The Press

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1864.

TERMS OF THE PRESS. To City Subscribers \$10 per annum, payable in ac Mailed to Subscribers out of the city \$9 per annum

\$4.50 for six months; \$2.25 for three months—ivariably in advance for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. -Walled to Subscribers \$5 per annum: \$2.50 for si

months: \$1.25 for three months.

We can take no notice of anonymous comm nications. We do not return rejected manuscript Yoluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

Mr. W. W. REITZEL, No. 504 Ninth street, two doors south of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, is the Washington agent of The Press. Mr. Reitzel will receive subscriptions for The Press in Washington, see that subscribers are regularly served at their residences, and attend to advert ising

THE INVASION.

It is still a matter of extreme, difficulty to guess what may be the force, intentions or movements of the rebel army which has invaded the State of Maryland, and threatens to invade Pennsylvania. Unless it has been reinforced within a few days from Richmond, it cannot exceed twentyfive thousand men, and may not reach that number. If it is the intention of General EARLY to advance into this State, it must be confessed that he moves very leisurely, especially in view of the fact that extensive preparations are being made by the State authorities to receive him properly. Some persons hold to the belief that not Harrisburg but Washington is the glittering prize which has tempted the enemy to make his incursion; and the reports that he had occupied the old Antietam battle-ground might be taken to indicate some such inclination. But it cannot be supposed that such a hazardous and unpromising scheme would be under. taken with a force such as we have reason to believe the enemy possesses. The New York Herald, however, asks a very significant question, which may foreshadow the true purposes of the rebel leaders: "In view of these results, cannot LEE undertake to hold for a few weeks the defences of Petersburg and Richmond with even twenty thousand men, while, with sixty or eighty thousand, either he or Johnston is sweeping down the Shenandoah valley for the vulnerable north side of Washington?" It is not at all impossible that LEE could hold Petersburg and Richmond with a force less than one-sixth as large as GRANT commands, and if he chose to run the risk. he might readily spare twenty or thirty thousand troops wherewith to reinforce EARLY. The singular, tardy, and indecisive movements of the latter, for several days past, would seem to indicate that he is waiting for something; and as it cannot be supposed that he is chivalrously waiting till Governor CURTIN has organized our State militia, the next and natural inference is that he is awaiting significant in this connection. General

reinforcements from LEE. Another fact is JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has lately been recalled from Georgia to Virginia, and in an extract from a Richmond paper, already published, it is hinted that Baltimore and Washington "may be found more unguardnot establish the certainty of an attack upon the capital; and when it is considered that the city is as impregnable to sixty thousand men as it would be to ten thousand, there scarcely seems even a probability of such a venture. If it should be made, GRANT is at all events in close communication with Washington, and, in less than three days, could transport sufficient reinforcements for its defence to completely baffle the calculations of the rebel chieftains. Still it would not be prudent to disregard or underestimate the importance of this aggressive movement. The defences of Washington and Baltimore should be carefully looked after, and garrisoned as strongly as possible. Meanwhile, it will not do for Pennsylvania to remain idle. We cannot more surely invite a visit from General Early than by allowing him to see that we are not prepared to welcome him; and whether his main force be directed against Washington or not, he will at any rate annoy and plunder our southern border with detached raiding parties when an opportunity occurs. An opportunity need not occur at all, if we but do our duty. The Petersburg Affair. In the absence of the official reports, and newspaper accounts, we have deemed i

in the bewildering light of the conflicting best to refrain from comment upon the recent unfortunate affair before Petersburg. But the Army and Navy Journal of this week, which, next to the official accounts, is the most authentic and reliable authority in military matters, has so sensible and thorough, and evidently carefully-written article upon the subject, that we cannot avoid transferring to our columns a few brief paragraphs: "The first cry of the North at the repulse, we are told, was that somebody had blundered-some general officer was personally responsible. How many and who have blundered it is not difficult to decide. But the general officer who directly caused the failure may, with tolerable accuracy, be pointed out as Gene ral Robert E. Lee. The skill of his fortifications, the rapidity of his return from Malvern Hill on discovering his opponent's ruse, and the adroitness, strength, and celerity with which his slender garrison at Petersburg was rallied out of its consternation, are very noteworthy." Yet it is not contended by the writer that there were not faults, and instances of faux pas, or, as some will term it, ill-luck, upon our side. The fortune of the day was against us from the start, and our troops seem to have been impressed with a presage of the coming reverse that unnerved them in the very moment of onset. "A part of the storming column were so startled by the unexpected proximity of the explosion, and of the earth upheaved in the deceptive light, as to cause a rumor that it was our fort which had been blown into fragments by the enemy. Thereupon the men 'hesitated,' says the writer, 'and the line of battle swayed.'" Not for many minutes did the column rally, and it was chiefly this delay that proved fatal to our prospects. Time was allowed the enemy to dispose of his slender garrison to the very best advantage upon a crest commanding our advance, called Cemetery Hill, and this key to the position-the key to Petersburg and to Richmond, in fact-once in his possession, no subsequent valor of our troops could wrest it from him. One other circumstance operated most adversely for us. A strange fancy, as

unaccountable as it was strange, had, for a long time previous to the assault, prevailed in our camps that the works on Cemetery Hill were undermined, and even should they be carried, a terrible explosion, fatal alike to victor and to vanquished, would be the result. In other words, it was uncertainty as to what hidden dangers lay in the morale of our troops; and, although profound military inspiration to perceive might have been a grand success turned out to be a mortifying failure. The enterprise at best was but an experiment, and that it fell short of success was not necessarily due to the blundering of any general officer. Of course, it is possible that the official incompetence, in which case these for the purpose of invidious comparison should be diligently investigated by a bave always been foremost to respond to proper military tribunal; but, until such the demands of the Government; and, uninvestigation takes place, and such tri- like New York, never have a balance standbunal renders a decision, it is premature, | ing against them from one draft to another. and in exceedingly bad taste, for newspapers to be indulging in indiscriminate censure Governors devote their time and atten of this or that general, or of any particular tion to the work of recruiting, instead division of froops. It is scarcely a matter of writing ill-humored protests or pite-

Annesting encouraged essay 22 a seat the court of the

of wonderment that our soldiers for a mo- ous appeals for a reduction of their ment faltered in the face of such a terrible undertaking, fraught with the more terror that the full extent of its peril could not be ascertained but by a mortal trial. The rebels have not failed heretofore in this war to put in practice every barbarous ingenuity, in the defence of their strongholds, that could serve to intimidate our men. Ambuscades and masked batteries have been their favorite methods of war; and, in the single case of Yorktown, it may be remembered that before evacuating the works they were careful to plant torpedoes and other similar explosives wherever they would be likely to cause the greatest destruction of life. It was a very natural inference that means of defence something like these would be employed at Petersburg, when the ordinary resources of the garrison should be found inadequate to hold our columns in check. And it was only natural that the bravest of soldiers should such an idea. That they recovered and made enemy's works, from this unfortunate affair, may or may not be true; but his entire army has learned one valuable lesson at a value of time in military operations—an indispensable element of success, the im-

portance of which cannot be over-esti-

mated. But for the delays attending this

assault, it would have proven a complete

surprise, and just as complete a success.

Perhaps the experience so dearly acquired

may pay for itself before the termination of the present campaign. An Attack on Mobile. Admiral FARRAGUT, according to advices from New Orleans, is again battering away at the guardian forts in Mobile Bay-Morgan and Gaines. A description of the forts and the obstructions in the river, which we print elsewhere, shows the immense and terrible opposition he will meet. The rebels, as usual, have been fully alive to the importance of the position, and for the last four years have been preparing every means that skill and experience could suggest to make the city unapproachable. Two years ago the same officer now menacing them passed their forts on the Mississippi, and in spite of fire-ships, rams, and gunboats, succeeded in capturing New Orleans, and wharves. This brilliant feat, while it gives us confidence in his ability to cope with the powers arrayed against him in Mobile bay and river, has also taught them iminto the bay has, therefore, been so obstructed as to bring an attacking fleet directly to the converging point of a fire they must sail up the narrow channel to the

ties have kept our fleet at bay before ment committed to the hands of trust-Charleston since almost the opening of the | worthy men, it could not fail of being of war. But FARRAGUT, in 1862, sailed up vast service to the national credit and the Mississippi river with a wooden fleet | finances. on an expedition that was at the time also considered as almost hopeless. But he went into the fiercest storm of shot and shell ever known, confronted the naval THE RECENT ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS. force of the enemy, and conquered them both. He now essays a task more difficult far, but with a strength, be it remembered, far more formidable. He has, we believe, the largest fleet ever collected together under our flag, among them four invulnerable iron-clads. Each ship is manned by a crew seasoned to battle, and determined to win. Many of his men doubtless participated in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. With this fleet and these men, all that naval skill and human courage can do will be done to crown the daring expedition with victory. Should he be successful, the victory will

rank among the most important of the war. Already our gallant armies have planted their standards on the soil of every State in the rebel Confederacy. The navy will then have good reason to proudly compare with the army its achievements, which have resulted in the capture of all but two of the ports through which rebellion derives its blockade-run supplies from foreign friends. Then the whole rebel coast from Wilmington to Galveston will be in our possession, and the blockade will be confined to those two cities only, hermetically sealing them against all entrance. FARRAGUT will be free to ascend the Alabama and the Tombigbee, reducing Alabama's capital, cutting Hoop's communications with the Confederacy, and confining him between two walls of fire-SHERMAN'S grand army on the one side, and our battle-scarred frigates and monitors on the other. The move is, indeed, of vast importance. Let the whole nation pray for its success. Governor Seymour Protesting Again.

