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n Washington, see that subscribers are regularly served at their residences, and attend to advertisin

## The Late Invasion.

The reports from Maryland that the rebels have left the State and recrossed the Potomac will be received with satisfaction by the public generally, as indicating that General EARLY has abandoned his proposed invasion in force. Presuming the reports to be correct, it by no means follows as a necessity that this interpretation of their significance is the right one. We are still completely in the dark as to what the rebels meant to do, or are now doing, If this seeming advance was but a feint to | FOSTER. allow them time to transport their booty to Richmond, then it has proved most success. ful, deceiving not merely our people, but our military authorities as well. But there are still reasons for suspecting that something more than this was embraced in the idea of the enterprise. May it not be that the retreat now reported is itself a feint? Or may it not be that EARDY, failing to be reinforced from Richmond as promptly as he expected, has merely retired to the Virginia side of the Potomac until such reinforcements arrive, as much from motives of prudence as with a design of further mystifying us? In the absence of better authority, it may be of interest to learn, as we do by a special despatch to the New York World, that "the War Department at Washington received information yesterday that Long. STREET'S whole corps, with General Long-STREET himself in command, had arrived at Gordonsville, and is now marching from that place to Winchester, in order to join EARLY. When EARLY is thus reinforced. whether it is to-day or next week, there is no doubt that he will then immediately in. vade Pennsylvania, and endeavor to carry out General LEE's programme of a campaign on Northern soil." Speculation, however, will avail us little in endeavoring to form a conclusion upon the subject. It is not impossible that General WRIGHT, with a considerable force of troops, has so menaced the rebel communications via the Shenandoah, valley as to induce this precipitate . retreat; and until more is known this is the explanation that will be most

The Operations before Petersburg. It is said by a correspondent of a New York paper that President Lincoln desires and has so informed Gen. GRANT. The story is not a very likely one, and none will be willing to believe it except the class of | were bandied to and fro, considerable relipeople who believe everything they see in | gious intolerance was ventilated. the fothe papers. The recent reverse has demonstrated so unmistakably the formidable character of the enemy's fortifications as to convince the most sanguine admirers of Gen. GRANT that he cannot repeat the Fort Donelson tactics in this campaign, as matters now stand. However, it is not supposable for a moment that the statu quo will long be maintained. GRANT is not a procrastinator. The fall season, which must interfere with active operations, is approaching, and the necessities of General LEE demand an aggressive movement against Harrisburg, Baltimore, or Washington, with the hope of inducing us to relinquish our foothold before the outworks of Richmond. The bustle of an active campaign, it therefore seems likely, must soon succeed to the dull monotony of a siege. The advance of Early into Maryland, and his strange subsequent movements, may be regarded as an indication that LEE is anxious to assume the initiative—to dictate the course of military operations, select his own battle-fields, transfer the war to loyal soil, and assume the attitude of aggressor before the world, the more readily to conceal his actual weakness. Perhaps he may be able to do all this, and still not leave Petersburg with so inadequate a garrison as to expose it to capture by a sudden coup. What, then, is to be the policy of General GRANT? He can hope to accomplish little or nothing by an open assault. It is most improbable that he will repeat his mining operations, for the enemy are now upon the alert, and could frustrate all the labors of his engineers by sinking shafts; and they can, furthermore, resort to countermining, so that little is to

readily accepted.

