaving an unobstructed way for ar-gressive bodles of infantry or cavalry through the Peninsula. Taking into consideration that it is only ten miles from Richmond, and its importance is vasily increased, it might even be made the base for future operations against the rebel capital. Hence it is not strange that the cnew should have bestirred himself to Impede our advance into the portion of his territory. The sequel will show that although he anticipated this movement, he had not made any extensive preparations to meet it. But the probability is that he did not expect the soon. The fact that General Foster's division had crossed some time since, and after entrenching their position had allowed, their, pickets to be driven in several times without attempting much opposition, probtimes without attempting much opposition, prob-bly led them to believe that nothing serious was in tended in that vicinity. It cortainly served to mis

of a siege bearing on the plans of the enemy has also made a state of quiet part of military policy. Perhaps the seeming inactivity of the Government will ere long be fully explained in the developed purpose of GRANT. All this seems optimistic, but there are many who cherish a profound conviction, rooted in the character as well as the victories of General GRANT, that he will make good all that he has-been too wise to promise in so many words, but which has been abundantly promised in deeds which have not their equal in the

history of the war. To-day we chronicle the first patent act of the regular siege of Petersburg. We may rather term it, justified by the nature of its success, the beginning of the capture of Petersburg. This act has been delivered with a shock which must shake Richmond as it shakes Petersburg. At daylight, on the morning of the 30th, General GRANT must have exploded the enemy's plans, and given to his own a revelation which is thunder-most appropriate as a doxology to the slow song of the siege, the rhythmic murmur of the military hive near Petersburg. Whatever the rebel journalists may have to say of this (and we suppose "GRANT's dogged obstinacy" will form a part of their speculations), certainly the gentleman who wrote some time ago to the Petersburg Express to announce the undermining of the place, will have his opinions verified. The whole great success has been the work of a moment, and if Petersburg is now rocking to its fall, who will wonder? The mine in front of the 9th Corps had not ceased its awful exorcism of one of the enemy's principal batteries, when the immense mass of our artillery thundered along the whole rebel line, and into the city, and hot upon the success of the first few moments our troops carried three tiers of the enemy's earthworks. The smoke and sound of this event should have reached some of the more discerning portion of our public; for, while the crater of the military Vesuvius was throwing up its unsightly geyser of heated dirt, one hun-

dred and twenty guns of unimpeachable calibre were delivered upon the town. Resting upon this fact, which we fear will not permit the enemy to slumber, we may well believe in the possibility of the capture of Petersburg. Sixteen guns are reported as destroyed in the exploded battery, along with a number of rebels, even less fortunate than their daring brethren who have met death so often at the cannon's mouth. Hundreds of prisoners have been taken. The rumored countermine of the rebels has been gallantly anticipated. A severe charge has been made along the rebel lines, and at seven in the morning of the 30th GRANT had possession of the entire first line of the rebel works. This is but the chronicle of a few hours of the opening day. The good work was still

in progress, and we have reason to wait for what the day will bring forth. We need not attempt to measure the

value of the capture of so strong an acquisition as that of Petersburg. Its importance is sufficiently understood, and, in its fall, those who believe that Richmond is impregnable will surrender a precarious skepticism. The assault on Petersburg, according to observation of the growth of events, seems most happily and glori-

destroyed, and eighteen hundred noncombatants made homeless and penniless. The very fact which should have vote. Especially should the right of the obtained mercy for the town-its helplessness and the non-resistance of its inhabitants-insured its ruin. Cowardice could go no further, if that be cowardice, indeed. which is a daring of the scorn of all upright minds, and requires a peculiar cou-

But grind exceedingly small."

The Invasion.

