TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864. TERMS OF THE PRESS. Subscribers \$10 per annum, payable in ad; or Twenty Cents per week, payable to the

alled to Subscribers out of the city #9 per annum; #3.50 for six months; #2.25 for three months—invariably in advance for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Malied to Subscribers \$5 per annum; \$2.50 for six months; \$1.25 for three months.

We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will Mr. W. W. REITZEL: No. 504 Ninth street, two doors south of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington Oity, is the Washington agent of The Press. REITZEL will receive subscriptions for THE PRESS served at their residences, and attend to advertising.

THE ELECTION. The citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will to-day be called upon to decide one of the most important questions ever referred to their franchise. It has bitherto been considered that no citizen in taking up arms in the military service of the country, either at the call of the Presi- of invasion; to which end not merely indent or Governor, lost any of the privileges of a citizen, and particularly, the most preclous of all, the right to vote. During the Mexican war the soldiers from Pennsylvania voted on the Presidential question, and their votes were recorded unchallenged. No one thought of disputing the right of thinly-peopled country, plundering, burnthe Whig soldier or Democratic soldier to express his preference for a Whig or a Democratic candidate, because the people could not believe that the performance of a sacred duty should destroy a citizen's most sacred right. It remained for the followers | end of the war, and the interests of the and friends of a rebellion to make this argument, and, when the laws came to be examined, our judges found that the desire of our forefathers to grant every right of the citizen to the soldier had been insufficiently or indistinctly expressed Upon a the Legislature for this purpose, and if technicality like this the judges of this State | members will have sufficient patriotism to decided that all citizens who left their homes under arms should be disfranchised. This injustice the people of Pennsylvania will be called upon to remove to-day. According to our form of government,

the consent of both branches of the Legislature, and of the people expressed at a general election, is necessary to give the soldiers the right to vote. We cherish the safeguards that have been thrown around the Constitution, and unless the public good imperatively demands, should hesitate to endorse any amendment the politicians might offer. This, however, is not in the broad sense an amendment to the Constitution. It merely makes the meaning of the instrument so plain that no casuistry can misconstrue or avoid it. We propose to make it so emphatic and distinct that not even the Supreme Court can be led astray. The question is so simple that nothing is required from us in the way of argument. There is no citizen of Pennsylvania who. not positively disloyal—who would hesitate to grant this right. We regret that there hesitate. In New York we have seen a leading and aspiring member of this party directly veto a measure that proposed to grant the soldiers the right of suffrage. The Democrats of Pennsylvania are the admirers of Horatto Seymour, and his example would be gladly followed, but their enmity. Some of our friends believe that the Democracy will permit the election to go by default. We do not think so. and if such were our thought it would be the worst policy to act upon it. We believe against this amendment. We believe that every Democrat of the Copperhead school who goes to the polls to-day will vote against this amendment, and we believe that every Copperhead who can be reached by the inexorable discipline of the party will be compelled to go to the polls. Our friends must look upon this Copperhead combination as a secret and dangerous power, and in no way to be trusted.

Our duty is plain. Let every man go to the polls-and not only go himself, but see that his apathetic and more lethargic neighbor goes with him. If the citizens of Pennsylvania can only be induced to exercise the franchise—if the can all; be brought to the ballot-box—we have no fear for the result. We know that it is the will of Pennsylvania that her absent sons should not be disfranchised or forgotten. We know that it is the will of this State that all who are willing to die for her should have the privilege of voting for her officers, and taking part in her legislation and the execution of her laws. We can imagine with what grief and shame our boys under the guns of Atlanta and Petersburg would hear of the defeat of this amendment. There would be many a weary and sad heart around Pennsylvania camp-fires. "Instead of being loved we are neglected; instead of consolation we have derision; where we look for sympathy we find only enmity and coldness. We came forth to fight and die, and yet we are ranked at home with the felon from jail. Because we are patriots we are disfranchised." Friends and brothers, do your duty to day, and no such words will be spoken in Virginia and Georgia. Do your duty, and Pennsylvania will not suffer the dishonor of having disgraced and degraded the bravest

Rebel Vandalism -- A Cure. If the reports that have come from Chambersburg and vicinity be true, General Ju-BAL EARLY is not a whit better outlaw than Forrest and QUANTRELL. The firing of Chambersburg was as dastardly and atrocious an outrage as the destruction of Lawrence, Kansas. As far as the wanton. ness of the deeds is concerned, one is a fit parallel to the other, and each must forever brand with infamy the ruthless men who justified and took a part in it. War, however interpreted among the most barbarous of people, has never sanctioned such a crime against Humanity and Right as this, but has always deemed it proper inflexibly to hand over to fit retribution the banditti-they are nothing better-whose embruted natures have invited them to its combrided natures have invited them to its commission. There must be an end to these disgraceful occurrences. It will avail little now to the houseless and swould permit. Strengthen it elegances and the force of his pen against visited them to its contained and impoverished women and children of Chambershiputy to inquire through whose in and in the future Pennsylvania will elegance and the force of his pen against size of the more of the Legislature, this duty is for you.

The New York Daily Ness and kindred for permitting slavery to exist within their territories, and suggested that they lack a neither flowed in the house of the merchant and only the result despotance and the clares as a smooth of the sworth of the pulled and the force of his pen against size of the pulled and the future Pennsylvania will be able to speak more effect on, the first day of August, 1834.

Ever since, he has not neglected any opportunity of directing the thinder of his pen against visite in the start was maintained and the adults and the transfer weathed in Saver that Start House this morning that the start was maintained and the slaver that the start was maintained and the sta commission. There must be an end to do now is to see that they lack neither sheets have made a great to-do over should be severely dealt with, for violation food, nor clothing, nor shelter. They have imaginary attempts of the Administration

Such ought not to be the case, and it is to be hoped it will never more be the case in future. Let us have a convention of the Legislature; let us have militia organizations; let us have vigilant outposts. In Revolutionary times, when the homes of our brave forefathers were menaced by a foreign foc, each tree, and stump, and stone concealed a patriot rifleman, and few bullets missed their mark. Lacking some military organization, our brave and sturdy Pennsylvania farmers might with profit to themselves employ the tactics of the battle of Lexington against a foe as bitter and relentless as any British mercenaries. The homocopathic principle, 'similia similibus curantur," is every bit as true in warfare as in medicine; and bushbushwhacking as Napoleon or Jomini, those great doctors of war, could ever decure. If these periodic guerilla irruptions can be checked before they have culminated in damage to a few counties and disgrace to a whole nation, then it is time for the check to be applied. Only two alternatives seem to be left to the Government: either to treat as guerillas all rebels captured in these raids, and hang them to the nearest tree or telegraph pole, or else to so perfectly organize and drill the State militia that it will be capable of responding, at a moment's warning, to a menace fantry, but a large cavalry force, should be

organized and equipped. We ought to course extremely difficult to prevent a few hundred horsemen from dashing into a ing, and dashing off again. It is the work of a very few hours, though it may involve in one vast ruin the work of many years. But the danger can be obviated, and it must be obviated, or our border counties will be kept in a continual ferment till the whole State will be injured to a far greater pecuniary amount than it would cost to fit out an adequate home guard. It is time for Pennsylvania to place herself upon a war-footing. Governor Curtin, we perceive, has concluded to convene lay aside minor issues for the present, and enter heart and soul in the great work that

demands their attention, there will need to be no more raids or conflagrations. Our people have at length begun to have their eves opened to the vindictive and treacherous character of the enemy they are fighting. While rebel emissaries at Niagara were endeavoring to delude our ears with the talk of peace, rebel cavalry in the Shenandoah were preparing the sword and torch to devastate and lay waste our homes and properties. Will the tender-hearted patriots throughout the country who are clamoring for "peace and reconciliation" from 1853 to 1858, but Lord Russell had upon any terms please make a note of this?