be gained in this way now. Hence it appears that the only resource left is to break up the rebel communications, and isolate the garrison from all possibility of assistance, as was done at Vicksburg, and as we hope soon to see done at Atlanta; or else to manœuvre the rebels out of their entrenchments, and compel them to fight in an open field. The first plan has already been tried by General GRANT, but without the desired success. The Petersburg and Weldon road was tapped by our forces at Port Walthall Sta. | declare we do not want to go to war upon tion, but EARLY'S menace against Wash. ington, necessitating the withdrawal of the | expense, but this declaration is not wholly 6th Corps from GRANT, compelled a contraction of our lines, and a relinquishment of the important advantage we had gained. And as for the expedition against the South Side Railroad, under General HUNTER, it | you please, but I shall not disburse a soliwill be remembered that it, unfortunately, came to a dead halt at Lynchburg, and finally amounted to nothing. The communications of Richmond with the rest of the Confederacy are, therefore, as intact lighting in New Zealand, in Caffraria, and as are the communications of Washington in India-and the expenses are frightful. with the North; and, even if severed, the rebel capital is, no doubt, provisioned for a siege. If GRANT wants Petersburg he must manœuvre for it until might- be well nigh endless. Recolthe chance occurs of fighting for it. The recent feint of transferring a force to the | we rushed, in 1854, at the suggestion of the north bank of the James, to distract attention from the proposed assault upon the cost England not a man less than 80,000. works which had been mined, was well and not a penny less than a hundred milconceived, splendfdly executed, and, so far lions sterling, and I am not going, I tell as accomplishing its special purpose was you, to let England again drift into any concerned, was a complete success; and it theory so absurd and costly as that. My serves to show how much can be achieved policy is to extend Free Trade and to rein this way. In the present aspect of the situation, it is difficult to perceive what other species of tactics now remains to the ears. The world may say what it may, Army of the Potomac. Is Petersburg, then, impregnable? Not at all. Give Gen. GRANT as large an army as he needs, and he will take it. Let him be reinforced to the extent of twenty or thirty thousand men, and he will speedily prove himself whole army, exclusive of the force necesmaster of the situation. With a sufficient sary to keep India in subjection, does not force at his disposal he can readily amount to 150,000 men of all arms, of flank the rebel position, regain possession | which we could with difficulty detach | lines of actual occupation by the military forces of of the Weldon Railroad, and ultimately make Petersburg too hot for even rebel

occupation. There is no peculiar difficulty about the task; no profound tactical genius is essential to its performance. All that is needed is an army sufficiently large—as the Army - of the Potomac might be, but for the force detached to protect Maryland-and a general of indomitable energy and persistency, like GRANT. Given these elements, and the military problem is as easy and certain of solution as an ordinary problem in arithmetic. And if a more comprehensive view of the situation be taken, we shall find our hopes strengthened by the pros- dles and muddles" in the affairs of other pect. The question as to the possibility or countries, bustles and bullies until he sees

the command of General Hoop, numbered | king British neutrality a real thing. Whatwhich time it has fought a battle in which twenty thousand men in killed and wounded—a loss which cannot be repaired by the reinforcements west of the Mississippi, The downfall of Atlanta, at no distant day, seems inevitable; and the occurrence of so signal a victory will at once render Richmond untenable to the rebel army, unless General LEE is willing to incur the risk of being caught between two fires. This is the auspicious promise of the campaign; and we feel assured that it would speedily assume a still brighter aspect if General GRANT could have placed at his immediate disposal only a tenth part of the force to be raised by draft in the beginning of next month.

Charleston. It would seem from several paragraphs of news in late Charleston papers we have received that an attack upon that city is anticipated before a great while. The following item is from the Mercury of the 3d nstant : "We are opposed to making mention of military movements in the public press, but for the benefit of the creakers who have looked so forforn ever since troops were withdrawn from the defence of this city to strengthen the Army of Northern Yirginta, it may be as well to state that the first of several well-

tried regiments, the number and strength of which we will leave the enemy to discover, have arrived in this department, and will be found at the right place when the enemy makes his next advance." It is plain from this that the garrison at Charleston has been pretty thoroughly depleted to strengthen LEE's army; but its chief significance, as we have said, is the fact that it indicates an unpleasant nervous-

ness concerning the intentions of General The Charleston Courier, in making the same announcement, cautiously observes that "it is not deemed prudent to mention the exact strength of this force, but it is encouraging to know that in the next effort of the enemy to take the city the disproportion of numbers will not be so great as in the last campaign on John's and James' Islands, which resulted so gloriously to our