Positively none. The invasion has not

been aided in any way, and the sole result

of the outrage is that a flourishing town i

rage which very few men possess. GRANT has besieged Petersburg. In the Thus far the invasion does not seem to latest number of his paper he becomes still be dangerous; at least it would seem to be more satirical, in commenting upon successfully opposed, and the burning of GRANT's mining operations, and predicts Chambersburg, in itself, appears to be the trouble with the antipodal Chinese, among spite of desperate men rather than a serious menace: In a military point of view it whom it fears the mines will emerge:

"The Army of the Pötömac has resumed its form-er order, and 'all is tranquil on the banks of the-James." As can be seen, there is but one word changed in the old purase. The calm is so perfect means nothing. Five hundred men rode into the town, fired it, and rode away again like thieves pursued by justice. This poor success of a few incendiaries does not prove on the verge of losing this excellent auxiliary. them reassure themselves; although we are in the least in the Government secrets, we that the rebels have the power to cope with our forces, and, if it indicates anything, it beerd rumors of certain reolamations which have reached it from the antipodes of Petersburg. It seems that the mania of the spade and pick-axe, not finding a vast enough field on the surface of the soil, has excreised itself in its depths, after the manner of the moles, and has succeeded in arriving at the point of encroaching upon the internal possessions of that nation whose feet, are opposite to ours. Hence reclamation, etc.. etc. It is hoped, however, that the affair will be arranged, thanks to an imperative order from the President, who com-mands Grant to return to the surface of the earth. The latter obeys, but protests that the President interferes in his strategical combinations, and inter-dicts to bim the only practicable road that leads to Richmond. We were right in saying that Grant's combinations wereso profound that no one can reach heard rumors of certain reclamations which is their weakness. No doubt the party under McCAUSLAND have recrossed the Potomac, or at the worst are burning unprotected barns along the border. If such brutality is the object of the invasion, we have only one fear, and that is the escape of the enemy without a battle. Their retreat, it is not improbable, will be hastened by the news from Petersburg, which, by this time, we trust they have heard.

## Recruiting for Philadelphia in the South.

The best criticism of this poor substitute It is fortunate that a business at once so delicate and so important as that of re-, for argument is found in our telegraphic cruiting for Philadelphia in the States in | columns to day, whereby it appears that rebellion has been confided to the "Su-GRANT not only undermined Petersburg. but also the editorial rooms of the New pervisory Committee for Colored Enlistments." That body has the confidence of Nation, and that CLUSERET and the rebels the community as well as the experience | have been blown up together. necessary for the enterprise. In a few weeks, last summer, it raised by private WASHINGTON. subscription nearly fifty thousand dollars, with which it has placed in the field some eight or ten regiments, using its funds with INTERESTING TO ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN. an economy very unusual in such bodies, A circular has been issued from the Adjutant Geand giving an impetus to the arming of neral's office, that on and after this date men of the one hundred days' forces who may have at the date the negro which can scarcely be appref re-enlistment less than sixty days to serve, will ciated by those who have not followed the e permitted to re-enlist for one, two, or thee years, as they may in each case elect. The new term will

reputation !?

movement closely. The committee has undertaken the trust now confided to it with the determination to render it a success. By a careful selec-. Where seven tion of agents it hopes to have the interests of Philadelphia faithfully represented in all the military districts stretching from Vicksburg to Hilton Head. One has already been despatched to Washington, and | the same regiment, the said force will be organized others will follow to their respective posts into one or more companies of the legal strength, as soon as the requisite funds can be proas soon as the requisite funds can be pro-room the original command by the commanding vided. In thus losing no time to meet the general of the army or department. Men re-enlistcompetition of other States, the committee relies on the liberality which it has already experienced on the part of our community. There are no public appropriations for the purpose, and the expenses can only be defrayed by private subscription. But, besides these subscriptions, the committee ask for loans with which to advance to the recruits, when they are mustered in, the bounties offered by the city. This will require a tolerably large capital, and the lender must participate in the risks attendant upon the business. Both lists have been open for a couple of days, and the result is already such as to justify the committee in believing that our citizens will furnish whatever may be necessary to conduct the enterprise to a successful result. There is no time to be lost, however, in providing the funds requisite to open other and more distant agencies, for the Eastern States already have their agents on the ground, and, unless Philadelphia is prompt in her action, her interests will suffer

greatly. While we believe that the "Supervisory Committee" will accomplish more for us in this matter than any other agency that we could employ, we would warn our citizens against the delusion that its efforts are to render home labors unnecessary.

litical campaigns. The amendment of do nothing, most of th the Constitution is either a permanent good risk, il necessary, of having their property sacri or evil, and deserves a full and decisive This determination was communicated to Gene-ral McCausland about nine o'clock, when orders

were at once issued to stop plundering and commence soldier to vote be emphatically declared. purning. Squads of four and six, under command of proper officers, were detailed for the purpose, and within fifteen minutes the town was on fire in a hundred places, the flames spreading in every direction with fearful rapidity. GENERAL CLUSERET, who crushes the rebellion every week-on paper, in the columns of the New Nation-has been very