The Meeting of the Legislature. His Excellency the Governor has issued his call for the meeting of the Legislature. It is possible we may have to thank General McCausland, of the rebel army, for this call, and, although he did his work in a brutal and cowardly way, we trust we shall profit by the stern lesson of fire and sword, and give the Governor those powers the absence of which have made him a helpreads these columns—there is no citizen less Executive. Now, we are among those who believe that Governor Curtin acted as well as any Governor could under the is a large party in this State who would so | circumstances. We do not join in the sentiments of censure which some of our unappreciated contemporaries are so fond of repeating. The fortune of war has placed our State in the very path of invasion. Able commanders have devised schemes to prevent the rebel incursions-McClellan has given us a plan, Halleck and GRANT have each had plans, and all, they are afraid to make a distinct issue of we must say, with the same success. Pennsylvania has suffered. We do not attribute this to any fault in their military operations, but to that misfortune which makes Pennsylvania a large State, and gives the rebels easy access across the many-gapped mountains and many forded rivers. What that there will be a large vote polled vevery general that commanded the Army of the Potomac has failed to do, it would be unjust to expect from Governor CURTIN. We have examined his conduct closely, and with a disposition to censure; for with burning Chambersburg before our eyes, it would be at least consoling to have somebody to blame. What has Governor Cur-TIN failed to do that any other gentleman would have done? It is possible he might have planned a military campaign on our borders, but he can scarcely be said to have the military genius of the men who command large armies, and we are not assured that his combinations would be more effectual than those of our Potomac com-

Perhaps further counsel will do good,

and Governor CURTIN has done the best

that could be done under the circumstances,

in calling together the Legislature. If

there is any virtue at all in a militia system

manders.

it should be tried now. We must admit that our system is weak and imperfect. Compared with the systems of Ohio or Massachusetts, or even New York, it is shameful. It is not necessary to go into a criticism and show how or where this system is imperfect. That would lead to an endless and profitless discussion. We only know that the rebels have tested it on many occasions, and we have found it wanting. It did not prevent HAMPTON and STU-ART in 1862; it could hardly be expected to repel LEE in 1863. But, in 1864, we have seen a small body of men give two days' notice of their coming, and ride into a Pennsylvania town, deliberately burn it, and deliberately ride away. "AVERILL was in close pursuit." Of course. When the horses are stolen it is an easy thing to close the doors. The horses, however, have been stolen several times, and yet the thieves find each trip more agreeable than the preceding. Whether it is that the people of the southern border have become familiar with the rebels, and learn to make them welcome, or whether it is that the rebels find themselves so much at home among our lower valleys that they cannot remain away, they find every invasion more easy than the preceding. A gallant and gifted writer in the New York Times, whose absence from our State is, perhaps, one of the reasons why it is invaded with impunity, reproaches Pennsylvania for never having 'a corporal's guard to keep the horsethieves from crossing the borders." This is very sad not the statement, but the reproach—how true it is we are almost ashamed to say. Pennsylvania has done a modest share of war-work, and carried a reasonable quantity of war-burdens. It is perhaps a great deal that she should be compelled to defend her own soil as well as the Government. We do not, however, complain. It is a special burden, and in a war like this we can take comfort from the assurance that whom God loveth he chasteneth. We believe that we have in our own State the means, not perhaps to prevent invasion, but to make it perilous. The Gov-

which the time as and or the little by a short mind and

Foreign Politics. If the speculations of the London press be correct, Lord Russell will soon cease to be Foreign Minister of England, to be succeeded by the Earl of Clarendon. Nothing but the most inordinate self-conceit could have induced Lord Russell to attempt a description of statesmanship for which he has shown himself thoroughly unfitted. Having been Home and Colonial Secretary, he probably desired to have a turn in the Foreign Office also. One considerable drawback to this, which did not much trouble him, we suppose, is the fact that he is unacquainted with French-notoriously the European language of diplomacy. His predecessors - CASTLEREAGH, CANNING, ABERDEEN, CLARENDON, and PALMERwhacking is perhaps as good a remedy for | STON—had the advantage of him in this essential point. The failure of Lord Russell's mission to Vienna, in 1855, was vise. But prevention is even better than wholly owing to his ignorance of French. He literally could not hold intelligible communication with the Foreign Ministers assembled at Vienna-he knew not what they were saying-he had to sit among them, guessing at their meaning, and the result was his return, in

disgrace, having literally done nothing but make himself a laughing-stock for the ridicule of his brother ambassadors. After such an exhibition of incapacity, it was excessively impertinent on his part to aspire to hold the Foreign seals, on the reconstruction of the PALMERSTON Cabinet, in 1859, and it was miserable policy for PALMER-STON to consent to his ambitious desires. have done all this a year ago, two years | The result is that, ever since, a period ago, and Chambersburg would not have of more than five years, the fobeen a heap of smouldering ashes. It is of reign relations of England have been notoriously mismanaged. To use Lord DERBy's sharp and satirical comment, "Lord Russell has been eternally meddling and muddling" with things which he cannot master.

If Lord PALMERSTON had given Lord

JOHN RUSSELL a wide berth, in 1859, and placed Lord CLARENDON in the Foreign Office, he would have placed a troublesome rival on the shelf. Had Lord RUSSELL been anything but a duke's son he would never have had the slightest chance as a public man. Had he commenced life as a grocer, he would so have ended it. The fact that his father, the Duke of Bedford, was able to place him in Parliament, at the age of twenty-one, for the pocket-borough of Tavistock, made all the difference. He started with that advantage; he stuck like a burr to the skirts of the Whig party; he stuttered in his speech, yet was fond of oratorical display; he adhered to his party while they were out of office, and when the tables were turned, and they marched into place, with "Reform" or their banner, they gave the office of Pay master of the Forces to their small friend That was nearly thirty-four years ago, and he has since contrived to hold high office in every liberal administration. In 1859 Lord CLARENDON was mentioned for the Foreign Office, which he had occupied managed, it was said, to enlist the favor of the Queen on his side, and, at her request, Lord PALMERSTON made RUSSELL his Foreign Minister. It is said that he has repented this only once, namely—ever since. The current report in London is that Lord CLARENDON will now become Foreign Secretary. He is sixty-four years old, (Lord Russell is seventy-two,) and has more experience in foreign politics than any other British statesman—Lord PALMERSTON ex- \$1,000,000 per day. cepted, perhaps. In his youth he was attached to the Embassy at St. Petersburg; then went to Paris as Commercial Minister; was Ambassador at Madrid for over seven years; was Viceroy of Ireland for five years; and finally was Foreign Seretary for five years more. He is familiar with most of the living languages of Europe, enjoys the personal friendship of the Emperor of the French, and is in all re-