Peace Policy Ahead. Queen ELIZABETH, on one occasion, conversed with the Speaker of the House of Commons. She had been awaiting the passage of a money-bill, and her "faithful Commons" had delayed it unreasonably, wasting the public time and exhausting her patience in mere speechmaking. "Mr. Speaker," she said, "what have the Commons done?" The reply was, "Please your Majesty, we have sat six weeks." If Queen VICTORIA were to hold a like colloguy with Mr. DENISON, the present Speaker, (and the most inefficient ever heard of,) he could tell her that the Commons had sat for nearly seven months and-done nothing! The British Parliament, which commenced the Session of 1864 in the first week of February, closed it on the last day of July. The annual white-bait dinner at Greenwich was eaten by the Ministers on the 23d July, and the Session would have formally been closed in the following week. Seven months nominal legislation thus have ended, and except that the usual money-votes have been passed, and the annual Mutiny Act re-enacted, (whereby, alone, the a standing army), the British Parliament een a great deal of what the Indians call palaver, but no public measure of any importance was passed. Many personalities | die again as soon as the electric shock of excitereign policy of the Government was attacked and defended, and, finally, there was a pitched battle in the Lords, and another in the Commons, upon the question: Did the Ministry possess the confidence of Parliament? A majority of nine decided negatively in the Lords, and a majority of eigh-

vented the necessity of reconstructing it. John Bull admits that, under the present Government, England has drifted into the position of a second-class nation. When the rulers of a country ostentatiously proclaim that "peace-upon-any-terms their policy, as they desire to avoid the heavy cost of war, they may be said to invite insult. When a man's hands are tied behind his back, the smallest ragamuffin in the street may slap him with impunity. When England exclaims "Any thing but war," almost any other Power thereby receives intimation that, say or do what it may, no serious notice will be taken of it. The Ministry of which Lord PALMERSTON is head has sustained much injury, no doubt, from the erratic and eccentric policy of Lord Russell, whose policy to foreign Powers has been to bully the weak and bow before the strong. It has been declared over and over again that he ought to be got rid of. But, to use a familiar phrase, he has got the length of the Queen's foot-she put him into the Cabinet, where he has managed foreign affairs, and she will keep him there. Were the famous caricaturist H. B. still in the field of satire, no doubt he would have made Europe ring with laughter over a new design representing Lords Russell and Palmerston acting a scene from the Arabian Nights-RUSSELL as the Old Man of the Sea and PALMERSTON as Sinbad the Sailor, exhausted and nearly choked by that perpetual presence on his shoulders which no

teen sustained the Ministry in the Com-

mons, and thereby, most probably, pre-

effort of his could shake off. If England is collapsing into the condition of a second-rate Power-the same England that once was the arbiter of Europe !- the fault is not to be exclusively charged on her Foreign Minister and his peculiar policy. Russell may virtually any quarrel, because we cannot afford the his own. There is a Finance-Minister who holds the key of the strong box, and plumply tells Russell and his other colleagues, "Gentlemen, you may do what tary shilling towards any war in Europe. You have got up two or three little wars, without first obtaining the necessary authorization from Parliament - you are as I have good reason to know, having to foot the bills, but an European war would plunge us again into costs which lect that quarrel with Russia into which nephew of his uncle, who reigns in France, duce taxation, and it is impossible to do either with cannon balls rattling about our but let those laugh who win. Year after year, I have reduced the expenditure and the taxes, and I will not alter my policy. You may fancy that England is a great military nation. No such thing. Her 30,000 to fight in Europe, and the annual | the United States may be permitted to procure cost of these 150,000 men is greater than what France pays for a force of 600,000. We ought to resume 'Ships, Colonies, Commerce' as our national motto. Let those fight who have a fancy that way,

but let England avoid war-because of the cost." Mr. GLADSTONE would probably speak in this manner, backed up by the Manchester Peace party, who desire, with him, to see their cotton manufactures sold all over the world. His avowed and firm opposition to the cost of war has not been without its influence upon Lord Russell, who "medimpossibility of taking Petersburg this summer does not rest alone upon the Army of the Potomac for decision, butinvolves as well the operations in Northern Georgia. The robbot saw a firm purpose here of not being dictaary in this quarter, when turned over to ted to he drew back, and commenced many in this quarter, when turned over to

forty-two thousand, more or less; since ever the fate of the Palmerston Ministry, we must not forget that, for the last four it is reported to have sustained a loss of | teen months, its neutral policy has been decided and firm. We much fear that any other Administration will do us such yeoman's service as this.