These detachments, armed with axes and crow Bars, broke into every building as they progressed, and nothing escaped the torch. No notice what-ever was given to the citizens, until their doors were esselied, and women and children driven into the street, without being allowed time to save any arti-cle whatever. much amused at the manner in which ty, but nevertheless it is so. le whatever. The scene at this time was fearful and heartrend. The scene at this time was fearful and heartrend. formation regarding the movements of the rebels. elegranh wires are all down between Chambers.

The scene at this time was fearful and heartrend-ing beyond description. The streets were filled with frantic women and children wild with fright, not knowing where to fly for safety, yet urged on by the lashing, roaring flames, which enveloped both sides of the streets behind them. Men were rushing madly hither and thither, inca-hable of resistance, and only anxious for the safety of their families. while the shrless and wallings of women and children filled the air, drowning even the dull roar of the raging fire. The whole work of destruction was accomplished. is a very short period. The burning of the town commenced at 9 o'clock, at 11 o'clock the rebels had left, and at 2 o'clock the best part of Chambersburg was in ashes. burg and Harper's Ferry, and between the former The agent of Adams' Express yesterday refused to receive freight for beyond Ohambersburg, and to that point only at the risk of shippers.

that the Richmonders have conceived serious fears as to Grant's health, and have thought themselves

ired several shells over the place. General Couch is now on his way from Carlisle to this city. No additional news has been received from Cham

commenced at 9 ô'clock, at 11 o'clock 'be, rebels had left, and at 2 o'clock the best part of Chambersburg was in ashes.
The whole number of houses burned is two hundred and sixty-seven. Every hotel in the town, without a single exception, was burned, with all their orners, and every physician's office, with all their drugs, and every private, as well as public library in the town, whether law or medical, or whatever else.
The Chambersburg Bank was burned, and also the Academy. The bask had, however, the day before, sent away their funds and books. They lose only their bank building.
The warehouse belonging to the railroad depot was burned. The depot itself is uninjured, and no damage was done to the track of the road. None of the churches were burned with the enception of the Associate Reformed Church, on Second street, between market and Queen streets.
From the Franklin Railroad, on Market street, every house has been burned on both sides of the street, up to John McDowell's property, across the creek', with the exception of the Residence of Frederick Spahr; every building on Queen street routh side of Second street. Richmond. We were right in saying that Grant's combinations wereso profound that no one can reach such depths. Ungrateful man! he should kiss the fect of him whose obstinacy alone saves his military

west to the creak, and the shift of out and on Se-cond street In other localities, and in all parts of the town, blocks of eight and ten buildings have been burned. In many cases the houses were rified of their valua-bles before being fired. Many residences of prominent citizens in the out-skirts of the town were burned, that of Col. Mc-Clure among others, with his stables and out-houses.

This force was met a short distance from Mercersburg by a small party of troops from 'Carlisle Bar-Among other valuable property burned is Eys-ter's large flouring mill, Lockhart & Howe's mill, Washabaugh's brewery, Ludwig's brewery, and many others. racks, who fought the advance stubbornly, but were compelled to withdraw on account of the overvhelming numbers of the invaders.

WASHINGTON, July 30. Washabaugh's brewery, Ludwig's brewery, and many others. On Main street the fire was started at Benjamin Chambers' residence, on the west side of the street. The following are some of the principal sufferers on this street whose residences have been burned : Wm. G. Reed's, George Chambers', Allen Smith's property, John Schofield's, Matthew Welsh's, estate of Joseph Eyster, the Female Seminary, Dennick's drug store, James Watson's mansion and store, Wm. Gelwick's, John Nagle's, the Franklin House, the Chambersburg Bank, Gilmore's corner, Nagler's stove and tin store, Spangler's drug store, Dr. Richard's office and dwelling. Burkhart & Hench's store and dwelling, the post office, Auchenbaugh's jewelry store, Mrs. Bishop's establishment, the residence of J. Georew Wolfe, Judge Black's store, Dr. Hamilton's office, Jacob Hutton, J. McClintock, Lewis Shoemaker, Simon Greenwalt, the entire property of the Heiser estate,

present a deplorable condition as they are huddled It is reported that the rebels have burned the