spects well qualified for the office which,

it is believed, he is destined to fill. The special object of his being so placed s stated, in the Paris papers, to be the reformation of the entente cordiale between France and England. NaPoleon, it seems, declines to take any step towards this while Lord Russell, who snubbed him on the proposal to hold an European Conference at Paris, remains in office. Yet, that England and France should be on good terms has become more than ever necessary, in consequence of the isolation of each Power. England-stands alone, without a friend, and the recent treaty of Kissingen takes France out of alliance with Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The Opinion, a leading Paris journal, says: "The programme which Lord PALMERston's Ministry seems decided to follow after their recent victory is not without importance. Measures of reform at home; the expressed intention of seeking, in conful carnage of which America is now the which we here italicize is not without a special significance. It seems to shadow forth what Napoleon has long had in his mind-an interference in American affairs. If Lord Clarendon's becoming Foreign Minister of England is to forward this de sign, we shall have cause to lament the exit of Lord Russell, and may have the opportunity of mourning over the substitution of King Stork for King Log. For, whatever his incapacity, Lord Russell, during the last fifteen months, has apparently been steadfast in carrying out the policy of neutrality in American affairs. If he leaves office, we shall lose a friend, and on this

account we have drawn attention to the Brougham and Slavery. It would be amusing, were it not actually very sad, to notice in what a curious manner Lord BROUGHAM performs the mental-gymnastic feat (once seriously described by the late Lord CASTLEREAGH), of turning his back upon himself. Late in life-now within a few weeks of being eighty six years old-he has deliberately abandoned the liberal principles which than half a century, the most noticeable man in England. At the age of twentythree, he joined with Francis Jeffrey. SIDNEY SMITH, WILLIAM ALLEN, THOMAS Brown, and Francis Horner, in establishing the Edinburgh Review, one constant aim of which, until Negro Emancipation, in 1834, was to abolish the traffic in human flesh and blood and to abolish the property in unfortunates of African birth or descent. He had been only a few weeks in the House of Commons, in 1810, when he proposed and carried by an unanimous vote an address to the King, praying him to take measures, both direct and diplomatic, for the suppression of the slave trade. The friend of CLARKSON and WILBERFORCE, he took the British West Indies under his especial surveilance, and co-operated with Sir James MACINTOSH, Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON, and other philanthropists in agitating for the amelioration of the slaves there. He assisted in the abolition of slavery in all the British colonies, which legally came into effect on the first day of August, 1834.

마다는 마음 마음이 마음이 되는 것이 되는 것이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다는 것이 되었다는 것이 바람이 되었다는 것이 되었다. 그는 것은 사람들이 되었다. 사람들이 마음 마음이 다른 아들은 아들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다면 하는 것이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 모든 것이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다.

Southern Confederation." What is wrong in Brazil and in Cuba is right, according to his fancy, in the United States. Lord Brougham, who has read, who has assisted to make history, very well knows that the Southern Rebellion was entered into mainly to preserve the "peculiar institution" called Slavery. All his life, he has been earnest, indefatigable, eloquent in his assaults upon Slavery, but when he finds Southern rebels throwing their native land into the horrors of civil war, instead of condemning the iniquity of their conduct, he supports them. by all means in his power, and wishes them "God speed!" In a word, he opposes Negro Slavery everywhere but in the United States, where it has been the worst. This is a singular anomaly, and will hereafter be adduced as an example of the weakness of a great mind. It is sad, however, that such a man as Brougham should exhibit such a weakness as this.

MEN of Pennsylvania! Think of your starving, homeless fellow-citizens of Chambersburg, at the polls to-day, and so cast your votes, that the disloyal men who re joice in secret at the recital of such fearful wrongs shall rue the day their chivalrous Southern friends rode up the Cumberland valley with fire and sword!

SHALL the brave men who are perilling their lives in the trenches before Peters burg, with GRANT, for the honor and sal vation of their country, be denied a privilege enjoyed by the traitors who stay at home to rejoice over their reverses and bewail their victories? To morrow will give us Pennsylvania's answer.

DISLOYAL men are already denouncing he Administration, and attempting to charge upon it the responsibility of the invasion of this State. If the Administration s at fault, why are disloyal men unwilling to allow soldiers in the army a chance to rebuke it at the ballot-box?

The Army of the Rebellion To the Editor of The Press: Sin: It may be interesting to your readers earn that reliable information from an officer the army before Petersburg establishes the fact, beyond all doubt, that the desertions from the rebe ks are continual and increasing. It is estimated that these desertions now average nearly one regiment per day in numbers; and that all efforts on the part of the rebel officers to prevent it have been and still are fruitless. It is impossible for the rebel army to fill the vacancies produced by casualties, as every man and bey in the Confederacy, able to bear arms, is already conscripted; and when we consider their constant depletion and the steady increase of the Union army, it is not difficult to see he inevitable result, which, however protracted, is certain at last. I am, sir, yours truly,

Philadelphia, August 1, 1864. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 1. ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED. The steamer Harder arrived to-day with 540 sick and wounded soldiers, from City Point. The hosital-steamer Connecticut also arrived with 432 sick and wounded men. Colonel CURTIN, of the 45th Pennsylvania Reginent, is reported to have been killed on Saturday. THE STEAMER BERMUDA.

The United States supply-steamer Bermuda will sail from Philadelphia, on the 11th of August, with the mails for the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. All letters for that squadron will go by her. DEATH OF MR. SHERMAN. The father of Major General SHERMAN died in this city last week.

THE NEW 7-30 LOAN. The receipts for the 7-30 loan to-day were \$1,506,800, total for four day Only the nearest points have yet been heard from and no reports have been received from the West.

HARRISBURG.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

The Legislature to Convene in Special Session August 9th.

MILITARY POWERS OF THE STATE TO BE THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED.

HARRISBURG, August 1.-The following proclamation has just been issued by the Governor: Pennsylvania, ss.

vernor of said Commonwealth A PROCLAMATION. Whereas an extraordinary occasion requires that prompt legislative action be had to make the milltary powers of the Commonwealth immediately available for State and National defence... Therefore, I. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective Houses in the Capitol, at Harrisburg, on the ninth abroad a renewal of the Anglo-French alli- day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty four, at ance on terms of the closest intimacy, with | 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, there and then to deliberate upon and adopt such measures as may in cert with France, to put an end to the fright- their wisdom be demanded by the exigency of the

occasion. theatre and victim." The sentence In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Harrisburg, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth. MILITARY AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

dence of The Press.] HARRISBURG, August 1, 1864. The dreaded reality of invasion is again experienced by the people of Pennsylvania. The fears which were predicted in my last have been fearfully realized. The borough of Chambersburg, fifty-three miles from this city, has, as you have already been informed by telegraph, been occupled again by the enemy. Each subsequent event of their triumph—for this invasion can be viewed in no other light—and the nation's humiliation, has developed more fully the real spirit and occupation of that borough was characterized by a individuals. The rebel chiefs, with a view of manufacturing capital in England especially, and throughout Europe generally, put themselves or their best behavior. In proportion as their hopes abroad have vanished, they have been acting in accordance with their feelings of depravity. Hence, on their second entry into that borough, they were impudent to the citizens, and arrogant in their demands, plundering stores and polluting with their made him, during a public life of far more | presence the sanctified homes of domestic purity. In addition to their turpitude and the crimes perpetrated upon a capitulated population, they trampled upon elvilization and shocked Christianity by seizing free-born men of this State, manacling their limbs with fetters, and their souls with the chains of bondage. Now they come again, and as if to outdo all former acts of fiendish enormity, quickened by the inspiration of plundered liquor, they set fire to buildings of a private and a public character, whose configration lighted up the Cumberland valley with a scene of ineffable shame that will forever perpetuate the malignant spirit of the enemy. Two hundred and sixty-five houses, among which are the court-hou the bank, the town-hall, all the hotels, and the fines residences of the citizens, have been reduced to ashes. Hundreds of men, women, and children rendered houseless by these marauders, were gathered around the ruins of their homes during Saturday and yesterday, which presented a spectacle of mi serv and destitution. BELIEF TO THE CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS.