It is interesting to note that the late call of the President for more troops has awakened so much interest in New York that Governor SEYMOUR has written another letter "protesting" about the quotas of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. It is a characteristic of New York to be always complaining of the sacrifices she is called upon to make by the National Government, and always to be disparaging the efforts made by Pennsylvania. In his last protest, which he has failed to number, Governor SEYMOUR indulges in the usual twaddle about "unequal burdens," "oppressive enrolments," and the "terrible affliction" of the draft. The Governor evidently has not a very exalted opinion of human nature, for he proceeds upon the principle that every man is to be regarded as a knave until he proves himself honest, and upon such a principle is all his deportment towards the national authorities regulated. When a call is made upon the State of New York for troops this astute and cynical functionary instantly "wants to know, you know," how many men Massachusetts has been called upon to furnish. If Massachusetts, with a population one-third less than that of New York, turns out to have a somewhat smaller quota than her burly neighbor, instantly there is a grand splashing of ink in the executive chamber at Albany, and a grand post-hasting of aggrieved special messengers to Washington. "The average quotas in thirty-one Congressional districts of New York are 2,881; in Massachusetts and New Hampshire they are 2.161; in Pennsylvania, 2,571." From this it is plain that his Excellency has been at a deal of pains to discover how foul a wrong has been done to the Empire State. wait for them that so seriously impaired | He has hunted out thirty-one of his most delinquent Congressional districts, and confidence was speedily restored, the im- averaged their quotas; then he has obligportant advantage of time was lost. With | ingly done the same piece of arithmetic such facts as these before us it requires no for Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and undoubtedly he would have done the same precisely why and how an attack that for every State in the Union, rebelor loyal, but, he says, "I have not been able to procure the quotas assigned elsewhere;" another striking proof of the shameful manner in which the Washington authorities have treated him. To estimate the value of his Excellency's quotations, it should be misfortune was aggravated by instances of recollected that the States he has named

And the reason of this is, that their

The protest of Governor SEYquotas. MOUR, among a great many immaterial statistics, contains the following ludicrous sentence: "I know that you will agree with me that New York and Brooklyn have strong claims, not only upon the equity but upon the gratitude of those who are administering the national affairs." With

the recollection of the New York draft riots, and the recent refusal of the State militia to leave the State for the defence of the national capital still fresh in the public mind, the cool audacity of the above mor ceau is something positively amazing Again, Governor SEYMOUR has a great dea to say about the sufferings of the poor which may be prompted by political mo tives, but most likely is the outspoken sentiment of a humane and benevolent nature. Thus: "A great proportion of the inhabitants live upon daily wages, which they must receive with regularity to give food, have hesitated when once impressed with fuel, and shelter to their families. These can only be obtained by cash payments. so gallant a charge is an evidence of the The pay of the soldiers, which is made at excellent character of their discipline, and irregular times, and, perhaps, at comparaencourages us, more than any other cir- tively long periods, will not provide the cumstance, to hope for the speedy capture | necessary support to their families in cities of the rebel position. That General GRANT like New York and Brooklyn, and they has gained valuable information of the are frequently broken up and ruined. Every consideration of justice and humanity demands that unequal burthens should not be thrown upon them." Why, then, does precious cost of life. It has learned the not this philanthropic Executive adopt the method of filling the State quota authorized by Congress, and which would obviate the necessity of imposing any burthens upon the poorer class of citizens? He can, if he chooses, empower agents to proceed to the States in rebellion, and there to obtain recruits for New York, as the loyal Governors of other States have done. His refusal so to do should open the eyes of his nost deluded constituents to the true nature of his zeal for their welfare, as it must convince the country that his purpose in thus constantly quibbling and quarrelling with the national authorities is not to sustain the interests of New York, but to embarrass the cause of the Union.

A NATIONAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.—The Washington Chronicle makes an excellent suggestion, which, if followed up by proper action, will be of immense service to the whole country, as it is of decided interest to every true-hearted citizen. It proposes the establishment of a National Loan Association, in which the payment quarterly of a certain limited sum-say five or ten dollars—will secure membership, so as to place it within the reach of all, however modemooring his victorious fleet safely at its | rate their incomes. There are hundreds and thousands of men throughout the country, especially clerks and artisans and farmers, who would be glad of a chance of assisting the treasury of the nation from portant lessons. The channel of entrance | their small means, who could never manage to save a sufficient amount from their weekly or monthly earnings to invest in Government bonds; and there are from the 164 guns in Forts Gaines and many women similarly circumstanced. Morgan. If the ships should live, and we | To such persons the opportunity of prohave sufficient proof of the endurance of fitably and safely investing their surplus our iron-clads to believe that they will, money, and, at the same time, of assisting the Government in the most practical and city, over sunken stone-laden sloops, pelted acceptable of methods, should be extremely at every foot by missiles from shore-batte- welcome. The advantage of such investries and the guns of the iron-clads, shel- ments would be their entire security, the tered and masked by rams that all the re- faith of the United States being pledged for sources of rebel skill have contributed to their redemption. The idea is too good to make as strong and as dangerous as possi- be abandoned. At least one hundred thousand persons could be found in this city These are the difficulties that beset FAR- who would be willing to subscribe the sum RAGUT, difficulties that in the first years of of five dollars per quarter, interest, of the war would have gained for Mobile the course, being allowed. If a public meeting reputation of being impregnable to any at- | should be held, such an association might tack by water. These very same difficul- readily be organized, and, with its manage-

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 7. Colonel L. C. BAKER returned to Washington to day from the West, bringing with him and lodg-ing in the Old Capitol jail sixteen persons whom he arrested for manufacturing and circulating cour erfeit United States notes of the denomination of \$50, \$20, \$10, and also 50 cents. He also brough hither eleven presses, paper, ink, etc., and dies for forging 25-cent metallic pieces, the latter being for circulation in Mexico and other foreign countries. The manufactory near Indianapolis was most ex tensive, an entire family of six or seven person being engaged in the printing and trimming of the notes, which are all good imitations of the genuir ones. Branches existed at St. Louis, Covington. Kentucky, and Nauvoo, Illinois, which are no suppressed, and their principals and employees in While travelling hither, and when between Al-

toona and Harrisburg one, of the guilty party, al-though his legs were fastened with irons, made his escape from a car in motion, and was, it is said, killed A very large quantity of the spurious paper ha been secured and is in Washington. Much of the same manufacture has found its way into the hands of soldiers in the West. Agents for its sale and circulation being established in various localities, the precise extent of the fraud is not known, but it is elieved millions of the counterfeit money is in circulation. This is by far the most impor

of forgers and capture of implements which has eyer taken place in the United States. AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURG. Refugees from Fredericksburg report that the town is not permanently held by either side, but that both Union and rebel scouts make their appearance occasionally. Recently a rebel conscript ing force of cavalry appeared in Fredericksburg, and impressed into their service all persons capable of bearing arms. Small detachments are still lurking in the vicinity looking for those who have escape

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.
GEORGE T. ABBOTT, of the State Departmen has been appointed United States consul to Sheffeld, England.

Arrangements for Arresting the English Railroad Murderer.

New York, August 6.—Inspector Turner, of the London police, arrived in this city yesterday, on the steamer City of Manchester, in company with Mr. Matthews and Mr. Grath, the jeweller, who, it is supposed, will be able to identify Franz Muller, who committed the recent murder in an Englis railroad car. It is expected the murderer will arrive in a few days on the Victoria, when he will be immediately arrested. Officer Turner, on his arrival, paid a visit to Superintendent Kennedy, who promised him the aid of the Metropolitan Police in recovering Muller. The harbor-police boat will be placed at Officer Turner's disposal, and he will board the Victoria as soon as she arrives in the bay.

The Saratoga Races. SARATOGA, August 6.—This being the last day of the races, the attendance was exceedingly large. There were five races, and every one present was There were nve races, and every one present was delighted with them.