The most lamentable leature of the anali 18 that all of the parties burned out have not saved a single article, not even a change of clothing, not one in a hundred of the women and children having been allowed by the incendiaries to secure even a cover-ing for their heads before being ejected into the streets. A very large proportion of the sufferers have lost their all, and much suffering must be the consequence, unless immediate aid is rendered them

The number of houseless is not less than 1,700 or 1,800 persons, and nearly all are entirely destitute. In many cases citizens, after being driven from their burning homes, were relieved of their watches and oks by the rebel sol The work of destruction was very speedy. The whole was done within about four hours. The value

If the property destroyed is estimated at about a million and a half of dollars. It is but just to say that many of the subordinate rebel officers were much opposed to McCausland's order for the burning of the town, and earnestly but unsuccessfully remonstrated against it.

THE BEBEL BETREAT-ARRIVAL OF AVERILL'S CAVALRY.

The whole force of the rebels numbered only about five hundred cavalry. They remained but a short time after having effectually set fire to the town and at 11 o'clock had all retired, encamping about three miles out on the Western turnpike. The advance of General Averill's cavalry reached

Chambersburg about 2 o'clock, and the main body, consisting of about 3,000 men and ten pieces of artillery, about an hour afterwards, when a vigorous pursuit of the enemy was at once commenced, and

firing was heard most of the afternoon. THE REPELS DRIVEN OUT OF CHAMBERSBURG-

must not be misconstrued, because it is justified by the circumstances surrounding the situation in the Jumberland Valley, and made necessary by the highest regard for the public safety and the miliary success.

There can be no doubt that the main object of the present rebel invasion has been already thwarted, nd that the rebels themselves will be kent exceed-

when they burned Chambersburg. It will ceeded to Bedford in a special train yesterday to membered that McCausland fired Greencastle when the rebels made their great raid a year ago, and that he levied an exorbitant tax upon the people of Hagerstown a few weeks since. He is a desperate, onfer with and advise the Governor. The latter returned with him to Harrisburg to day. Gen. Couch frageistown a low with since freebooter, ready at any ferocious, and uniamed freebooter, ready at any time to violate the usage of honorable warfare in order to gratify his dark and malignant passions. The burning of Chambersburg is described by fugitives who reached Harrisburg, late on Saturday night, as having, been terrific and horrible in the Nothing has been heard definitely ascertaining whether the rebels are destroying private property or pillaging the country in their advance. There is none of that alarm shown that was so painfully

hardly think it possible,

ave cut the wires between Mo

tion of the Potomac. A force of Union troops at Monocacy were quickly

The force of the margineers, and in a few hours he damage done to the telegraph line was repaired. So far as we have been able to learn, no damage has been done to the railroad.

ery large force for the invasion of Maryland an

The scouts further report that these two generals are quartered near Aldie. This may be so, but we

haroly fink it possible. We believe they are still in the Valley gather-ing the crops, which, if they are successful, will give them abundance of food for at least a year

NO APPREHENSIONS FELT AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 30-11 o'clock P. M.-No un asiness whatever is felt by the Government in rela

ion to affairs in Pennsylvania. The preparations nade, together with the militia of that State, are

ample to give the invaders a severe punishmen

After McCausland had taken formal possession o the town he made proclamation to the citizens de

high, as naving, been terrine and norrhole in the extreme. After McCausland had taken formal possession of the town he made proclamation to the clitzens de-manding \$100,000 in gold. It was, of course, impos-sible to comply with such a demand, a demand no doubt made confident of its failure, and sure of its affording a pretext to execute the premeditated plan for destroying Chambersburg. The fast that the most valuable portion of the merchandise of the town having been removed added to the rage and disappointment of the rebels, and, when thus in-spired, the order was issued: to fire the Court-house, Town Hall and Eank Building. A strong breeze prevailing at the time soon com-municated the fismes to surrounding buildings. Parties of soldiers having sacked several drug and demong stores, had manufactured turpentine balls, which they threw in all directions, thus creating as many different (fames in different, localities of the otomic, the shrines and sufferent, localities of the pittin lapheals of the old helplés, as they leaped from house to house, the shrines and suffering children, the pittin lapheals of the old and helplés, as they were heard above the noise of the confiagration, only served to elicit the derision of the base wretches who chme thus to sack and destroy the town. Every-where families were rushing from their homes to find safety in desolated fields around Chambers-burg. Women could be seen wildly seeking for the identy in desolated help leas says that the history of modern warfare contains nothing to equal the atrocity and unprovoked barbarity of the burning of Chambersburg. The invaders had entered without resistance. The diverse, had entered without tresistance, the children wardare contains nothing to equal the atrocity and unprovoked barbarity of the burning of Chambersburg. The trains on the Northern Central, road are still running as usual. The Cumberland Valley road There is a large movement in the sugar market HARRISBURG, July 30.-The rebels crossed the Potomac near Williamsport, leaving Hagerstown to started. the right, and took the road to Mercersburg, through place in two columns. Previous to entering they