A train left here vesterday for Chambersh who were the sufferers through the incendiarism he enemy. The train returned in the evening rowded with many who were homeless, whose ac count of the barbarity of the enemy in that borough without any coloring, is sufficient for a chapter of corrors. A meeting is called for this evening, to give further relief to the sufferers, at the court THE REBELS GOING TO BEDFORD SPRINGS.

f them out of their coats, with the exception of the lovernor and his chief secretary—are rendering t he State, will be manifest in the ample protection which will be soon assured to the people of this en

ire Commonwealth. RECRUITING AGENTS APPOINTED. The following county appointments to recruit in the rebellious States have been made by Governor Jurtin since my last communication : York county .- Major Chas. W. Diven, to recruit Northeast Virginia, with rendezvous at Wash

Clinton .- Oliver Donaldson, to recruit in Northeast Virginia, with rendezvous at Washington Allegheny.—Felix C. Negley and J. H. Camp recruit in Georgia, with rendezvous at Nashville Delaware.-Captain Joseph R. T. Coates, to re ruit in Georgia, with rendezvous at Nashville. Wayne.—Samuel Allen, to recruit in Southeaster Virginia, with rendezvous at Fortress Monroe. Armstrong.-Captain James G. Henry, to recruit Georgia, with rendezvous at Nashville. Berks .- Wm. Rhoades, Jr., to recruit in South astern Virginia, with rendezvous at Fortress Lehigh .- Samuel D. Lehr, to recruit in South Carolina and Florida, with rendezvous at Hilton

Cambria .- James Quinn, to recruit in Georgia and Alabama, with rendezvous at Nashville. The Quota of Lancaster County-Relief to the Inhabitants of Chambersburg. LANCASTER, Aug. 1.—A Delegate County Correction was held here to-day to take measures t fill the quota of Lancaster county. A resolution was offered by the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and unanimously adopted, requesting the county commissioners to donate \$20,000 for the relief of the sufferers at Chambersburg.

The Wreck of the Steamer Staten Island BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The schr. Mary G. Farr, from Philadelphia, reports that on July 27, when ten niles off Barnegat, she boarded the steamer State Island, with her stern broken off. She picked up from the wreck a trunk containing clothing and a letter directed to Robert Goodley. She also picked up a barrel of tallow, one box of soap, and two bas ets bearing the letters "S. J."

Extensive Fires NEW HAVEN, Aug. 1 .- A fire at Centreville, las night, destroyed property to the amount of \$5,000. Nice buildings, formerly known as the rubber works, but now used for the manufacture of cam stocls, were burned. A building used as a needle manufactory, and one owned by Goodyear Bros. were also destroyed. The fire was the work of an ncendiary. London, C. W., Aug. 1.—The Chrystal block, with all its stores, offices, etc., was burned on Satur day night. The loss is \$10,000.

Destruction of a Church. JOLIET, Ill., July 31.—The German Catholic Church in this place was struck by lightning to day, and five persons were instantly killed. Fourteen others were injured, of whom three have since died. The Education of Soldiers' Orphans—A Benevolent Project.

We have already referred to the project of founding a school for the education of the orphans of soldiers. We find the annexed account of it in a Harrisburg journal. The school promises much practical usefulness, and has secured the sanction of Governor Curtin:

practical usefulness, and has secured the sanction of Governor Curtin:

Already a large number of destitute children, whose fathers have been slain in the present war, have been thrown upon the cold charities of the world for support, and "when this cruel war is over" the number will be greatly augmented. A movement, however, to alleviate the sufferings of these little ones has been inaugurated. Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, the State agent appointed to disburse the fifty thousand dollars appropriated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the education and maintenance of soldiers' orphans, has devised a plan which meets the approbation of Governor Curtin. The following are its principal features: Those entitled to the benefits of the act passed by the Legislatureshall be children of either sex, under the age of fifteen, resident in Pennsylvania at the time of application, and dependent upon either private or public charity for support, or on the exertions of a mother or other person destitute of means to afford proper education or maintenance; of fathers who have been killed, or died of wounds received; or of disease contracted in the service of the United States, whether in volunteer or militia regiments of this State, or in the regular army or naval service of the United States, hut who were, at the time of entering such service, actual bena fide residents of Pennsylvania.

The orphans will be clad in a nest and plain uniform drest, according to exa, and supplied with comfortable lodgings, a sufficiency of wholesome food, &c. They will be palysically developed—the boys by military drill or gymnastic training, according to their age, and the girls by calisthenic and other various household and domestic pursuits, and mechanical and horticultural employments suitable to various household and domestic pursuits, and me chanical and horticultural employments suitable to the respective sexes. They will receive a full course of involved and an armony of the control of the

f intellectual culture in the ordinary branches seful English education, having special refer fundamental principles and practical results to fundamental principles and practical results, and they will be carefully trained in moral and religious principles, the latter as nearly approached as may be to the known denominational preference of the parents. For the orphans under six years of age suitable institutions in any part of the State that will receive them will be employed. For those over six years of age one school will be selected, when practicable, in each of the twelve normal-school districts. Provision is also made for the manner of admission, the application to be presented to the ricts. Provision is also made for the manner of admission, the application to be presented to the school directors of the district in which the orphan The fund now on hand is believed to be sufficient to commence this humane undertaking, but the plan now recommended cannot be kept long enough in operation to produce any useful results, unless sufficient additions be made to it by public and pri-

RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS OF COLONEL MUL-LIGAN.—The citizens of Chicago intend giving a fitting reception to the remains of this lamented officer, which were to have arrived in that city of In the name and by the authority of the Common: Sunday. A meeting of the citizens was held on wealth for Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin-Go: Friday evening last, when proper measures were vernor of said Commonwealth. Trish Brigade, the Shields, Montgomery, and Emiffin singade, the Shields, Montgomery, and Emmett Guards, the Fenian Brotherhood, and several other organizations, signified their intention to participate: Appropriate resolutions were passed, expressive of the feelings of the citizens. On Saturday the Bar, of which the Colonel was a member, held a meeting. When the news of the Colonel's death was first re-ceived in Chicago the court house flag was drawed When the news of the Colonel's death was first received in Chicago the court house flag was draped in mourning and hung at half-mast all day long. The name of the illustrious hero of Lexington and Winchester was muttered in mournful accents upon the streets and in offices and dwellings.

Colonel Mulligan, says the Times, was widely known and respected by all who ever had any relations with him, either in business or social intercourse. He grew up with the city, and his interests many years since became identified with those of the honest laboring classes as well as the more aristocratic portion of the community. Many of our fellow-citizens will remember him as the student, lawyer, and the hero of Lexington, and now that he has fallen in the prime of life all unite in lamenting his loss, and in tendering their sympathy to the bereaved family.

Tribute to General Wadsworth. At the recent semi-annual meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of New York, at which the Governor and Lieutenant Governor were present as members ex-officio, the following resolutions of respect to the memory of General Wadsworth were offered by Mr. George W. Curtis, and unanimously adouted: were offered by Mr. George W. Curtis, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Regents of the University of New York sincerely, deplore, with the State and the country, the loss of their late honored associate James S. Wadsworth.

Resolved, That by his death the State loses one of her most faithful citizens; the country one of her most devoted sens; the rich a shining example; the poor an active friend; and every generous and humane cause an earnest, steadfast, and sagacious adherent.

herent.