The first was a hurdle race, comprising four hurdles (each of them six feet three inches high) in a mile. The dash was two miles, the one making eight

hurdles in all to clear. zag stumped over the eighth hurdle; Charley Rile; fell against him, [and Garryowen, rode by Captain Fox, of the Grenadier Guards, cleared the eighth hardle in gallant style, and won the race. None the riders on the horses were hurt. Time, 4 min. 16 The second race was a mile and a quarter dash Patti came in first, Verbena second, and Sweep stakes third. Time, 2.231/4. The third race was a handicap of three miles for a purse of \$500. Captain Moore cantered over the ourse, and took the purse, Punch and Reporter re fusing weights.

The fourth race was for beaten horses, a dash of 1% miles. Verbena came in first, and Kate Duncar The fifth race was a handicap, one mile heats Tipperary won both heats, and Patticame in second The Atlantic Telegraph. ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 6.—The steamer Margaretta Stevens returned to-day with Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who selected Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, as the place for landing the new Atlantic telegraph cable. The harbor of Heart's Content is one of the very best in Newfoundland, and the

Great Eastern can enter it with perfect safety at all times, and can anchor within a quarter of a mile of the place where the cable is to be landed. Congressional Nominations in Ohio. CINCINNATI, August 6.-The Union Convention of the First Congressional district, held here to-day, nominated Benjamin Eggleston for Congress. The nine for ex-Secretary S. P. Chase. In the Second district, R. B. Hayes was nomi-

NOVEL PARADE.-The Egyptian Caravan, comprising the United States Circus and Van Amburg's Menagerie, will make a street parade to day, starting from West Philadelphia at nine o'clock this morning. The route of parade will be as far east as Second street, as far as Girard avenu north and Washington avenue south, and as fa west as Arch and Nineteenth streets, where a spa cious pavilion has been erected for exhibition. The pavilion will open this evening for one week. The entertainment promises to be very attractive. It will be conducted under the supervision of Messrs. Thayer and Noyes and Van Amburg. See adver tisement in another part of this day's Press.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of buyers is invited to the large and desirable sale of 1,250 cases boots and shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for each, this (Monday) morning, August 8th, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market & Co., auctioneers, ac and 522 Commerce street.

THE WAR.

THE NEW REBEL INVASION. PART OF EARLY'S COMMAND AT ANTIETAM.

Reported Rebel Designs on Gettysburg. EARLY'S FORCE ESTIMATED AT 30,000. GENERAL SHERIDAN IN COMMAND ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

HAGERSTOWN REPORTED EVACUATED AND THE REBELS CROSSING THE POTOMAC. Appeal of gen, cadwalader to philadelphia

RUMORED MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT. Unsuccessful Rebel Attempt to Mine Fort at Petersburg. A VICTORY NEAR PENSACOLA.

Capture of a Rebel Fort by Gen. Asboth. A TRUCE PREVAILING AT CHARLESTON EXCHANGE OF THE OFFICERS PLACED UNDER FIRE

TWO DEFEATS OF THE ENEMY IN ARKANSAS. Attack on Mobile by Admiral Farragut,

The City Bombarded for Three Days PART OF EARLY'S COMMAND ON THE ANTIETAM BATTLE-GROUND-THE REPORTED EVACUATION OF HAGERSTOWN BY THE REBELS INCORRECT-Special Despatch to The Press. J

HARRISDUNG, August 7.—A courier who arrived at Greencastle on Saturday evening reported that part of Early's command bivouacked on or near the old Antietam battle-ground.

The report on Saturday that the rebels had evacu ated Hagerstown was incorrect. Their rear guard was there on Saturday night, which gave rise to a report that they had re-entered the place.

There are so many small detachments of then couring the country that it gives rise to their being in force in several different vicinities.

Early told Mrs. Faulkner, the wife of ex-Minister Faulkner, that he intended remaining in that neighporhood and the country north of it. He gave it out that he could remain as long as he saw proper The telegraph was not in communication with Hagerstown Saturday evening. Neither was there any prospect of it as long as the "rebs" remained.

Other stories of heavy firing, &c., telegraphed to your city, are purely sensational.

A report was received here that the rebels had designs upon Gettysburg.

Early's force is estimated to be about thirty thousand. This estimate was made by parties who saw portions of it and information they received concerning it from others. SHERIDAN IN COMMAND ON THE UPPER POTOMAU-THE REBELS HAVE LEFT HAGERSTOWN AND CROSSED THE POTOMAC.

Special Despatch to The Press.]
HARRISBURG, August 7-11 P. M.-I have no special information. The armies are close to-gether. General Sheridan has been assigned to the command of the army on the Upper Potomac The last accounts I have received state that the main body of the rebels is near St. James' College, out they have still a force in Hagerstown, and we have now scouts beyond the State line LATER.—I have just received a despatch stating that the rebels have left Hagerstown and have rossed the river. [By Associated Press.]

THE REBEL MOVEMENTS IN MARYLAND. HARRISBURG, August 6.—The cit with rumors relating to rebel movements in the Cumberland Valley, and on the Potomac. Many of these rumors have apparently an impress of truthfulness, while others are evidently exaggerations. One of the most startling is, that the rebel pickets were within two miles of Greencastle, and that another party was advancing on Bedford; but intelligent passengers on the trains from the Cumberland Valley report that westill have communication with Freencastle, and the despatches thence indicate no excitement nor refer to any rebel force in such close

It is still certain, however, that the rebels hold Hagerstown. Yesterday they advanced a small force to Middleburg, a point north of the State line, and between which point and Hagerstown their fo ragers are reported to have conducted themselves From the rumors this morning it is evident that this force has been withdrawn from Middleburg, and once more posted at Hagerstown, where the rebels evidently pause in their progress for rein-

The fact that they were signaled by rockets last ight at Hagerstown is an indication that there is either a force in close proximity to that place, or that those in possession of the town desire to advise the approaching parties of their whereabouts. Surmises can alone supply the disjointed character of the rumors, but there can be no doubt of the fact that the rebels are on our border. Colonel Samuel B. Thomas, connected with the xecutive office of the military department of the State, was despatched to day by Governor Curtin to Harper's Ferry, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the Pennsylvania regiments sta-

ioned at that point, and reporting thereon to the authorities here. The Cumberland Valley Railroad is bringing in nmense trains of railroad stock and other valu bles. Much alarm prevailed in the valley, and the zens are leaving their homes in large numbers, with all their stock. APPEAL OF GEN. CADWALADER TO PHILADELPHIA. The following eloquent appeal to the citizens of

Philadelphia has just been issued by Gen. Cadwala HEADQUARTERS, HARRISBURG, August 6, 1864. To the People of the city of Philadelphia and its vi-The repel army is again upon the border of our The Governor has called for thirty thousand vounteer militia, to be mustered into the service of

the State, to serve during the emergency, for its de

I appeal to your patriotism and State pride to respond promptly to this call, and I earnestly urge that you will immediately assemble in your respec-tive wards, and organize companies to proceed forthwith to this city. You will be furnished with transportation by railcoad, and on your arrival you will be organized into regiments, subsisted and sworn into the service of the State, for the State defence, during the period of the existing emergency.

GEO. CADWALADER,
Major General Commandir

THE REBEL ADVANCE CHAMBERSBURG, August 6.—The rebels still hold Hagerstown, with the advance of their cavalry at Middleburg. They have made no demonstration this side of Middleburg since yesterday. REBEL MOVEMENTS NEAR WILLIAMSPORT. HARRISBURG, August 6.—Gen. Cadwalader has a despatch that the enemy are outside of Hagers town about two miles, on two different roads. There is no news concerning a rebel advance. Ger Kelley's skirmish and his defeat of the rebels have Mr. Wm. B. Wilson telegraphs the Governor

that he heard drums beating last night in the direction of Williamsport, and about midnight saw two rockets of red fire. The postmaster of Chambersburg arrived here last evening with the Government property, and that portion of the mails which had accumulate since the last visitation of the invaders. Hon. James Buchanan passed through Harrisburg on the way home last evening. The old gentleman, it is said, had a bad scare at Begford. The revenue collector of this city has received a despatch stating that the rebels have retreated

Trains continue to arrive with refugees, many o hem penniless, and most of them without any provision for the future. THE EVACUATION OF HAGERSTOWN CONFIRMED. HARRISBURG, August 6-3 P. M -- A degree received here at noon, by the cashier of the Harrisburg Bank from the cashier of the Bank of Chamersburg, states that the rebels evacuated Hagers town this morning.
This was subsequently confirmed by despatches to eadquarters, which added that the rebels were now

retiring along the Potomac in the direction of Shep-The last despatch from the operator at Green castle stated that he was about proceeding to the State line, and from thence to Hagerstown to open up telegraphic communication. THE INVASION OF MARYLAND. Washington, August 6.—A gentleman who arrived here to-night, and who has been in Hagers-

town for the past week, says that the rebel force cavalry which drove Coles' cavalry and a portion of Hunter's infantry out of that town on Thursday last were, for the greater part, dressed in the uniforms of United States soldiers. They crossed the A number of families from Montgomery country Maryland, came to Washington to-day, panicstricken, and reported that the rebels were approaching in that direction. The farmers were evidently frightened by seeing a cavalry force of our own, and mistaking them for rebels. There were recently no indications of the approach of the

DEJECT OF THE RAIDERS-REBELS ENGAMPED AT

ANTIETAM.