burning of Chambersburg. The invaders had entered without resistance. The citizens, unprotesting, had submitted to their plunder; had even, as it were; appealed to their mercy; but nothing could appease the butcher and incendiary, McCausland. He ordered the torch to be applied, and has now a monument of ashes added to his infamy as a thief and a traitor. Retribution will lurk in his path, as the tiger watches in his lair ior his victim. There is no doubt that the destruction of Cham-bersburg is most complete, and that two hundred and sixty-five of its most valuable and promiaent public and private buildings have been destroyed. It will require at least a quarter of a century to re-pair the damage which the rebels perpetrated in little less than four hours. They fired the town, as near as can be ascertained, at 11 o'clock A. M., and and get a proper headway, when the alarm was given that Averill was approaching the town. Instantly every freebooter was in his saddle, and the incendiaries hurriedly took to the St. Thomas road, with Averill in the pursuit. No intelligence has reached this city concerning the direct effect of Averill's attack. It is believed, however, that he succeeded in punishing McCausland very severely. A train heavily laden with commissary stores was despatched from this city this morning for the vi-cinity of Chambersburg, in order to relieve the pre-sent wais of the houseless women and children of that town who now crowd the fields and woods of the suburbs. The Funeral of Major Gen. McPherson. General McPherson, at Clyde, to-day, was very largely attended, and the ceremonies were exceed ingly impressive. The body was attended by four of his personal staff, one company of the 13th Infantry, the 24th Ohio Battery, from this city, and the 128th Ohio Veteran Infantry, from Johnson's Island. The Rev. T. Hildreth delivered the funeral adthat town who now crowd the fields and woods dress, which was listened to with breathless interest. the suburbs. RUMOR FROM HARPER'S FERRY ON SATURDAY. by a concourse of nearly ten thousand persons.

Among the mourners were the mother, grandmother, two sisters, two brothers, and other relatives of the deceased.

Intervention of the second sec ALBANY, July 31.-Gov. Seymour will issue his proclamation to-morrow morning, in accordance with the proclamation of the President recommending the observance of Thursday next as a day of huniliation and prayer.

NEW YORK, July 31.-The steamer Baltic, arrived from Fortress Monroe, brings 625 sick and wounded oldiers.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The installation of Bishop Spaulding, the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of There is no boasting here among officers or mer Baltimore, took place at the Cathedral to-day with mposing ceremonies. igan arrived in a special train to-night, and were

met at the depot by a large concourse of citiz

Shippensburg. Should they advance on the latter place, the moviment will develope an apparent plan to make demonstrations still further down the valley, if not actually to lay stege to Harrisburg. Major Burt, of Gen. Couch's staff, has been the directing officer at Harrisburg in Gen. Couch's ab-sence. Though a young man, he has conducted af-fairg with an ability and coolness that would be no discredit to older heads. It is rumored that the rebels have captured some of our hundred days' men, but this is doubtful. Fears are entertained for the safety of Colonel Wm. H. Boyd, who was lying wounded in Chambersburg. Secech hates him with an unparalleled intensity. Secech hates him with an unparalleled intensity. General Simon Cameron has done much to cheer the people by his cool, calm exterior, and his pien-titude of sound, common some, which is proverbial of the man. The destruction of the Capitol would be a proud feather in the cap of some aspirant for rebel honors, and hence the fear that our' of & Com-

hange into effect at present. All letters, therefore, iddressed to the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queenland, Tasmania, South Australia, Pretty well authenticated information received here to night, is to the effect that Moseby, with five Western Australia, and New Zealand, will continue hundred cavality, has crossed the Potomac int Maryland, at Edward's Ferry, and is endeavoring to intercept our wagon train. But I learn that it i out of his reach, besides which it is strongly guarded Other good authorites think the report very doubt ful, and that no armed rebels are yet in Maryland The trains arrive recruisely from Sendy Hook and to be chargeable with the old rate of postage, viz. hirty-three cents per single rate of half an ounce r under, prepayment being required. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-The extreme heat