Resolved. That the Board of Regents commend to the pupils for the various colleges and academies of whose interests they are the official guardians, the careful contemplation of the career of General contemplation. whose interests they are the official guardians, the careful contemplation of the career of General Wadsworth, who, in the fullness of his prime and powers, obeyed with alacrity the first call of his threatened country, and hastening instinctively to the post of honor and peril, gladly gave his life for the defence of a just Government and the establishment of equal rights among men; for it is such citizens that make a country honorable, and such men that most nobly illustrate human nature.

Resolved, That the secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of General Wadsworth, as a tribute of the respect and sympathy of this Board.

The College Regutta at Worces PION PLAG The college regatta (Harvard vs. Yale) which took place on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Mass., on Friday, is thus described by a correspondent of the Springfield Republican:

"The time fixed for the first race, that between the two sophomore classes, was 3.45 P. M., but it was about four, when the boats started. From that time onward the sun was obscured by clouds, which was favorable for the rowers. There were thousands of people along the shores of the lake where the rowing was to take place, and when the contending boats shot out into the lake to take position they were greated with loud applause. From the very start the race was almost conceded by the Yale men, for the Harvard orew of the class of 1865 is considered already one of the finest crews that Harvard ever had. By the time they are seniors, if they continue their practice, they will rank far ahead even of the famous crew of 1860, who beat Yale's chosen men so decidedly. Betting was largely in favor of Harvard—two to one—and even at large odds tew of the Yale men cared to risk their greenbacks. This race was only an episode, any way, and Yale didn't propose to be diverted from the The college regatta (Harvard vs. Yale) which in favor of Harvard—two to one—and even at large odds few of the Yale men cared to risk their greenbacks. This race was only an episode, any way, and Yale didn't propose to be diverted from the main issue by either fiattery or threats. So Harvard offered heavy bets, and Yale tacitly refused them, reserving her strength and money for the grand and decisive struggle. The Harvard boat continued to take the lead during the whole course of three miles, and came in handsomely in 19 minutes 5½ seconds, the Yale boat coming in in 20 minutes 15 seconds. The crew of the winning boat were: Fred Crowinshield, E. T. Wilkinson, William Blalile, S. A. B. Abbott, E. H. Clark, and O. H. McBurney. The Yale crew were: Charles Roosevelt, A. E. Herrick, Issac Pierson, of Hartford, L. D. Bulkiey, C. F. Bacon, and C. F. Brown.

"The result of this race of course fired up the enthusiasm of the Harvard men, and in the interval before the commencement of the race for the championship bets were offered at large odds. But confidence in Harvard's power to keep the flag was a little diminished when the Yale University crew rowed out to take position, and at the very first stroke the Yale men took after the signal for starting was given their boat shot sensibily ahead of the Harvard. The stroke was so strong and easy that it was evident enough it would be easily maintained, and the betters now gave as large odds against Harvard as they had before against Yale. The sain which the Yale boat made at the start was maintained and steadily increased throughout the race, and the Yale came.

ing. According to a corresponde

THE WAR.

REVERSE BEFORE PETERSBURG. THE ASSAULT ON THE REBEL WORKS REPULSED. OUR TROOPS MEET WITH HEAVY LOSSES

The Colored Division the Chief Sufferer CONCENTRATED FIRE DIRECTED AGAINST THEM.

They Break in Demoralized Confusion ALL EFFORTS TO RALLY THEM VAIN THE REBELS RECAPTURE ALL THEIR LOST WORKS.

VERILL OVERTAKES AND PUNISHES THEM SEVERELY.

The Raiders Retreating from the State.

GREAT PANIC ALONG THE BORDER.

Additional News from Sherman's Army

The Losses in the Ratiles of the 20th and 22d vil ANOTHER BEBEL ATTACK ON THURS DAY LAST REPULSED.

CHANGES OF CORPS COMMANDERS CIRCULAR FROM GENERAL THOMAS

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG. N ASSAULT ON THE REBEL WORKS-REPULSE O OUR TROOPS, WITH HEAVY LOSS.

Washington, Aug. 1.-Information from the army of the Potomac, dated July 30th, 11 P. M. Eavs: After the explosion this morning everything be tokened a brilliant victory, but soon after matters ssumed a different aspect, part of the attacking force having given way, thus exposing the balance to an enfilading fire from both artillery and in-

fantry. The programme was as follows: The mine to be exploded at 3 A. M.; the batteries to open at once along the entire line; the 9th Corps to charge, supported by the 18th (Ayers') Division of the 5th, and the 3d Division of the 2d. The greater part of he arrangement was carried out as ordered, although the commencement was later than the hour esignated on account of the fuse going out twice. The explosion took place at precisely 4.40, and the roar of artillery that immediately followed was almost deafening. At half past five the charge was made, and the fort, with part of the line each side, was carried in brilliant style. The 2d Division, which was in the centre, advanced and carried the second line, a short disance beyond the first, and here rested, holding their ground with the utmost determination. It was at this time that the colored division, Brigadier General White in command, was pushed for ward and ordered to charge and carry the crest of the hill, which would have decided the contest. The troops advanced in good order as far as the first line, where they received a galling fire, which checked them, and although quite a number kept on, the greater portion seemed to become utteris demoralized, part taking refuge in the fort and the balance running to the rear as fast as possible. They were rallied and pushed forward again, but without success. The greater part of their officers being killed and wounded, during this time they seemed to be without any one to manage then when they finally fell back to the rear, out of the range of the volleys of canister and musketry that were ploughing through their ranks. Their losses are very heavy, part seen by the following figures

The 23d U. S. (colored) Regiment had 15 officers killed and wounded, and lost about 400 men, in-The 28th U. S. (colored) Regiment had 11 officers and about 150 men killed, wounded, and missing.

The 27th U. S. (colored) Regiment had 6 officers and about 150 men killed, wounded, and missing. The 29th U. S. (colored) Regiment had 8 officers and about 175 men killed, wounded, and missing. The 31st U. S. (colored) Regiment had 7 officers and about 200 men killed, wounded, and missing. The 43d U. S. (colored) Regiment lost 6 officers and a large number of men. The 39th U. S. (colored) Regiment lost several

officers, and 150 men killed, wounded, and missing The loss in the 2d Division of the 9th Corps, Gen. Ledlie commanding, was very severe, being estima ted at from 1,000 to 1,200, while many make the Among those missing I regret to announce the

name of General Bartlett, who reached the fort with his command, and his cork leg being accidenally broken he was unable to get off the field. He, lowever, held possession of the ground for several hours, and only surrendered when all hope of es-cape was gone. Some 200 men, black and white, were with him, it is believed, at the time, a few of whom managed to get back to our lines amidst a storm of bullets. Nearly all of Gen. Bartlett's staff were captured at the same time. Col. Marshall, commanding the 2d Brigade of

is division, was also taken prisoner, with several f his staff. Col. Wila, of the 56th Massachusetts, colored, is also reported a prisoner. Col. Gould, 59th Massachusetts, lost a leg. Major Barton, 179th New York, also lost a leg. Lieut. Col. Barney, 2d Pennsylvania, wounded. Major Prescott, 57th Massachusetts, killed. Lieut. Col. Ross, 31st U. S., leg amputated. This division having been a good deal in advance of the rest of the line, held their position for several hours, but were finally compelled to fall back, suffering heavily while doing so

The loss in the 1st and 2d divisions was also sere; the latter having some 400 in hospital. The 18th Corps occupied a part of the line, but their loss was not very great. We took about 250 prisoners, mostly South Carolinian, and five battle flags. All is quiet this morning, (Sunday) the 31st. ADDITIONAL AND LATER PARTICULARS.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 31.—Leter advices from he front show that we were unable to hold all the ground gained in the assault of vesterday, it being ostly commanded by an inner line, and the mos of the works taken were recaptured by the enemy.