> THE ATTACK ON MOBILE.-Admiral Farragu seems to be losing no time in his movement agains Mobile. Close on the heels of the announcement of the marshalling of his fleet before Fort Gainand Fort Morgan, comes the welcome intelligence that he has occupied Dauphine Island. This occu pation in itself is a very important advantage. Dau phine is a long sandy strip on the port side of the harbor. On the extremity jutting into the bay is situate. Fort Gaines. In order to occupy the island Faringut must have driven the rebels from the sand
>
> 10. These rates shall not restricted by the sand restricted by the sand structure of the sand structure batteries, which line the edge of the island. He is now in the rear of Gaines, and a land force by regular siege approaches can attack it, while the fleet engages it in front. Its reduction under such circumstances must be speedy, and a comparatively safe passage for the navy into the river is guaran Here, however, the real fighting comme and all Farragut's ability will be required to carry im victoriously through it.

The reports from Plymouth, Charleston, Pensacola, and now from Mobile, reveal the gratifying fact that the Government is again bringing into play the much abused "anaconda" policy. This is the only proper policy, since by it we can make our numbers tell. Simultaneous attacks at Richmond, Atlanta, Charleston, and Mobile will divide, distract, and weaken the rebel strength, by compelling them to defend the whole of the wide boundaries of their temporary domain. Our large army can then all be used against the thinned legions of rebellion, until they feel prone to ask for peace.

We had just written the above when the welcome news announcing the passage of the forts came sing-ing over the wires to greet us. Farragut is indeed osing no time; every day is employed, and each night has its record of labor done. The news purports to be from rebel sources, has the endors of the Secretary of War, and can be relied on as correct, for it is rarely the Confederacy acknowledges lefeat, except when it is so telling and stunning as o defy any attempts to construe it into a victory. to dery any attempts to construe it into a victory.

When they admit so much as they do concerning
the movements of the "Yankee fleet," it is believed
that our victory is even more complete than they
represent it. Mobile river now lies before Farragut, but it is stripped of half its terrors. The piles and chevaux de frise are still there, to be sure, but the most troublesome obstruction—the navy—has been most troublesome costruction—the navy—has been removed. The despatches read as if a naval engagement had taken place, and the rebel fleet soattered and disabled. If it is, the road to Mobile is open, and the same leader that tried the rebel strength on the Mississippi and captured New Or-leans will now drive it before him, with the more acility because it is orippled, until the Star Span led Banner floats over Mobile.

VINDICATION OF COL. DARLGREN.-We have said and always believed that the infamous order which the rebels asserted they found upon the body of the late Col. Ulric Dahlgren was a deliberate and malicious forgery. We were led to the assertion then by his well-known character, which would turn from anything mean and base with loathing, and we refer to it now because the proofs are present, strong and convincing, to bear us out. It has remained for his father, Admiral Dahlgren, to show to the world that his martyr son was innocent of the malignant aspersions cast upon him, and that his nemies in life and in death were baser and more contemptible far than they would fain represent him. The Admiral has received photographic copies of the forgery, and speaks of it with all the indignation that naturally fills a father's heart when he seeks to defend the memory of a dead child from blackening, withering calumny. He says the paper is a barefaced, atrocious forgery, so palpable hat the wickedness of the act is only equalled by the recklessness with which the miserable caitiffs have adhered to it. We are glad to make this announcement, as well in vindication of the memory of the dead—of one of whom Philadelphia can boast as a martyred citizen, murdered after battle by assassins—as to show the depth of perfidy in which treason can sink its misguided followers, even in the hour of their triumph.