BALTIMORE, August 6.—We have nothing definite n regard to the movements in the Valley or on the Upper Potemac. The opinion is entertained here that the essential object of the rebel demonstrations is to gather crops in the Valley, and that an invasion will not be seriously intended. A report, apparently well authenticated, prevails to night that a rebel force of 6,000 is encamped on the Antietam battle-ground. They crossed the Po-romac on Friday night, and were encamped on Friday at Rowland's woods, two miles from the college, and six miles from Hagerstown, moving to Antietam to-day. to-day.

THE REURLS REPORTED TO HAVE LEFT HAGERSTOWN—TELEGRAPH CUT REYOND GREENCASTLE.

HARRISBURG, August 6.—Passengers by Lee Oumberland Valley train, at 2002, report that the rebels

have left Hagerstown, not having committed any depredations whatever thus far. The rebei-picket line at Middleburg has receded. The telegraph line, however, is cut beyond Greencastle, so that we have but few particulars. The whole movement is regarded as a feint to cover a grander one on the Potomac, but has failed in every way.

A CONTRADICTORY REPORT - THE REBELS RE PORTED NORTH OF HAGERSTOWN. CHAMBERSBURG, August 6.—The rebels are this side of Hagerstown. They have made no advance Since yesterday morning.
THE INVADERS SAID TO HAVE RAISED THE BLACK WASHINGTON, August 6.—A special despatch to the Chronicle of this city states that the rebel force in Maryland have raised the black flag, and announce that they have come to burn and destroy.

HEAVY FIRING REPORTED EAST OF HAGERSTOWN HARRISBURG, August 6.—The following despatch has just been received by the Governor:
"STATE LINE, August 6—10 A. M.—Heavy mu ketry fixing has just been heard in an easterly di-rection from Hagerstown. All is quiet around here. The troops of General Wright are thought to b

engaged. THE PENNSYLVANIA BAILBOAD NOT CUT. HARRISBURG, August 6.—The trains on the Penn sylvania Railroad are out of gear to-day, and it has given rise to the report that the rebels have cut the road. It is untrue. THE INVADERS REPORTED MOVING IN THREE CO-

LUMNS—THEIR OBJECTS.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The latest information concerning the rebel invasion is to the effect that they are marching in three columns. The centre or principal column is moving rapidly in the direction of Harrisburg, in heavy force. Detached columns, to the right and left of the main column, are intended to divert the attention of our soldiers from the eal object of the invasion, which is alleged to be the Cumberland Valley, with its teeming fields and neat villages, and the capital of the Keystone State. Important military movements are in progress, but their announcement is contraband.

PANIC IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The Star Says: This

morning a number of families from Montgomery ounty, Md., came into the city in a great panic, vis the Seventh-street road, and report that the rebels are approaching towards Washington in that direc-

One man, Mr. Laughlin, who does business at

Centre Markets, states that his brother, who had een some distance out in Maryland, came to his house, four miles beyond the city boundary, last night, and reported a force of the rebels moving in this direction. One of our reporters, who has just returned from Fort Stevens, reporters, who has just returned from Fort Stevens, reports all quiet in that direction, and parties coming in from Rockville say that no rebelshave passed there in this direction, as would be the case were they anywhere in this part of Maryland bordering on Washington. It is believed that the Montgomery county farmers were scared by some

of our own cavalry passing through, mistaking them for the rebels. no serious contest at antietam—telegraphi COMMUNICATION OPEN TO HAGERSTOWN-GEN. HUNTER SUPERSEDED BY GEN, SHERIDAN. HARRISBURG, August 7 .- It is only right that reference should be made to the run still prevail in this city and which come to us, one following the relation of the other, and all partaking of the wildest exaggeration in reference to the mili

ary situation in the Cumberland Valley and on the On Saturday night it was confidently asserted that a collision had taken place on the old Antie-This morning this rumor was affirmed with the additional cheering statement that our forces had additional encering statement that our loves had soundly whipped the rebels under Early.

After careful investigation of these rumors, and on inquiry at the military headquarters in this city,

it is ascertained, beyond a doubt, that there has been no considerable contest in the neighborhood of the old Antietam battle-ground up to six o'clock this evening. This is made certain by the fact that we have elegraphic communication with Hagerstown, and that the military operator there in his usual despatches addressed to these headquarters during

the day has not even referred to a rumor of a battle, and it is therefore inferred, if they have no account of a collision in Hagerstown, there has been no ennter as yet between the opposing armies now operating on the Potomac. It is difficult to ascertain where the rebels are posted, but the impression among military men here is that a collision will take place at or near Middletown, on the Catoctin creek, about twelve miles north of Frederick.

Gen. Hunter has been superseded by Gen. Sheridan in the command of the army operating on the Major General Couch has returned from Pittsburg, and is at his headquarters in this city. nembers of the Legislature are here preparatory to the session to commence on Tuesday next. It is understood that Governor Curtin's message o the Legislature will discuss, in the broades and plainest terms, the circumstances attending the burning of Chambersburg and the absolute necessity of a thorough military organization for the permanent defence of the border. Had the Governor's counsels prevailed last winter, by this time Pennsylvania would have been so organized and armed as to have been able to cope with any force which the rebels could hurl against her borders or push upon her territory. It is to be hoped that when the Legislature does again assemble it. will be with a frank and sincere determination to respond to the appeal which Governor Curtin will make to them, by providing such legislation as will place the State on a war-f every respect worthy of its ancient reputation, and equal to its present great resources.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF REBELS ON WHEELING. BALTIMORE, August 7-10 P. M.—It is reported here that a force of rebels were crossing the Potomac yesterday beyond Hancock, and were going in the direction of Wheeling. The same auth says that Early has been or is being reinforced by Longstreet's corps, and that Wheeling is the point to be aimed at. These reports are regarded here as rather unreliable. THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.

AFFAIRS BEFORE PETERSBURG-GEN. SHERIDAN ON THE UPPER POTOMAC. WASHINGTON, August 6-10 o'clock P. M.-Advices from the Army of the Potomac report the affairs at the front unchanged It is generally believed that Gen. Sheridan has been assigned to duty on the Upper Potomac. MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT. BALTIMORE, August 6.—General Grant was in Washington yesterday, on military business. He

has returned to the army. It is asserted, however, in some quarters, that he has gone up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A FORT-THEIR MINE FORTY YARDS TOO SHORT.
WASHINGTON, August 7.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated on Friday evening, sav no change in the position of the two armies has occurred since the late battle. There has been the usual picket firing on the centre of the line, and heavy firing was heard this afternoon in the direction of the 10th Corps. A report was circulated to the effect that the nemy had attempted to blow up a fort in that vicinity but were unsuccessful. A rebel battery on the north side of the James river has become very annoying the past day or two, and quite an engagement took place this evening between it and our batteries. It was finally forced

to limber up and leave. The weather continues very warm, and consider able sickness prevails amongst the soldiers, princi-St. George's Court House was wantonly set fire yed to-day by some soldiers. LATER.-August 6-Morning.-The rebels blew p a mine yesterday evening before dark, in front of the 5th Corps, but not digging within forty yards of our works, no damage was done. They attempted to make a charge, cheering loudly, and must have been chagrined at finding themselves so far from our lines. Considerable firing was kept up for in hour, causing them a good deal of loss, with but

small loss to our side. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. HE REBEL GENERAL S. D. LEE RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND-REINFORCEMENTS FOR HOO MEMPHIS, August 5.—There is great activity in

Trustworthy information states that the rebel deneral S. D. Lee has been relieved of the command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, and ordered to report at Atanta. It is supposed he is to take General Hood's General Forrest charges the responsibility of the ecent rebel defeat to Major General S. D. Lee. General Dick Taylor was at Meridian a week ago ock-iaw is not credited. although his wound is suff

iently severe to prevent his being engaged in active The rebel troops west of the Mississippi river, it s expected, will cross the stream and reinforce At General Leman, who left Mobile on July 31, says Jeneral Hood has been reinforced by two divis com General Beauregard's corps from Richmond, and by two brigades from Mobile. Charleston and Wilmington are also said to be nearly divested of troops to reinforce Hood, while he garrison at Mobile, it is stated, consists of only

two brigades of regulars and Mobile militia.