We captured five hundred prisoners in the assault. The loss on both sides was considerable, probably General Grant arrived from City Point at 9 A M., and was met at Fortress Monroe by President Lincoln, who arrived from Washington at 10

Both embarked on the steamer Baltimore, and after going in the direction of Cape Henry, the steamer returned toward Norfolk, thus avoiding all interruption during the interview. At 3 P. M. the President returned to Washington, and General Grant returned to the army. The steamer Andrew Harden, with three hundred and ninety wounded officers and soldiers from City Point, arrived this morning, and proceeded to Washington. SICK AND WOUNDED FROM THE FRONT-CAPTURE

OF PRISONERS BY SHERIDAN. FORTEESS MONROE, July 30:-The hospital mer Baltic, with 700 sick and wounded, sailed this afternoon for New York On the morning of the 29th inst., Sheridan's cavalry captured over one hundred rebel prisoners on the north bank of the James river. The steamer E. L. Clark has arrived from New GENERAL BURNSIDE REPORTED WOUNDED.

Orleans. She brings no news or papers. The health of our troops was good. The United States frigate Minnesota arrived in Hampton Roads last evening from Point Lookout. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Evening Star says that General Burnside was slightly wounded, while ndeavoring to rally the negro troops, on Saturday. THE OPERATIONS PRECEDING THE LATE MINE EX-

PLOSION AND ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG. Our felegraphic columns yesterday gave the pariculars of the sudden blowing up of part of the ene my's works before Petersburg, and the details of he beginning of a charge through the gap made by he explosion. The same columns to repulse of the assault with heavy loss to our attack ng force. An account of the movements prelimi nary to the assault may not prove uninteresting. Grant, during his long period of apparent insetion, was busily at work, not, however, above round, where every movement could be noted, but eneath it, making rapid progress towards destroying the frowning entrenchments that invited an lefted assault. Mining was rendered, the more destrable because of the great damage it would inflict upon the enemy, with comparatively. little loss to upon the enemy, when comparatively, helde loss to ourselves. Ever since the investment these prepa-rations have been in progress, night and day, while artillery and picket skirmishing amused the rebels, underneath whom we were to be well posted as to the progress of the operations, the work was commenced on the 25th of June ent, who seems last, as previously stated. Such was the secrecy with which it was conducted that form project was unknown even to those at whose side it is now open, and trains have been leaving on their was going on. It is true that reports were in circulation of a mine, but nobody coald speak certainly of the matter. So, much doubt was there, indeed, that for a time it was disbelieved that any such undertaking was on foot. One solany such undertaking was on foot. One selder in the breastworks, by whose side a wentilating shaft emerged, told his comrades, in the most surprised manner, that "there was, a lot of fellows under him a doing something; he, knew there was, for he could hear 'em talk," To guard against indiscretion on the part of the pickets, to prevent any meeting of our soldiers with the rebels, whereat the secret of the mine might be boastingly imprudently disclosed, our pickets were ordered o fire continually. Hence the never-ending furilade on the front of the 9th Corps, 82 incomprehensible to the other corps, and which was often referred going on; our man control and account without any demonstration their suspicious began to canish, especially as their engineers must have the Espisa, In unions of the 48th Pennsylvania,

method they pursued, under the direction of their olonel, himself a practical miner, was strictly sci-The process of triangulation was employed. Lines were laid off behind our works. From e lines as bases, and with the angles formed by lines extending to our exterior works, sprang a simple problem of geometry easily solved Five triangulations were made, and an excavation

commenced in the side of a hill upon which our ex-terior lines of works run. The tunnel or "gallery" was about four and a half feet high, the same width at the bottom, and two feet at the top. The tools used were abbreviated army picks. Water was met with not far from the entrance, and for a time gave no little trouble The floor, however, was planked, and the sides and ceiling shored up. A quicksand was met with, and, to obviate it, the range of the tunnel was curved upward, so that the latter half was several feet higher than at the entrance. The cozing of the water formed mud in several places, so that the regiment came from their daily labor bespattered and stained. The earth, as fast as excavated, was conveyed in band-barrows made of cracker boxes or half barrels to the mouth, where it was emptied into bags, which were afterwards used on the top of the breastworks. In this manner no betraying communication of earth took place. The ventilation of the gallery was effected by a shaft sunk at the side of the tunnel just within our interior lines of works. Here a fire-place was built, with a grating opening into the gallery. Tubes made of pine boards were inserted through the earth into this fire-place, through which the air, when it became rarified and ascended, created a suction or draft in the tubes connecting with the gailery. As fast as the work advanced additions ubes were jointed on. The smoke of the fire, course, could not be concealed, but suspicion was quieted by keeping other fires burning along the ines. The lighting of the tunnel was effected simply by placing candles or lanterns along the walls

At length the end was reached, and the trianguation was abundantly verified in the noises ove head. The nailing of timber and planks could be distinctly heard, and left no doubt that the men were directly beneath the rebel fort. The enemy were evidently making a flooring for their artillery. As near as could be ascertained, the distance from the tunnel to the fort was twenty feet. After it was sufficiently evident that a point d rectly under the fort was reached, the construction of the mine was commenced. The angle of the for projects towards our lines, and under this angle the unnel diverged into two galleries, each running, a near as could be ascertained, under each side. It was the intention to make the mine consist of eight magazines, placed at intervals along these branch galleries, so that the entire length of the fort might be blown up, in place of one spot. Pre-liminary experiments were made by the Colonel Pleasants) with cartridges of powder, which he nserted in the earth and ignited by a fuse. He asertained that the work of making a breach would be more effectually secured by distributing the

a distance of about twenty feet apart.

crater; in the former in a wide chasm. Where the cartridges-his miniature magazines-were not dis onnected by packing the tendency of the explosion was to find vent at the first hole. Hence he resorted to packing between the magazines, or, as it is technically known, "tamping." The magazines were eight in number, four in each gallery, so arranged that their explosion resulted in four craters, intersecting each other. The explosion was effected through tubes of pine wood six inch square, halffilled with powder. These ran along the bottom of the tunnel, and entered the magazine through openings made for them. Between the pairs

powder instead of putting it in bulk. In the latter

case the explosion resulted in a deep and broad

of the magazines and over the tubing was a layer o bags and logs. The fuses were those used in blasting in the coalmines of the State. When they were fired, they became extinguished twice, but the third time the powder in the chamber, six tons in all, was ignited with results that have already been des