THE SPECIAL SESSION.—The Legislature will meet in special session to-day at Harrisburg. - With Executive is authorized to maintain and incendiaries still fresh in the minds of the the remembrance of the acts of rebel horse thieves members, they are of course well aware that has literally done—nothing. There has they have a plain and imperative duty to been a great deal of what the Indians call perform. That duty is to thoroughly reorganize three times a year during the last four years, to ent that gave it life had passed. We want a militia system-something that will guaran some protection from the yearly incursions of robbers, who come into our southern counties when and how they please, to take what they please, and leave as leisurely as they please. The ashes of Chambersburg still smoulder, its inhabitants are still homeless and houseless, asking alms from their more fortunate fellow-citizens, and many of our farms again lie bare and cheerless, stripped, for the patient toil. These facts, in themselves, are powerful arguments for an organization of the militia, and we feel assured that they will not appeal in vain to the reason of our legislators. Danger reater than any we have yet experienced may h

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 8. SYMPATHY OF SWITZERLAND FOR THE UNION -ADDRESS OF THE PROPLE OF GENEVA-REPLY OF SECRETARY SEWARD. The Government has been officially advised of the meeting held at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 9th of July, "in favor of the American Union and of the measures taken by the Government at Washington dress was adopted "offering the most ardent prayers that, inspired solely by patriotic thought, the States still in revolt may range themselves forever under the star-spangled banner of the Union. The people of Geneva, with all their wishes, forward this moveause thenceforth liberty will be triumphant without distinction of race at the North as at the

The Secretary of State has responded as follows: The Secretary of State has responded as follows:

To the People of Geneva:

I have received from the American consul, who resides at Geneva, and have laid before the President, your fervent, eloquent, and most fraternal address to the people of the United States.

By his command, I give you thanks in the name of all my countrymen for the timely and appropriate words of sympathy and friendship which you have snoken. spoken.
Your address adds strength to the already strong chain which binds the first Federal Republic of America to the oldest and foremost Federal Republic of Europe.

The people of Switzerland may rest assured, whatever else may fail, that it will not be the people of the United States which will betray the republican system to foreign enemies, or surrender it to domestic feature.

tic faction.

With ardent prayers for the preservation of the Constitution, the freedom and the prosperity of Switzerland, I have the honor to remain, citizens, your most obedient servant and sincere friend. Wm. H. Seward. THE 7-30 LOAN. The subscription to the 7-30 loan for Saturday and to-day, as reported to the Treasury Department, is nearly \$2,000,000.

APPOINTMENT OF A U. S. SOLICITOR The President has appointed ex-Congressman JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio, the Solicitor for the United States in the Court of Claims, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. H. GIB THE CAPTURE OF GENERAL STONEMAN. Information received from General SHERMAN'S

army leaves no doubt of the capture of General STONEMAN, with a portion of the forces under h A hack-driver, tried and found guilty of buying itizens' clothes, for the purpose of selling them to deserting soldiers, was to-day sent to serve out his

time in the Albany Penitentiary. ILLINOIS AND THE WAR. Adjutant General Fuller, of Illinois, has just effected a satisfactory adjustment with the War Department, by which it appears that the State has sent to the army over 180,000 three-years men, and 35,875 over all calls except that of July, 1864, from a population of 1,700,000

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION. The new military division which has just been formed, to be known as the Middle Military Division, is composed of the Department of Washington, Department of the Susquehanna, Middle Department, and the Department of Western Virginia. The status of each department will remain the same as heretofore, one of them being placed under the immediate supervision of Major General SHERIDAN, with his headquarters, for the present, at Harper's Ferry. He commands all the forces in

TRADE WITH STATES IN INSURRECTION. Modified and improved rules and regulations concerning commercial intercourse with States de clared in insurrection, &c., having been approved by the President, are officially declared by the Secretary of the Treasury. From these it appears the actual line of military occupation by the United States forces is absolutely prohibited, and no permit will be granted for the transportation of any property to any place under the control of insurgents against the United States. Supply stores at places agreed upon by the com-manding general of the department and the proper supervising special agent, may be established by such loyal persons as the supervising special agent

or assistant special agents shall designate for that purpose. Loyal persons residing in the district of country contiguous to the place and within the from any such store, and take to their hon individual family or plantation supplies as may be necessary to their own use. Permits will be granted to sutlers to transport to the regiment or post sutlered by them such articles as they are authorized to sell free of the three per cent. fee, but no permit will be granted to a sutle excepting on presentation to the proper permit off-cer of the original certificate of his appointment from the commanding officer of his regiment or post, countersigned by the division commander, and an application and affidavit in the prescribed form Transportation is not permitted to any regimental sutler for an amount of goods exceeding \$2,500 worth, nor for over two months' supply at one time. The restrictions on carriers and trade in boats on he Western waters remain as heretofore. Clearances and permits to any post or place affected by the existing blockade will be granted only upon the

request of the Department of War. or Department of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Treasury halso prepared nfiscated personal property, while will be carried into effect by the same agents animder the sam supervision that is provided under the regulation