So great were the fears that Mobile would be at d between the 8th and 15th of July that, at the argent solicitation of the Governor and Mayor, the troops which had been sent to reinforce General Forrest were recalled. REPORTED BURNING OF ATLANTA, GA. LOUISVILLE, August 6.-A letter dated one mile rom Atlanta, from a prominent officer there to nother, says that fires are now burning in Atlanta. indicating that Hood is destroying a large amount of , but whether with a view to evacuation or not is unknown.

AFETY OF GEN. M'COOK-HIS ARRIVAL AT MARI. Curtis, mustered 500 mounted men, and their regi-RITA WITH THE GREATER PART OF HIS COM-MAND.
WASHINGTON, August 6.—Official despatches received at the War Department show that General McCook is safe, and that at least one thousand of his men will succeed in rejoining his command. Refreshing showers fell here last night. NASHVILLE, August 5.—The latest news from Ga neral McCook's cavalry expedition is highly encouraging, and lessens the extent of the disaster. Gen. McCook has himself reached Marietta with 1,300 New York, August 6.
The steamer Matanzas arrived to-day from New

nen. A squad of 300 had reached the same point a short time previous. The missing will not now a ceed 800.

All prisoners previously taken by McCook were med. About 500 mules were shot by him hefore Ransom captured them. Our loss in killed is slight, four-fifths of the absentees being Drisoners. General Sherman alludes to the raid as suc-Everything is quiet at the front. THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF GEN. STONEM IN DIS-

OREDITED.

OREDITED.

OREDITED.

From. Several schooners and luggers are reported as cruising in Lake Pontchartrain, capturing and

capture of General Stoneman in Georgia is disredited by the military authorities here. There is no news from Sherman to-day PENBRAL DICK TAYLOR SAID TO HAVE CROSSED

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Reports arrived yesterday at headquarters that the rebel forces, under Taylor, have crossed the Mississippi at the mouth of the Red river, and that large bodies of the enemy are assembling in the Lafourche district. These reports are not generally believed. CHABLESTON.

TRUCK PREVAILING—END OF THE RETALIATION—EXCHANGE OF THE UNION OFFICERS. Washington, August 6.-An officer who arrived washingfron, Rugusto.—An ontoes who serves this morning from New Orleans via Fortress Mon-roe, on a special boat, reports that whilst passing Charleston he found our fleet, under Admiral Dahl-gren, drawn up in line, and a flag of truce was then prevailing, which had been sent by the rebel General Sam Tones, and the officers held by the rebels and our forces at that point, for the purpose of being placed under fire, were exchanged. They our officers) will come North at once.

MISSOURI'AND ARKANSAS. DEFEAT OF REBELS NEAR FORT SMITH-RECRUIT-ING IN NORTHERN MISSOURI. St. Louis, August 6.—A despatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 1st instant, says the rebels under Cooper, Garvey, and Standwith, five hundred strong, with twelve guns, moved up yesterday with the intention of attacking Fort Smith. General Thayer went out and met the enemy short distance from the fortifications and completely

routed them. Our cavalry are still pursuing them.

Our loss was very small. That of the rebels is un-

known. General Fisk telegraphs to General Rosecrans from St. Josephs that recruiting is very lively in his district. The militia called out to hunt guerillas acted nobly, and the report of their being insubordinate and lawless was false. The General says this demonstration of loyalty and power has been of incalculable value to the district in converting the rebels there, and the recruiting offices in Northern Missouri will hereafter e governed by loyal men.

DEPEAT OF THE BEBELS AT OSCEOLA, ARK. CAIRO, August 6.—An officer of the steamer Olive Branch states that while that steamer was aground n Island No. 34, on the 8d inst., the stragglers along the shore reported a fight at Osceola, Ark., between eight hundred rebels under General Brown and a Federal force, the name of the commander of which was unknown. The fight resulted in the defeat of the rebels, with a loss of many killed and wounded number of prisoners were taken, with their arms and equipage. General Brown is reported to have

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. TTACK ON MOBILE BY ADMIBAL PARRAGUT—BON BARDMENT OF THE CITY. Correspondence of the New York Herald,]
NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Information was

ceived at the headquarters Department of the Gul on Thursday that Admiral Farragut had passed Forts Morgan and Gaines, which had been sup-posed to command the entrance to Mobile bay, and was bombarding the upper defences. He is therefore, if the information is correct, with a part of his fleet, between the forts and the city and the former must speedily surrender. The Admiral has now six iron-clads off Mobile, and two more left this city to-day. This will make eight in all. The bombardment has been continued for three days, and it is expected that the city will surrender before the close of next week. General Granger will command the land forces which will occupy Mobile and garrison the forts, it perfect success crowns the movements of Admira

Farragut, as everybody here expects. THE DEFENCES OF MOBILE - THEIR GREAT STRENGTH. The reported attack on and passage of the forts guarding the entrance to Mobile bay will make the following description of the approaches to the city of Mobile of peculiar interest. The reader will see the odds against which our navy has to contend, and will be in a position to appreciate a victory should one bless our arms, and prepared not to be down cast at defeat, if it should unfortunately overtake

IB:

From the Gulfof Mexicothere are three channels into the harbor of Mobile, two of them (the most easterly) being defended by Fort Morgan, while the western one is fully garrisoned by a casemate work known as Fort Gaines. The Swash channel, which is the principal one by which vessels of any size can enter the bay, runs directly under the guns of Fort Morgan, and it is by this channel that nearly all the blockade-runners go in and out of the harbor. In strong breezes the sea on the bar is so heavy that it is dangerous to attempt its crossing.

The entrance to Mobile bay is between Mobile point and the eastern point of Dauphin island, and the intervening distance is about three and a quarter miles. The interior of the bay has depth of water sufficient for any vessel that can cross the bar, which has about fifteen feet upon it at low water. On account of a bar formed opposite the mouth of Dog river, vessels drawing more than eight or nine feet cannob, at low water, go further month of Dog river, vessels drawing more than eight or nine feet cannot, at low water, go further up the bay. The bay of Mobile is about thirty miles in length from north to south, with an average width of from ten to twelve miles, except where it expands on the southeast into the subsidiary bay of Bon Secours, which extends some eight or ten miles further to the eastward. The bay, in addition to the outlets elsewhere described, has one at Grant's Pass, north of Dauphin island, which communicates with the Mississippi sound. Through this channel steamers and other vessels of light draught formerly passed, when plying between Mobile and New Orleans. The whole upper portion of the bay is shallow, and is supposed to be gradually filling up with sedimentary deposits from the rivers which flow into it. Measures were in progress in 1860-1 for opening a channel to the city of Mobile for larger vessels than

Measures were in progress in 1860-1 for opening hannel to the city of Mobile for larger vessels that described to the control of the control ad previously gone up there.

To aid in the defence of the bay, and prevent the Union fleet from passing by the forts, a chain of obstructions have long since been placed across the channels. They consist of a row of strong spiles driven firmly into the mud. When the tide is at driven firmly into the mud. When the tide is at full flood they cannot be seen, and only at the very lowest water are these obstructions visible. Spiles have also been driven into the Dog river bar along the channel line, and on either side of the entrance to the river bearing that name, so that it would be a difficult matter for a vessel unaccompanied by a thoroughly versed pilot to reach the city of Mooile, even if she should succeed in passing the forts. A sloop laden with stones rides at anchor at the entrance of these obstructions, and at the first signs of successful invasion on the part of an enemy, would be souttled and sunk so as to prevent vessels from passing through the obstructions.

Strong lines of intrenchments have been thrown

be scuttled and sunk so as to provent vessels from passing through the obstructions.

Strong lines of intrenchments have been thrown up, encircling the city from near Dog river around to the Alabama river, and no less than twelve large independent earthworks have been constructed in rear of the line of intrenchments. On Point Pintos is a nine gun battery commanding the line of intrenchments and one of the channels approaching le city. At Garrows bend is a five-gun battery, also commanding the obstructions and the main ship channel for a distance of nearly three miles. The remaining earthworks in the vicinity of the city are intended more particularly to repulse a landing of troops on the western shores, or a land attack which could be made at Porterville from the Mississippi sound, thence taking the road to, Spring Hill. The intrenchments are about fifteen miles in length, and were built some time ago. At various points signal guns and carronades have been mounted, so that they can throw grape and canister among an advancing foe.

points signal guns and carronades have been mounted, so that they can throw grape and canister among an advancing foe.