The trains arrive regularly from Sandy Hook and other weather would lead one to believe that a prilliantly lighted theatre, containing a large audi-ence, would be an insufferably warm place. But Frederick THE RAIDERS OVERTAKEN BY AVERILL AT MO CONNELLSBURG HARRISBURG, July 31.-When General Averill nose who may pay a visit to the New Chestnut will

reached Chambersburg the flames had attained suc find themselves agreeably mistaken. On Saturday evening, notwithstanding the condition of the therheadway as to render it impossible for his men to stay their devouring progress. Hence the word or mometer, a full house was assembled to see the ward rang along his line, and onward it was, at such pectacle of "Aladdin;" and yet the theatre, owing a speed as men never before took. The rebels

and in watching reserved to strengthen themselves against attack on the lower side of this stream. I don't wish to convey the idea that our people intend to threaten Richmond from this point, but simply that as a rendezvous from which to send out a reidto be raise Gernany has sent a request to Denmark to send a plenipotentiary to Vienna immediately, in order to come to an understanding with Austria and

rrushi. An engagement took place on the 14th at Feohs setween the allied and Danish gunboats. Sweden has commenced the construction of three portors

that as a renderrous from which to send out a raid-ing party it would be good. But to the expedition. The 2d Corps left their position near the left of our line about half-past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th, and, marching in quick time to Point of Rocks, crossed the Appomattox river on the pou-toon crossing. Scarcely halting on the other side, they again pushed on toward the James river, which was likewise crossed on the pontoon bridge that had been laid just below the mouth of the Four-mile creek under the direction of General Weitzel. At the time this bridge was laid but one brigade of the 18th Corps crossed to protect it. Before the crossing of the 2d Corps and earairy the bridge was so thickly covered with hay and grass that acarcely the least sound was to be heard when the tropps moved over it. This probably insured the surprise of the rebels, for surprised they certainly seen to have been. Sweden has commenced the construction of an empointers. LONDON, July 20.—Consols are dull at 90½@90%. The rebel loan is two per cent. lower, partly owing to the realization of profits and partly from anxiety abroad, awakened as to when the Southern armies will venture upon an invasion of the North. The loan is quoted at 74@76: In American stocks Eric shares have relapsed 3 per cent., preferred ½, Illinois Central shares 2 per cent., and paid-up shares 2½.

CALIFORNIA. THE NEVADA CONVENTION ADJOURNED-THE

OVERLAND MAIL SAN FRANCISCO, July 30 .- The Nevada Constiutional Convention has adjourned, after passing an ational Convention has about to the people. The times are very dull in Nevada.

It is believed that the proposition to erect the Territory into a State will be again defeated. The overland mail is now making quick trips beating the steamers regularly.

of the rebels, for surprised they certainly seem to have been. Immediately on reaching the east side of the river, which they did at 2% o'clock on the morning of the 27th, the infantry bivonacked under shelter of a thick forest until nearly 7 o'clock, when they were deployed into line of battle, skirmishers sent, out, and the advance-begani The skirmishers actually engaged covered the front of Barlow's division, and consisted of the 1834 Pennsylvania, Colonel Lynch; 28th Pennsylvania, Captain Flemming, and 5th New Hampshire, Blajor Larkins. They were supported by the 24th Michi-gan, under Captain Daley, the whole being nuder command of Golonel Lynch. Moving steadily ahead, the line was soon discovered by the enemy, who were posted behind hastily-constructed breast-works on the line of an old country road. They im-mediately opened with artillery, and the fight was inaugurated. The gunboat Mendota, which, with others, was here. Five thousand barrels of crushed were sold to-day for 15% cents. A new refinery has been The crops in Oregon are good, and shipments of

flour are being made from there. THE SANDWICH ISLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVEN-

inaugurated. The gubboat Mendota, which, with others, was awaiting to participate, immediately opened with her 100-pounder Parrotts. Meanwhile, Coi Lynch rapidly advanced his skirmishers, until, arriving on the crest of the hill in his front, he discovered the mean of the participation on the read. Ouigkly TION-ARREST OF A METHODIST BISHOP. SAN FRANCISCO, July 30 .- The steamer Uncle Sam has arrived from Panama.