The regulations concerning abarened and confiscated lands, houses, and tenants, provide amongst other things, for the welfs and employ ment of freedmen. In each spec more places, to be known as Free lonies, are to be established. The freedmen s ssified, and the minimum ratiof wages THE UNION MONITOR TECUMSER SUNK No. 1 males is to be \$25 per month No. 2, \$20, an

others from contracting for highewages if they can do so. Schools are to be estillated within these homes sufficient for the educatio of all children there under the age of twelve yes, and penalties are provided for the ill usage of eedmen. Squadron. Important Treasury Coular. THE ENEMY'S FLEET SCATTERED.

ASSESSMENT AND REASSESSMENT F LICENSES.

TREASURY IPARTMENT,
OFFICE. OF INTERAL REVENUES,
WASHINGTON 111 30, 1844.

Section 80 of the act of June 30, 645, prescribes
that "where the amount of any cense, or the
rate has been increased, or is like to be increased by law above the amount is any existing
license to any person, firm, or commany, or has
been under stated or under-estimated such person,
firm, or company, shall be again ssessed, and
pay the amount of such increases, who shall be endorsed on the original license, who shall be endorsed on the original license, who shall theresfter be held good and sufficient." Her this provision assessors will at once proceed reassess all
persons, firm, and corporations, assessed for licenses where, under the act of June 36the rate has
been or is liable to be increased, or were any existing license has been under-stated or under-

of freedmen, and all permits to trappor any insurrectionary districts are roke

regulations relative to abando

concerning commercial intercours

vered over, while provision is ma for the sale o

isting license has been understated or unde estimated. They will also notify all persons el gaged in any trade, business, it profession for which a license is required under the pre-visions of the new law, though no limble to the assessed for a license under the timer law, it assessed for a license under the winer law, to take out the appropriate license. License, whether reassessed or newly issued under the at of June 30 will take effect from the 1st of July, at the assess ment will be pro rata—ten-twelthe other rate, o amount fixed for such new license, or othe increasing the light such that did rate. amount fixed for such new license, or othe increase upon the old rate.

Where any person was on the 1st of ay engaged in any occupation for which a licen; was then required, and continued such occupation after that date, and made no application, a license, and no license tax was assessed for to July 1, such party will be required to the license, as of May 1, for one year, and be chared with the then existing rate; and if by those will at the rate is increased, such license will it reassessed,

of May 1, for one year, and be chared with the then existing rate; and if by the he was the trate is increased, such license will freezesses and if by the electron and the amount of such increase and sed thereon. The endorsement will be minds by the electron, and no reassessed license will protect the pty carrying on the business mentioned in it within such endorsement. The law provides for appasessment and the payment of the increase where the rate has been or is liable to be increased, but it oes not provide for any remission of the excess were the rate has been or is liable to be increased, but it oes not provide for any remission of the excess where the rate has been diminished, or where the law is considered that any existing license becomes unacksary, or a new license of a different character is malred. Under the old law lottery-ticket dealers are required to pay a license fee of \$1,000; by the preent law the fee is tixed at \$100. An incorporated lank, under the old law, was required in certain cast to take a broker's license; by the present law it required to take a banker's license, which covers the business of a broker. Yet the law gives no authory to refund any part of the fee in either case.

Under the old law wholesale liquor dealer, who were also wholesale dealer; is more assessed to take a business of a wholesale dealer; where, therefore, a pty is now assessed or reassessed as a wholesale liquir dealer, by special provision, covers the biliness of a wholesale dealer; where, therefore, a pty is now assessed or reassessed as a wholesale liquir dealer, by special provision, covers the biliness of a wholesale dealer; where, therefore, a pty is now assessed or reassessed as a wholesale liquir dealer, by special provision, covers the biliness of a wholesale dealer levelses, and the liquir dealer, and real extended.