Fort Morgan, the main protection to the city, or rather the entrance to the bay, is situated on Mobile Point. It cost the United States Government, in its construction and armament, about one million five hundred thousand dollars, and is capable of mounting one hundred and thrity-two guns, and of garrisoning seven hundred men for siege operations. It is built upon the site of old Fort Boyer, which was noted for its successful resistance of a British fleet on the 14th of September, 1814. The old fort was a small redoubt, with an armament of twenty short carrohades, and garrisoned by only one hundred and twenty men all told. On the day above mentioned, four British vessels, carrying ninety guns, sailed up and opened fire upon the fort, having previously prepared a landing force of over seven hundred and fifty men, with two pleces of artillery. After a sharp engagement, the British were completely repulsed, with a loss of two hundred and thirty-two killed and wounded, and the commodore's flag-ship entirely destroyed.

Fort Gaines, situated on Dauphin Island, mingles its fire with the guns of Fort Morgan, making a severe cross fire. This work was intended to mount about fifty guns, and was uncompleted when the war broke out. The rebels have expended considerable pains upon it, and it is reported to be a very formidable work at the present time.

The rebel naval force consists of four iron-clads, and the cotton-clads together with numerous fire The rebel naval force consists of four iron-clads and two cotton-clade, together with numerous fire ships and sailing ships. The Union force embraces four iron-clads and fifteen wooden ships. Among

the latter are the regular naval vessels Hartford, Brooklyn, and Richmond. DESPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL FARRAGUT. WASHINGTON, August 6.—A despatch was re-eived at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Farragut, dated the 26th of July, in which he says he was all ready for an attack on Mobile, and only waited for the land forces to get into position. UCCRESFUL EXPEDITION FROM PENSAGOLA-CAPTURE OF A REBEL FORT-RETREAT OF THE

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—On Tuesday, July 19 General Asboth, commanding at Pensacola, left that post with Company M; 14th New York and 1st Florida Cavalry, the 32d United States Colored Infantry, and the 1st Florida Battery, for the purpose of co-operating with a portion of General Sher The day following his departure from Pensacola, General Asboth came upon a body of the enemy's cavalry, 3d Alabama, (between three and four hundred,) strongly entrenched at Camp Gonzalas, distant from Pensacola about sixteen miles. t was called Fort Hobson by the rebels. After a sharp fight the rebels retreated, leaving in our

hands their flag, official papers, camp and quarter-

ighteen sabres, eighteen guns, a large quantity of ammunition, and twenty-three head of cattle. The mmand then returned to Pensacola. THE INDIAN WAR. GEN. BLUNT AT FORT RILEY—INSOLENCE OF THE

aster's stores, seventeen horses and equip

ST. Louis, August 7 .- A Fort Leavenworth despatch to the Democrat says that the express from. Fort Riley brings advices of the late Indian raid: General Blunt had arrived at Fort Riley, and assumed command of the district embracing the troubled region. The movements of the Indians seem to have been preconcerted, and, it is believed, rebel emissaries incited them to action at all points. The indiscriminate issuing of rations to the Indians by the commandant at Fort Larned has made the Indians very insolent. was corraled at Corn creek. Seven companies of the 27th ult. Colonels Price and Scott, of the 148th.

ments at Smoky Hill saved the frontier settlements from attack.

The Indians are now scattered, part of them going south, and the remainder towards Platte river. General Curtis has about 800 militia cavalry in pursuit, and is making every exertion to meet the uture movements of the savages. NEW ORLEANS.

Orleans on the 31st ult. The steamer Merrimae arrived at New Orleans on the 31st, and the Evening Star, Creole, and Mississippi were passed in the river, bound up. The Matanus brings a large number of exchanged prisoners. Very little business is doing, and the market quotations are nominal.

Gen. Canby's order for the enrolment of the mill-

tia has created an intense excitement in secession All is quiet on the Mississippi as far as heard

burning fishing sloops. The tugboat Sentinel was vania Hose, Columbia Engine. Schuylkili Hose, chased to the Southwest Pass by a suspicious looking steamer, probably the Electric Spark. The latter is said to have since run into . Wobile bay. An attack on the defences of Motile was daily ex-

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6 .- The second one hundred barrels of molasses from Honolulu for San Francis-co sold for \$1,100 in gold. Mining stocks falling again. Gould & Curry \$950 to \$1,000. The schooner

Haze was seized to-day loaded with arms for the Liberals of Mexico. Arrived, ships Mary S. Sutton, New York, Black Princel and Bethspain, Hong Kong and Shanghae A storm at Hong Kong, early in June, destroyed A water spout at Whampon drowned two hundred

Some progress is making by the Imperialists NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, August 6, 1864. [Special Correspondence of The Press,] POLITICAL. One who attempts to penetate into the labyrinth of existing political opinions, and gain the clue which leads to the presence of the candidates that are to be, must needs possess an amount of acumer with which men are seldom endowed. Here are the the deadquarters of intrigue, here sit the men who pull at the wires, and make their puppets throughout the country squeak this or that—this fulsome flattery or that frantic vituperation. Outside rumors cament be relied upon; the non-committal tone of the partisan press affords no standard for judgment and no suggestion for prophecy. Each day brings its fresh story, a tawdry fabric, woven from what Soand so said, or what some peculiarly qualified person

vaguely hinted. Here and there the intriguers, the deep delvers in the political mine, cluster in their clubs, and over wine and cigars discuss and settle those principles which are to constitute platforms. It may be in the private saloon, or in a hotel room ; it may be in the anker's penetralia at home; nevertheless, so carefully guarded are the secrets of these meetings, that o one catches them until the proper moment for their divulgement has arrived. One grows tired of retailing the rumors he re-

ceives by wholesale. Everybody assures you that oung Mr. McClellan is to run on the Peace-party ticket; the next day it is Horatio Seymour; the next Fernando Wood, and so on through a dismal list of dismal men. The same remark applies to the nestion of the Democratic nominations. Only one political fact is now thoroughly ascertained. Mozart Hall is divided against itself. The Copperhead hatchet is gone to splitting Wood, and the party, like riches, has taken wings, and, it is to be hoped, will fly away. The Peace men are in a ad way. Their leaders are persons of unquestioned debility. OUR DAILY MURDER.

Trade strikes have heretofore been conducted without any appeal to violence, but at length the pacific policy of the strikers has been, in one instance, at least, disregarded, and bloodshed has resulted. On Wednesday the workers in an up-town smithery combined for the purpose of demanding an increase of wages. A few of the men were well satisfied, however, with present rates, and declined countenancing the action of the majority. This opposition excited the ire of the strikers, and a melec ensued, during which a fellow named Brannigan seized what is technically known as a turning hammer, and assaulted a non-striker named Miles. The latter fied, pursued by the assailant, who, following him, block after block, with a malig nant persistency, at length overtook and smote him to the pavement, the weapon absolutely sinking into the poor fellow's skull. It is presumed that the injury will prove fatal. Branni-gan-was positively identified as the assailant. This case is only one of the many which indicate the lawlessness that resulted over a year ago from the riots—the open defiance of law, the carelessness of human life, the terrible free will and free action of the passions which were then cheered on and eulo-gized by the malevolent press of this and other cities. Since that time, men seem to have forgotten that the law has at least a theoretical potentiality, and that an ultimate penalty is attached to the com-mission of crime. We look for our daily murder now-a-days, and assuredly it comes. Delayed it may be for a few hours, yet thoroughly inevitable, it

MISCRUL ANDOUS The Actors' Protective Association held an adjourned meeting on Thursday afternoon. No business of marked importance was transacted. the Hudson, have, through him, donated to the United States Sanitary Commission the sum of five thousand dollars. These gentlemen are at present resident in Japan—a fact which adds somewhat to the interest of the gift. City Judge Russell has concluded that the facts presented in the matter of General Dix and the supgrave to warrant him in holding the General for the action of the grand jury. This phase of the affair is not strikingly novel. It has been expected by the public ever since Gov. Seymour's late letter upon

Mr. Albert M. Palmer has been liberated from Fort Lafayette upon giving bonds for his appearance when wanted. Wilkins Micawber, Esq., has written another letter to Washington regarding our quota for the draft. Drafting affairs are nicely snarled.

ARRIVAL FROM HAVANA. The steamer Havana has arrived, with Havans advices of the 1st instant. The Government has allowed the Siglo newspaper to be republished. The sickness is decreasing.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer. AUGUST 6, 1863. AUGUST 6, 1864. 3 P. M. 12 M. 3 P. M. 53. 53. 57% AUGUST 7, 1863. A. M. ... 12 M. ... 3 P. M. 6 A. M. ... 12 M. ... 3 P. M. 78 87 90½ 78 83 92 WIND. WNW S by W...NW.NW by W

MILITARY. COURT MARTIAL VERDICT SET ASIDE. It is reported that in the case of Captain G. W. Martin, storekeeper at the United States Arsenal, on Gray's Ferry road, who was tried before a general court martial, held in this city sometime ago, on the charges of "neglect of duty" and "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, "the finding of the court was-"guilty of all the specifications and charges," and sentenced him nonths. The proceedings of the trial having been submitted to the major general commanding Department of Susquehanna, (Couch) the following order was "In the foregoing case, of Military Storekeeper G. W. Martin, it is shown the proceedings of an investigating committee were admitted as evidence to the exclusion of the living witnesses.