HANCOCK'S MOVEMENT. When all was ready. Hancock was sent across the James, in company with Sheridan, and by a forced march reached within ten miles of the rebel capital This, of course, attracted the attention of the rebels and it is undoubtedly the fact that large reinforce ments left Petersburg for Richmond. Several trains crowded with troops were seen to leave the city. It is said that five divisions of the rebel army onfronted Hancock and Sheridan, leaving only three divisions in the entrenchments. In order render the deception still more complete, on Fri day, just at dusk, the train of the 6th Corps was de spatched to the James, in full view of the rebel During the night Hancock's corps returned, after fighting a hard battle, of which we have already On Saturday morning the attack, for which all these preparations had been made, began, with

what success our dates from Grant this morning show. The result is not what was hoped, or, indeed what we have been led to expect; but it must be ascribed to those strange mischances that so often make abortive the best laid schemes and balk the finest efforts of genius. Our reverse may be in part due to the fact that he rebels had the expectation of a "hyst" as they ermed it, even if they had not a full knowledge of the rebels had the expects where it was about to take place. It is a fact pertient to this assertion that for several days previou to the attack, the rebels were busily engaged in constructing a strong interior line of defences. It is to

presumed, therefore, that they anticipated or even knew of the approaching destruction of part of their works, and meant to make it nugatory and no advantage to us. THE REBEL INVASION. THE CONFLAGRATION OF CHAMBERSBURG HARRISBURG, August 1.-Later accounts from hambersburg are of a still more distressing

racter. Governor Curtin has information this morping that poor bed-ridden invalide begged the wretches to desist in their work and spare their homes, but without avail. To no species of appeal would they harken. Deaf alike to the entreaties of wondering young children and weeping women, they scowled at them with jeers and brutal in. Governor Curtin will leave this afternoon at three

o'clock for the scene of ruin. All his sympathies are aroused in behalf of the poor creatures who are thrown out of their homes, and for whose relief a spirited appeal will probably be made. Later accounts, of a somewhat semi-official character, sustain your correspondent in his assertion that one body of the rebels was moving towards Bedford. It is o be hoped measures will be taken to interrupt them in this errand of deviltry. Trains are again running between here and Chamber burg. Large numbers of refugees, home-less and houseless, having lost their all, have ar.

I had a conversation with J. McDowell Sharpe, member of the Legislature from Franklin county, this morning. He left Chambersburg last evening. He reports the wreck and ruin of the place as terrible. Eleven squares in the heart of the town are in ruins. All the public building, printing and law offices are destroyed. The destruction of Col. McClure's property included his out-houses and a large barn filled with the newly-gathered crops. The rebel force in the town numbered five hundred cavalry, with four pieces of artillery. They demanded a subsidy of five hundred thousand dolars, Northern money, or one hundred thousand lollars in gold. The latter it was impossible to furnish, and while the panic-stricken citizens were de-

oating the matter, the work of destruction com-The total number of buildings destroyed is three nundred, and the loss is estimated at two millions The rebels were under command of McCausland id Gilmore. They said that Bradley Johnson was n the rear, but nobody saw him. After Averill drove out the invading force on Saturday, eight rebel stragglers were captured, one was killed by the citizens, who were with great difficulty prevented from executing unishment on all. The killed man is supposed rom papers on his person; to be a major or lie colonel. The seven others were brought to this city. They are a set of wretched-looking rapscalli The rebel commanders and all engaged in the work

f destruction were drunk. The sober enes opposed them, and even aided in saving property.

Gen. Couch has gone up the Pennsylvania railroad, having been relieved here by Gen. Cadwalader, who assumed command of the department yesterday morning. Several car loads of people went up to Chambers burg this morning to see the ruing? ALLEGED REBEL ADVANCE TOWARDS BEDFORD. session of information which leads to the belie

HARRISBURG, August 1.—The Governor is in that a rebel column is marching towards Bedford. All the visitors at the Springs have left. HARRISBURG, August 1.—Information has been HARBISBURG, August 1.—Into manager is pro-ceived here that a lebel force of cavalry is pro-ceived in the direction of Bedford. General Cadceeding in the direction of Bedford. General Cadwalader, in command of the defences, has arrived here and opened an office in the Capitol building. Captain C. N. Turnbull, with a surveying party, is now engaged in making surveys with a view to the for engaged in making out voje what a view or and defence of the Susquehanna river is the various fords between this city and Havre de Grace. THE REBELS REPORTED AS RETTRING FROM THE STATE—AVERILL IN FURSULT OF THEM. HARRISBURG, Aug. 1.—Positive information has ust been received here that the rebels are retiring, rom the direction of Bedford Springs, out of the

Major General Couch is to-day in the western part of the State, making a reconnoissance of the do-fences on the Monongahela and Ohiorivers. Before proceeding directly to Pittsburg he examined several points along the Pennsylvania Railroad, and gave important directions for covering the border of the counties along the Maryland line in that Major General Cadwalader is in temporary com-

mand of the forces and fortifications in the eastern part of the State, and is inaugurating the most active measures to meet any emergency that may instantly occur. His appearance here has renewed public confidence, as he is an officer well known and highly appreciated by the masses of the The railroad between this point and Hagerstown The entire force which entered and burned Chambersburg is now positively known to have consisted of three companies, in the aggregate numbering but two hundred, and eight men. They occupied the farmers along the different roads leading from Chambersburg.

A despatch just received here states than Averill's. Spree had some up to the raiders eight miles from McComeisbarg, and had whipped them handsome. ly. At the latest accounts they were retreating toward Hancock, with Averill in pursuit. to in newspaper paragraphs. The enemy, doubtfor this evening, to devise ways and means to acless, suspected at first that the undermining was
ford relief to the destitute citizens of Chambershurg. A PANIC ON THE BORDER.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Reports from Gettysburg and Emmettsburg represent the existence of a pante there, and throughout that region of sounity. The people are sending off their stock and valuables, and The work was assigned to the 48th Pennsylvania, a regiment which is composed chiefly of miners from are hurrying along the turn pike in aroway, helieving the coal mines of this State. Their experience in that the reach in large numbers are approaching.

The Frederick train of this morning come in as

they carried to such a successful condinaton. The usual. It is reported that great excitement exists in

Frederick on account of the order issued by Ge Hunter for the expulsion of southern sympa peyond our lines.

The train from Sandy Hook arrived this more and reports no rebels on the road.

THE GETTYSBURG PANIC—THE REBELS RECROSS BALTIMORE, August 1.—All accounts receive here indicate that the anxiety and alarm of people at Gettysburg and vicinity is entire groundless. It is believed here that the rebels ha recrossed the Potomac. THE BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG-NEGLECT

THE BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG—NEGLECT OF THE BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG—NEGLECT OF THE DUTT BY GENERAL COUCH.

We deeply sympathize with the citizens of Chambersburg, who have lost everything by the late relationship of the relation of the rel vate citizens, Copperheads as well as Union, a indiscriminately burned to the ground. The cohorse, three printing offices, (one belonging to German Reformed Church, where the German formed Messenger and a German paper the office of the Franklin Repository. Clure & Stoner, and the office of the Valley The citizens inform us that all this might an

The citizens inform us that all this might and would have been prevented if the Communiting General Couch had formed the men who were agreed and willing to defend the town into companies but they say that he had shipped all his private effects from the town on Monday last, and that is left early on Saturday morning, without maring any attempt to defend the town. Our informer says that if Gen. Couch were to appear in that be rough now, his person would not be safe. The people say that with the cavalry force under his crawing that with the cavalry force under his crawing that with the wagon train that passed large guard with the wagon train that passed through Chambersburg early in the fevening which could have easily been stopped for the desence of the town. The train was perfectly safe after it had passed that place.