Lawyers, conveyancers, claim agents, pysicians, surgeons, dentists, cattle brokers, horse deters, and peddlers, under the new. law, though assinated in business, must take license individual

cupations.

Auctioneers are not, by the act of June 30, retricted in their business to the district in which they have taken out their license. Their monity returns, however, must be made, and the tax of their sales paid in the district where they have taken out their license. The license should be taken but in the district where they have their office or piece of business; but no auctioneer can have an office or place of business in more than one district under one license.

one license.

Where any person shall claim an exemption from a license tax as dealer, manufacturer, apotherary, confectioner, eating house keeper, tobacconist cattle broker, builder, contracter, or insurance agent, because of his annual receipts being less that the sum which determines the Hability according to the act, it will devolve on him to show to the satisfaction of the assistant assessor that his annual sales or receipts do not exceed the sum; and the assistant assessor may demand of him a statement in writing of his actual and estimated receipts. If he shall that to satisfy the assistant assessor of the amount of his receipts or sales, the assistant assessor may make whatever examination may be in his power, and all to satisfy the assistant assessor of the amount of the receipts of sales, the assistant assessor may make whatever examination may be in his power, and also sees the license tax as in his judgment may appear just. If he should be unable to obtain evidence sufficient to justify him in making an assessment, it will be his duty to report the case to the assessor, who may proceed under the 14th section of the act to clicit the necessary evidence, on the basis of which the assessment may be made.

The license of a wholessle dealer will not be for a less amount than his sales for the previous year, except in the case specified in paragraph knows spouling seventy-nine. The year will be the year next preceding the first day of May. Where the amount of the license fee is fixed, and not graduated by the amount of sales of otherwise, the reassessment may be made upon the application for the existing license.

By the forty-ninth paragraph of the seventy in the

license.

By the forty-ninth paragraph of the seventy-ninth section of the act of June 30, a license fee of ten dollars is "required of every person, firm, or corporation engaged in any business, trade, or profession whatsoever, for which no other license is neer in repired, whose gross annual receipts therefor exceed the thousand dollars." This is a very general and sweeping provision. It applies:
1st. To "every person, firm, or corporation" en-

Ist. To "every person, firm, or corporation" engaged as stated.

A license, though procured by a firm, will not protect a person belonging to the firm and prosecuting an independent business; nor will a license to a forporation protect its corporate members or employees. A man may be one of a firm requiring a license, one of a corporate company requiring a license, and, at the same time, a clerk of the same or of another firm or corporation, and be compelled to pay a license tee as such clerk. His business, as employee, is separate from that of the firm or corporation, so far as concerns him individually. The license fee is the purchase of a personal privilege, or rather, perhaps, a tax on the personal eluployment of the tax-payer, and increate to the benefit of no third person, whatever may be the relation between the parties. The act regards corporations in their legal character as artificial persons, and partnerships as quasi corporations having a legal existence separate and distinct from the Individuals by the aggregation of whom they are respectively constituted. aggregation of whom they are respectively constituted. In the States where the local law allow a married woman to act as a femme sole she will be subject to the license duty if she pursues a busines, which yields the prescribed amount. Minors it ults. 2d. The business, trade, or profession mentioned n the act is limited to such as no other licensequired for. But if a person already licensen he business pursues another which yields him.

than one thousand dollars, he is obliged to pay a separate license fee. The business, trade, or profession requiring a license fee must be one which of itself yields over a thousand dollars. If a person should carry on two trades—one of a tailor, for instance, and one of a shoemaker—or should pursue the profession of a cleryyman and at the same time should carry on two trades—one of a tailor, for instance, and one of a shoemaker—or should pursue the profession of a clergyman and at the same time teach school, frem each of which pursuits his receipts should not exceed one thousand dollars, he would not be required to pay a license fee. For though the license is to the person, it is for the business, and the business which demands it must, without sid from other sources, produce a sum in excess of that mentioned in the statute. Different varieties or, branches of the same kind of business do not come within this principle, and care on the part of the revenue officers is necessary to distinguish botween what is and what is not a kind of business different from some other kind.