"This act was illegal, and of great injustice to the accused. The proceedings, findings, and sentence in this case are therefore disapproved. Military Storekeeper; G. W. Martin will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

arrest and restored to duty." OFFICERS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS. OFFICERS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS.
The following students of the Free Military School
for applicants for command of colored troops passed
a recessful examination last week, before the Board
of Examinars at Washington, and were recommended for the positions named:
For First Lieutenant—Martin V. B. Kennedy,
civilian, of Ohio, age 21.
For Second Lieutenant—Henry M. McCawley,
civilian, of Virginia, age 27; James S. Shapley,
civilian, of Pennsylvania, age 21; Joseph L. Tull,
civilian, of Pennsylvania, age 18; N. Warren Fulsiter, first sergeant 57th V. R. C., age 27; Francis
H. Moon, private 43d V. R. C., age 27; Marshall D.
Ellis, private President's body guard, age 19; Wm.
H. Green, private Company H, 88th Ohio Regiment, age 18.

The following named soldiers were reported at the Medical Director's office on Saturday as having deserted from the Cuyler U. S. Army Hospital:
J. McDonald, Co. F, 139th N. Y.; M. McCarthy, Co. D, 326 Maine; D. Brant, Co. D, 148th Penna., and T. McMurray, Co. F, 25th Massachusetts. DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths were reported at the Medial Director's office on Saturday: Summit House Hospital—Samuel Gewerhich, Co. K., 1st Michigan S. S., and Edward Sims, Co. C, 23d U. S. Golozed Troops.

Pittsburg Hospital—Jonathan Piper, Co. I, 29th Maine. THE CITY BOUNTY. The city bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars was paid to fifty three-years men on Saturday. RECEPTION OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

A convention of Firmen was held on Saturday evening, at the Mechanic Engine Company's house, to perfect the measures necessary to give the Zouaves a grand reception on their return home. Mr. Zelner, of the Friendship, was called to the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and delegates from the Niagara Hose, Kensington Hose, and United Hose presented their credentials. The roll of delegates was then called, and immediately afterwards the Committee of Arrangements reported that they had heard nothing, then Colonel The roll of delegates was then called, and immediately afterwards the Committee of Arrangements reported that they had heard nothing from Colonel Baxter since the last meeting, but would telegraph to him! The president of the committee stated that Colonel Baxter informed him about two weeks ago, that he would be in Philadelphia with his Regiment, the 72d, somewhere between the 10th and 15th of this month, and if nothing was heard to the contrary they might be expected on the first named day.

A question being asked as to what ambulances would be in the parade, the following were announced: Hope Hose, Weccasee, Assistance, Mechanic, Globe, Vigilant, Southwark Engine. Cohocksink, Northern Liberty, Hose, Philadelphia, Esgine, and Independence Hose.

A committee of two from the Cooper-Shop Rafreshment Saloon being introduced at this point, they were invited to take seats upon the platform, and soon afterwards stated that they had comether for the purpose of accortaining whether their offer to entertain the Zonaves, sent to the committee of arrangements, had been accepted. An animated discussion took place between the members of the Convention, in the course of which it was stated that the regiment had accepted a prior invitation extended by the Union Volunteer Saloon but it that the regiment had accepted a prior invitation extended by the Union Volunteer Saloon, but it was supposed, of course, both saloons would be at-Motions to assign the Niagara, Kensiagton, and United States Hose Companies positions in the line according to date of institution, and to print one thousand programmes, were adopted.

There being no other business before the convention, it adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee of Arrangements. This committee, with the marshals, will meet at the Neptune Hose House to-morrow evening. marshals, will meet at the Neptune Lauss Adopted by morrow evening.

The following is the order of march as adopted by the Committee of Arrangements for the parade:

Bad.

Carriages containing Committee of City Councils.

Committee of Arrangements.

President and Secretary Board of Directors.

Henry Guards, Captain Spear.

Chief Marshal.

Special Aids.

Chief Marshal.
Special Aids.
Assistant Engineers.
Pirst Division—Wm. J. Gilbert, marshal.
Hibernia Engine, Good Intent Hose, Engire
Hook and Ladder, Vigilant Engine, Humane Hose,
Reliance Engine, Neptune Hose.
Second Divisica—Wm. P. Morris, marshal.
Assistance Engine, Hope Hose, America Engine,
United States Hose, Franklin Engine, Northern
Liberty Hose, Humane Engine.
Third Division—Goorge J. Chapman, marshal.
Independence Hose, Friendship Engine, Pennsyl.

ina‱kado awaji THE RESERVE OF STREET

Constitution of the second

vania Hose, Columbia Engina, Schuvikili Hose, Hope Engine, Western Hose.
Fourth Division—Henry I. McIn. ire marshal.
Philadelphia Engine, Moyamensing Hose, Wescacoe Engine, Franklin Hose, Good. Will Engine, Spring Garden Hose, West Philadelphia Engine, Shiffler Hose.
Fifth Division—J. H. Yeung, marshal.
Good Intent Engine, South Penn Hose. Globe Engine, Cohocksink Hose, Fairmount Mogine, Southwark Engine, Mechanic Engine, Wastern Engine. Engine, Concousing Mechanic Engine, Western Engine, Western Engine, Western The line will be formed on the north side of Washington avenue, right on Eightt street, the first elivision occupying the space between Eightt and Seventh streets, the second division between Seventh and Sixth streets, the third division between Sixth and Flith streets, the fourth division between Sixth and Flith streets, the finth division between Fifth and Fourth streets, the fifth division between Fourth and Third streets, and counterharch down on the south side of Washington avenue to Third street, the companies turning at the cross streets on which the right of their divisions rested, and move over the following route: Up Third street, and move over the following route: Up Third street to Brown, up Brown to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chestaut, down Chestnut to Fourth, down Twelfth to Chestaut, up Walnut to Independence Square, dismissing at Sixth street. In case the weather should prove stormy, the route will be altered as follows: Down Chestnut to Fifth, up Flith to Race, up Race to National Guards' Hall, dismissing at Sixth street. The following programme has also been adopted:

Ist. The regiment will be met at noon, at the depot, Broad and Prime streets, by the committee of City Councils, the Chief Marshal, his special aids, and the Committee of Arrangements, who will escort the veterans to the refreshment saloons, where they will remain until the line of procession is formed.

2d. Upon receiving instructions from the Chief

they will remain until the line of procession is formed.

2d. Upon receiving instructions from the Chief Marshal, the regiment will be marched up Washington avenue to Third street, where they will be haited in view of the line, until the 3d Division has passed, in whose rear they will fall in. On their arrival at Independence Square the regiment will be halted until the 4th and 5th Divisions have passed, when they will enter the Square at the middle gate, where the reception ceremonies will take place; John Price Wetherill, Esq., appearing on behalf of the city authorities, and Mr. George S. Willits on behalf of the Fire Department.

3d. Unless otherwise ordered, the line will be formed at 3 o'clock, and commence moving at 4, precisely.

formed at 3 o'clock, and commence moving at 4, precisely.

The officers of the parade will be as follows:

Ohlef Marshal, David M. Lyle, Esq.
Special Aids—Wm. N. Toy, Weccacoe Engine;
Anthony H. Reynolds, Schuylkill Hose; John G. Englehart, Neptune Hose; David A. Nagle, Hibernia Engine; James Jenner, Spring Garden Hose.
Assistant Marshals—First district, Wm. J. Gilbert, Hope Hose; Second district, H. I. McIntire, Philadelphia Engine; Third district, George J. Chapman, Assistance Engine; Fourth district, Wm. P. Morris, Northern Liberty Hose; Seventh district, Wm. P. Morris, Torthern Liberty Hose; Seventh district, Chicers of the Convention—Chairman, William Zelner, Friendship Engine; secretary and treasurer, Wm. N. Toy, Weccacoe Ingine.

Committee of Arrangements—First district, Wm. R. Drane, Hope Hose; Wm. N. Toy, Weccacoe Engine.
Second District—Wm. McClov. Good Will Engrey Chapman, McClov. Good Will Engrey Special Andrews Committee Comments—Street Comments—S gine.
Second District—Wm. McCloy, Good Will Engine; James M. Roberts, Columbia Engine.
Third District—J. G. Englehart, Neptune Hose; Andrew J. Kockogey, Assistance Engine.
Fourth District—George W. Itali, Cohocksink Hose; George McEwan, Mechanic Engine.
Seventh District—J. H. Young, West Philadelphia Engine.