Honolulu dates to July 9th mention that a meeting of the Constitutional Convention was called by the King, and that a majority of the delegates were

opposed to radical changes. Shanghae advices of June 3d contain nothing of nterest.

The National Fast Day.

Arrival of Sick Soldiers.

Installation of Bishop Spaulding.

Remains of Col. Mulligan.

CHICAGO, July 31.-The remains of Colonel Mul-

and escorted to Bryan Hall, where they will lay in

Postage to Australia and New Zealand.

It is efficially announced that the increased post-age of forty-five cents per single rate, which the

July 1st, 1864, upon letters addressed to the Aus-trian colonies and New Zealand, and transmitted

in the British mail via Southamp'on, will not be levied and collected, the British office having given

Public Entertainments.

absequent notice of its decision not to carry the

ublic was notified would be charged on and after

state until Tuesday.

Mining stocks are lower than ever. Gould & Curry \$900 to \$1,000 per foot. The supposed cause s the failure to strike a rich lead.

Two hundred barrels of molasses have been received from Captain Makee, of Honolulu, to be sold for the Sanitary Commission. General McDowell ordered the arrest of Bishop

Kavanagh, of the Methodist Church, on suspicion of being a rebel emissary, but released him after an

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 29 .- The funeral of Major

her 100-pounder Farrotts. Meanwhile, Coi Lynch rapidly advanced his skirmiskers, until, arriving on the crest of the hill in his front, he discovered the enemy's artillery in position on the road. Quickly determining on his course of action, he withdrew the 183d Pennsylvania and the 28th Massachneets regiments, and moved them around either fink of the rebel artillerists, trusting to the remaining regi-ments in their front, and the fire of the gunbat, which had now become very accurate and rapid, to distract the enemy's attention from this manceuve. The best proof of the complete success of the de-ception lies in the fact thatscarcely were they aware of the presence of the flankers ere the guns were seized, the gunners barely escaping. The battery, of which there were four twenty-four pounder pieces, proved to be those taken from Lieutenant Ashby, on the misty morning before the outworks of Fort Darling, when General Hickman and his brigade were surprised and captured. The enemy's line being boken, nothing remained for him but to fall back, which he did until arriving at the crest of a steep ridge which nearly follows the course of the river, he turned again. Finding we did not intend to attack them immediately in this position, they deliberatify commenced throw-ing up works without molectation. Toward evoning we planted some batteries to command the enemy, and made a new disposition of our line. When the batteries appeared it was funny to see the Johnnies scamper toward the tim-ber, intending probabily to remain in fts protecting shelter until darkness should enable them to re-sume their labor with less datger. The cavalry, who did not complete their crossing until two oclock in the afternoon, were immediately moved off in the direction of our right flank, and may, see this, be deeply among the enemy again. General Sheridan is in command. Having sail this, I have said enough to satisfy the public that some one is going to get hurt. But it life fighting was done at any portion of our line, except in the imm

After the enemy had taken up his new position, After the enemy had taken up his new position, and we had advaneed our pickets, however, the usual sharpshooting business began, and we lost quite heavily for a while. The timber surrounding the enemy's line is very much marred, and attests to the accuracy of our gunner's practice. The rebels had fired but fire shots from the 20-pounders before they were cap-tured, and one of them was found to have been re-cently loaded. Two of them had not been brought into action.

into action. GENERAL HANCOOK. About three weeks ago, when General Hancock resumed command of his corps, after a temporary absence, during which it lost four guns and with them a portion of the prestige inseparably associated with its name, he issued an order to his troops, in which he told them that when they met the enemy again he would expect them to fully Fedeem what they had lost. It is an interesting coincidence that its morning, the first occasion on which they had met the eveny since, they have exptured four guns, of heavier calibre than those which they lost, and more than re-established their. honorable name. Upon receiving the announcement of the capture of the guns this morning, General Meade immediately despatched these brief congratulatory lines: HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dring the evening our lines have been well es-tablished in accordance with General. During the actoring on your success, and trust it will be continued. Our loss in killed and wounded during the day of the file of our operations, which must be left to future developments to disclose. Our loss in killed and wounded during the day GENERAL HANCOCK