We have frequently alluded to the incompetency of General Couch as the commander of so impuritant a post, but the leading men of Chambersburg have suffered severely for their attachment to an incompetent commander. We had always the highest safer the earpest solicitation of various gentlemant to the command of some forty or fifty thouse. but his action here last summer, when he refusel, after the earnest solicitation of various gentiemand to take command of some forty or fifty threat troops, to never the rebels from escaping after two battle of Gettysours, satisfact every reasonable mathat he was not the general for this department. He arrived here on Saturday about noon, and the Committee of Salety made an earnest appeal to him to declare martial law in this city, for the purpose of commenting averaging balling of commenting averaging the same control of the purpose of commenting averaging balling averaging a same control of the purpose of commenting averaging averaging a same control of the purpose of commenting averaging a same control of the purpose of commenting averaging a same control of the purpose of commenting averaging a same control of the purpose of commenting averaging a same control of the purpose to declare martial law in this city, for the purpose of compelling every sale-bodied man to shoulder a musket; but the committee was turned away with an evasive answer, and finally flatly refused. But notwithstanding the difficulties thrown in the wife forming companies for home defence, the citizens of Harrisburg have done all that could be expected. The Governor gave the Committee of Safety agorder for a large number of arms, which have been drawn and distributed to the different companies, who are now ready to turn out at the tap of the court-house bell.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

General Sherman's Army. INTERESTING CIRCULAR OF GENERAL THOMAS-NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The following special depatch has been received by the Herald: NASHVILLE, July 31.-Major General Thomas ommanding the Army of the Cumberland, his issued the following interesting circular to the army near Atlanta : ARMY HEADQUARTERS, July 26.-The Major General commanding the army congratulate the roops upon the brilliant success attending the Union army in the late battles. In the battle of the 20th inst., in which the 20th Corps, one division of the 4th Corps, and a part of

the 14th Corps were engaged, the total Union loss was—killed, wounded, and missing, 733. In front of the 20th Corps there were put out of fight 6,000 re-Five hundred and sixty-three of the enemy were buried by our own troops, and the rebels were per-mitted to bury two hundred and fifty of their dead. The 2d Division of the Corps repulsed seven diferent assaults of the enemy with slight loss to themselves. This fight must have swelled the namer of dead and buried by the rebels to beyond 300. We also captured seven stand of colors. al report has been received of the part taken in the battle by the 14th Corps.

In the battle of the 22d the total Uni killed, wounded, and missing was 3,500, and 10 pieces of artillery. The rebel loss in captured was 3,200. The known dead of the enemy in front of the 15th

and 16th Corps, and one division of the 17th, was The other divisions of the 17th Corps repulsed six assaults of the enemy before they fell back, which will swell the rebel loss in killed to at least 3.000 The latest report states that we buried over 3,200 rebels killed in the fight. We recaptured from the

enemy in this battle 18 stands of colors and 5,000 stands of arms. By command of Major Gen. THOMAS. The battle of the 22d ult. was a flank attack of the enemy upon our left. During that attack the 17th Corps was partially cut up, but not until it had repulsed several of the desperate charges of the rebels and afforded time for General' Logan, who temporarily succeeded McPherson in command of the Army of the Tennessee, to face about and repel the assaults made on him.

rebels were driven back to their last line of works The battle of the 28th was an assault in force on the 1sth Corps, and appears to have resulted in as complete a defeat of the rebels as that of the 223.

642 dead rebels were buried by our forces after that battle.

The report of the wounding of General Stephen Lee is not confirmed, nor is it positively known that his force has reached Atlanta. General Stanley succeeds General Howard in command of the 4th Corps.

General Howard has been assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, in place of General McPherson, General Hooker passed through this city en route North this morning. It is understood that he leaves

drities elsewhere, and that General Rousseau suceeds him as commander of the 20th Corps:

General Sherman's command to enter upon other

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. WRECK OF A STRAMER. CAYRO, July 31.—The steamer Henry Ames, from t. Louis, struck a snag yesterday seven miles above here, and was sunk over her main deck. She will probably be a total loss. The deck freight, which vas very valuable, was taken off slightly damaged nd brought here. Sixty hogsheads of tobacco, on thousand barrels of flour, and a large lot of nails on private account, besides a large amount of pork belonging to the Government, are still in the hold. No The steamer Graham, from Memphis on the 29th, has arrived here with the remains of Major Kawson, of the 72d Ohio Regiment, who died of wounds

eccived at Tupelo. The Memphis Bulletin contains further particu lars of the late fight near Helena. Our total loss was sixty-two, including four officers killed. The rebel loss was two hundred and fifty. The Bulletin's account of the destruction of the leamer Clara Bell says that four companies of the th Michigan Infantry were aboard at the time of the attack. Finding the boat was sink were about to surrender, when the officers of the regiment ordered, the boat to be run on the Mississippi shore. The soldiers then fired her to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels,

Matters in Fredericksburg-Inform Regarding General Wadsworth-Gue-Regarding General Wadsworth—Grerillas on Belle Plain.

Lieutenant Conyers, of the Veteran Roserve Corps, returned to Washington on Saturday afternoon, from Fredericksburg, whither he had been sent with a small party of rebel prisoners for exchange. He was put ashere from the gunboat Yankee, at Belle Plain, thence footing it across the country until he came to the ferry in fronts of Fredericksburg. His white handkerchief soon attracted a large crowd on the city side of the river, composed chiefly of women. Presently, Mr. Rowe, commissioner for exchange of prisoners, and Mayor Slaughter, were ferried across. One of oar telegraph wires extends across the stream, by pulling which the boatman crosses from side to side. They were cautious, but extremely defiant. Slaughter, the mayor, who treacherously captured many of our wounded after the battle of the Wilderness, was so vain and foolish as to ask Leutenant Conyers what was thought of him, the mayor, on our side. Worth "that"—a snap of the finger, whereupon he grinned sardonically. In truth, he has had reacortesponding number of Slaughter's constituents by our authorities raised a domestic storm in Frederick-burg against the mayor, which has had reason to regret the deed. The prompt selure of a corresponding number of Slaughter's constituents by our authorities raised a domestic storm in Frederick-burg against the mayor, which has had reasonabled. His conduct is condemned by all the residents of that part of Virginia. Northern newspapers were eagerly demanded, but none supplied. Copies of the Richmond Examiner were convers broughtback a letter for the family of the nish all the details which affection and friendship could derive, relative to the General's list moments. Guerillas and bushwhackers roam about the country between the Potomac and Rappahannock. One leader offered two hundred dollars in of the residents had heard of the blate call for half a million of men, and scomedao believe that it was a rillas on Belle Plain.

PHILADELPHIA BOOK TRADE SALE.—The sixtythird trade sale will be commenced at the auction rooms of Messrs. Thomas & Sons, South Fourth street, on Tuesday, the 21th September. The committee of publishers are Will. A. Blanchard, J. B. Lippincott, James Crissy, E. H. Butler, and George W. Childs. The said will continue for nearly n week, and a very large catalogue is anticipal ad: LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, &C.

The particular attention of dealers is requested to The particular exception of peacers is together, sinces, the large and valuable assortment of backs, sinces, travelling, bags, &c., embracing samples of 1,300 packages of prime and fresh goods in large variety. to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at ten o'clock precisary, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 252 and 234 Market street.

LARGE IMPORTANT SALE OR DOMESTIC DRY GOODS IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.—The attention of dealers is requested to the extensive, valuable, and desirable assortinest of domestic woolen and cotton goods, comprising 375 entire packages, to be solder cash, on Wednesday mouning, August 3d, at 1. o'clock. Samples and calelogues are now ready of examination at the auction store of John B. Majers & Co., Nos. 282 and 234 Market street.

PHILADELIHIA: AND BROOKAYN. PHILADELIHIA; AND BROOKAYN.

A new railroad line has been established between these two points. It is announced in another column that or, and after the 1st of this montaphia, every mentions of the street wharf, Philadden and Atlantic, excepting Sundays, via Camaden and Atlantic, excepting Sundays, via Camaden and Atlantic, excepting Sundays, via Camaden and Atlantical, so Port, and Railroads, to Port, Monmouth, and thence by the lyn. This line does not take passengers to the city in the space of five hours, and the fare is placed at the low rate of two dollars, or excursion tickets, and the fare is placed at the low rate of two dollars, or excursion tickets, STATE SALE STATE OF S