PURCHASE OF ENGINES.

The Good Intent Engine Company have sold their engine to the Government for \$5,000. It will be sent to Chattanoga. The Government has also purchased the steamer of the Northern Liberty. Hose for \$5,000 for service at the Schuylkill Arsenal, and it is understood that when this steamer is handed over, that of the Independence, now at the Arsenal, will be returned to the company who ordered its construction.

The Government has also purchased one of the carriages of the Columbia Hose Company and one belonging to the United States Hose.

INCREASE OF SALARIES. INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The firemen employed by the Government for the extinguishment of fires, and those in charge of Government engines in Washington, have had their salaries raised from \$30 to \$50 per month. FIRE. The alarm of fire at half-past eleven o'clock, on Saturday night was caused by the destruction of a frame stable back of Twenty-fifth and Pine streets.

AID TO CHAMBERSBURG.

A meeting of ladies for the relief of the sufferers from the recent atrocities at Chambersburg was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Board of Trade Roome. Mrs. E. W. Hutter presided, and Mrs. Warner, of Gettysburg, told the sad story of their sufferings in a feeling manner. He detailed many harrowing scenes which occurred under his personal notice. His remarks were similar to those delivered by him a few days ago, at a meeting of gentlemen held for the same laudable purpose. A gentleman of Chambersburg then related his experience. He was fortunate enough to escape before the rebels entered, but his library, which he had deposited in the court house, was burned. He said that he knew of a family where a lady, at he time of the invasion, was lying at the point of death. Her mother, during the raid. In 1865, had died, and had been burled by a rebel guard. Fearing this fate herself this sick woman prayed that before the enemy entered that town this time she would die, and her prayer was answered, and before the tramp of the rebel horsemen echoed through the streets of Chambersburg she lay a corpse. The rebels were about to fire the house where her body lay, when they were told that a corpse lay there, and were implored to desist from their fell design. They gave permission to the afflicted family only to bruy is in the garden. With-AID TO CHAMBERSBURG.

norsemen echoed through the streets of Chamberrsburg she laya corpse. The rebels were about to fire the house where her body lay, when they were told that a corpse lay there, and were implored to desist from their fell design. They gave permission to the afflicted family only to bury is in the garden. Withsout a coffin or shroud they laid her body low in the ground, and there it remained till the departure of the rebels allowed them to exhume and rebury their departed relative in a decent and Christian manner. This is only one instance of the stroctites that were committed, and a repetition of them is feared, should the enemy again be permitted to tread the streets of Chambersburg. Many families, unable to subsist themselves in the ruined town, have fied to other places. But unless they there find friends they are no better off. Some have come to this city, and are existing upon charity. One family, of the speaker's acquaintance, had arrived here in an entirely destitute condition, without clothes or money. They are now residing at 1602 North Sixth street, with a son who is unable to support them.

The Rev. E. W. Hutter was the next speaker. He said that the people of the South and some of their friends in the North attempted to excuse the burning of Chambersburg, upon the plea of retailation. It was false. No such atrocities had been committed by our troops. He believed that the horrors perpetrated at Chambersburg had no parallel in the history of modern times. We had, in the course of the war, captured Alexandria, Winchester, Martinsburg. Vickburg, Memphis, Nashville, and many other places, and yet, at not one of these cities had our troops acted in so barbarous a manner as did these beings whom he could not consider as men, but rather as fiends let loose from hell.

Rev. Dr. Krauth, of this city, next spoke of the claims which the people had upon our sympathy and our bounty. The people of Chambersburg were a noble and deserving people. He was intimately acquainted with them, and could speak from personals ho

meet many friends, but they were entirely disappointed.

At the conclusion of the speaker's remarks resolutions were adopted to the effect that a depot of supplies for Chambersburg be established at the rooms of the Union Benevolent Association, whence they will be immediately forwarded to their destination. All kinds of supplies are needed. Let the housekeeper who is living in plenty imagine her house and property laid waste without the means of replacing them, and she will know what is needed by these destitute people. Second-hand clothing is particularly needed, and all that can be spared by the benevolent of the city should be immediately sent to the depot. A registry of wants will be kept there, which will show the articles the most supplied and those the most needed.

JOURNEYMEN MACHINISTS JOURNEYMEN MACHINISTS.

JOURNEYMEN MACHINISTS.

Several meetings of journeymen machinists and blacksmiths have been held recently for the purpose of having their wages increased. It is not proposed to strike, but they have invited their employers to meet with them for the purpose of settling all dimunities. A general mass meeting will be held at National Guards' Hall on next Saturday evening, each shop to be represented by a good, hongst, conscientious delegate from among the employees. The following is the basis of the proposed conference:

First. The appointment of a committee, to consist of one from each establishment in this vicinity, to represent the interest of said establishment in a committee of conference with the journeymen; the latter to be represented by a committee consisting of one workman appointed by his fellow mechanics from each establishment. In discussing the necessity of increase or decrease of wages, let the action determined upon be universal throughout the city and vicinity, and if an increase be deemed advisable, let it be made simultaneously in all shops. If, in the course of time, a reduction is decided upon, let that be simultaneous; but let the necessities of the suffering parties and justice dictate the changes made, and not the momentary power to enforce them. Let the chairman of either committee be authorized to call a conference when, in the opinion of either committee, such a conference is felt to be necessary.

On Saturday afternoon Coroner Taylor held an inquest on the body of John Robertson, who was killed at 10 o'clock on Saturday, on the Baltimore Railroad, at Eighteenth street and Washington avenue. It seems that the unfortunate lad was riding Railroad, at Eighteenth street and Washington avenue. It seems that the unfortunate lad was riding upon a burden car, and in attempting to get off health beneath the wheels and was run over. He was taken to the Volunteer Refreshment Hospital, but died in a short time. A verdict was rendered of actional death.

The coroner also held an inquest upon the body off Henry Rath, who was killed on Friday. The case was partially heard, and the inquest was adjourned until Monday on account of the absence of witnesses. nesses.

An inquest was also held upon the body of Wm.

Ellis, who was drowned at Catharine-street wharf.

The boy was playing with a companion younger than
binself, when he fell overboard. His body was taken
to the residence of his parents, at No. 765. South
Front street. A verdict of accidental drowning was
rendered. In the case of the boy Chapman, who was shot at Smith's Island, the jury rendered a verdict of acci-lental shooting.

GREAT GAMES OF BASE BALL The famous Atlantic Club of New York are expected to arrive in Philadelphia this morning. They will probably play four or five games during their stay with our various clubs, and, if we may judge from their reputation, will be victorious in all. This afternoom they will play with the Camden Club. The base ball grounds are at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets. Alexander McFarland was drowned yesterday t pier No. 1; Richmond. The corener was sum-need to hold an inquest on his body at his resi-tance, Sorrellistreet, above Bath.

SLIGHT FIRE. A slight fire occurred yesterday in the rear of an anoccupied, bailding on Greenwich street, below HOSPITAL ITEM.

Richard Randolph was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday night, having been, kicked by a horse on board the Edwin Forrest while going up the Delaways. His injuries are not readons. ART DEPARTMENT OF CREAT CENTRAL FAIR.

The attention of parties interested is requested to the notice of the treasurer of the above department of the Great Fair, which will be found in our ad-THE POLICE. [Before Mr. Alderman Patchell.] STORE ROBBERS ARRESTED.

STORR ROBBERS ARRESTED.

John Swain and wife and Barney McIliheny were arraigned on Saturday on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of the store of Mr. J. Johnson, on South Eighth street. It seems that sometime after daybreaken Saturday morning, police officers observed three men come out of the store of Mr. Johnson. The parties were loaded with goods, Upon observing they were discovered, the parties ran away up Sansom street, dropping in their flight thirty-four shawls. One of the fugitives was arrested. He gave the name of John Swain.

His residence, on a small court running from Sansom street, above Tenth, was searched by the police, and seventy-eight shawk were recovered. McIlibery, who is well known to the police, was found in the house. He and Mrs. Swain were at once taken into custody. On making an examination of the robbed store, it was ascertained that one hundred and twelve shawls were stolen, the number corresponding with those recovered as above stated. Besides the shawls several mantillas were purported the work produced the shawls several mantillas were purported the work produced the shawls were sommitted.

[Before Mr. Alderman Welding.] RESULT OF RECKLESS DRIVING. A man named Layton was arraigned on Saturday afternoon, on the charge of assault and battery on Peter Thompson; a one-armed soldier. The defendant was driving a horse and furnishing car at a

CAPI AND VAIO UPS CALLEGE AND AREA