Our loss in killed and wounded during the day

Our loss in killed and wounded during the day was, perhaps, pretty near one hundred. The following wounded belong to the Hoth Penn-sylvania Volunteers: Sergeant J. C. Bell, Company G, arm; John Atwell, C, face; John Dearmont, A, fiesh wound; Jacob Shurick, E, arm; J. A. Sutton, C, shoulder; John Leckman, C, face; Jacob Meminger, C, thora; Janiel Smith, C, face; Jacob Meminger, C, thora; Janiel Smith, C, face; Jacob Meminger, C, thora; face; Corporal Andrew Cullen, F, arm; Sergeant Andrew J. Miller, B, leg, slightly; Corporal George Maxwell, C, thigh, dead; Corp. Francis Onseid, H, leg, slightly; Capitain Chas. Copelan, C, thigh, severely; James Irwin, C, arm and thorax; Daniel Henry Miller, H, wrist; Horace Splitter, A, thigh; The following are the wounded in the 183d Penn-sylvania: Andrew Tablot, Co. K. forger, Screen

Hutton, J. McClintock, Lewis Snoemaker, Simon Greenwalt, the entire property of the Heiser estate, and two properties of J. A. Eyster. The fire then skipped the residence of Dr. Fisher and two other dwellings. From Lubrick's up to the next corner every building is burned. The most lamentable feature of the affair is that

ned there for some time as de the rebel army, but who admitted a day or two age hat they belonged to the Union army. Their name are EDWIN BENTON, of the 9th New York Artillery and DUNCAN MCPHERSON, of the 73d New York. BENTON, it appears, described his regiment at Woodbine, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and went to Gettysburg, where he gave himself up

vent to Acquia creek, from whence he was forwarded to this city as a deserter from the 14th Virginia Caalry, and was committed to the Old Capitol, where he remained until the 15th of June, when he was

WELLS, who will have the prisoners tried by a court martial. COLONEL MURRAY A PRISONER.

Lieutenant Colonel EDWARD MUBRAY, of the 5th New York Heavy Artillery, who was wounded in The new organizations which will be the side and sword-hand, is now in Winchester, a

commence from the date of re-enlistment. The reenlistments for the increased term will be made un-der the following regulations : hundred men re-enlist in the regiment to which they belong, the regimental organi-zation will be maintained, and the officers thereof allowed to retain the rank held by them under the one hundred days' term. Should less than seven hundred men re-enlist in and officered by such officers as may be selected ing, should they so desire, will be permitted to select a different regiment and company from the State to

which the organization is from. In such cases they will be sent to join the regiment or company so selected. The remainder will be continued under their officers until the expiration of the one hundred day's term, and then discharged from the service

All men who desire to take advantage of the bane fits resulting from re-enlistment under the provitions of this order will be regularly mustered out of the service on the prescribed muster-out rolls, DESERTERS FROM FORT DELAWARE.

Among the number of prisoners brought to this city to-day from Fort Delaware. were two men who

o the Provost Marshal of that place as a rebel de serter, and was sent to Fort Delaware. MCPHER son, in his affidavit, states that he deserted his reiment at Fredericksburg on the 7th of March and

aken from prison and transferred to Fort Delaware. Col. INGRAHAM committed BENTON and Mc-PHERSON to prison to await the orders of Col. Feneral Averill has driven the rebel forces, unde

> vard Loud ion, in Franklin county

he command of Johnson and McCausland, out of persburg, and is following them westward to Most of Chambersburg is said to be in ashes, and

three thousand people are thereby rendered house-

be a proud feather in the cap of some aspirant for rebel honors, and hence the fear that our old Com-

nonwealth should be so disgraced. DEPREDATIONS OF THE REBELS. HARRISBURG, July 30 .- The consorship having

GENERAL AVERILL IN PURSUIT,

LANCASTER, July 30-11 o'clock P. M .- The folowing information is derived from semi-official