Among those persons who may be liable to take license under this paragraph may be enumerated the following, as examples, to wit: Clergymen, teachers, farmers, artists, boarding-house keeper, book-keepers, gardeners, nurserymen, expressmen, teamsters, truckmen, brickinyers, bank tellors, presidents and cashiers of banks, substitute brokers, painters, and blacksmiths, (when not manufacturers,) persons carrying on a saw-mill, clover, grist, or officers, manufacturers, persons carrying on a saw-mill, clover, grist, or order is, manufacturers, persons carrying on a saw-mill, clover, grist, or orders, manufacturers, persons carrying on a saw-mill, clover, grist, or orders, manufacturers, persons carrying on a saw-mill, clover, grist, or orders, manufacturers, persons carrying on a saw-mill, clover, grist, or orders, manufacturers, persons carrying on a saw-mill, clover, grist, or orders, manufacturers, persons carrying on a saw-mill, clover, grist, or orders, manufacturers, persons carrying on a saw-mill, clover, grist, or orders, manufacturers, persons carrying on a saw-mill, clover, grist, or orders, manufacturers, persons carrying on a saw-mill, clover, grist, or order mills, when not manufacturers, persons carrying on a saw-mill, clover, grist, or orders of accomming the mill of the cont

license, such as railroad and insurance companies, &c., &c.

An office held under the Federal or under a State Government is not either a business, trade, or profession in the meaning of the act. The compaisation which the officer holds of the executive subnority, or appointing power, is his sufficient license. The license assessed or reassessed will, by regulation of this department, be returned by the assessment in their regular monthly lists. In cases where it is discovered that the names of parsons, or educate list discovered that the names of parsons, or educate list of May, 1864, the same should be returned on a special list, and the assessment and collection will be made as on a monthly list. Such special list should be attached to and returned with a monthly list, and the aggregate amount of both slightly be stated in the accompanying aggregate list.

Loggery I. Lawus Companian ated in the accompanying aggregate list.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

HARRISBURG. THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE THE TOPICS OF DISCUSSION—THE MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR. HARRISBURG, August 8.—The great question hich Governor Curtin will fully discuss in his message, to be delivered to the Legislature to morrow, volves the immediate organization of the militia of the State. He recommends what may be briefly ermed the enrolment of all men capable of militia duty, the rolls to be preserved in such a manner that the districts within the State can be immediated

ade out for the number required from the whole

number enrolled; such troops to be equipped, armed, and paid by the Commonwealth, to serve nly within or on its boundary, and for the State The next important topic which the message will liscuss will be the late disaster at Cham Governor Curtin has made it a point to gather all the facts connected with that helnous transaction Statistics have been prepared giving as accurately as possible the full extent of the pecuniary losse as possible the full extent of the pecuniary losses which have accrued from the burning of Chambersburg, stating also the force of the rebels that perpetrated that fell work, and giving the number of the forces which the Government had to insure he protection of the people in that region. As an official history, of cousre necessarily hastily repared, this portion of the message will be looked or with great interest. Another feature of this document will be its indignant rejection of the false charges which certain of the presses, and reckless partisan leaders of New York, have cast upon the Government and people of Pennsylvania. The Keystone State has been as were the breakwater of the rebellion, struggling

struggling in unequal numbers with a powerful THE VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. The following is the afficial vote on the Constitu-tional amendment in fifty four countles: flone 1 amendment in hity four counties:

For the amendment. 198,542

Against the amendment. 198,542

The counties of Cameron, Elk, Forest, Frankliu, Fulton, Green, McKean, Plue, Potter, Yeniango, Warren, and Wayne are yet to be heard from.

for three years to roll Northward; and because she has felt the full force of combined rebel hosts and

the New York presses have made these facts the

pretext to revile and ridicule our people, while thus

the repeated fury of incendiary rebel inci-

THE WAR.

FARRAGUT'S ATTACK UPON MOBILE. OUR FLEET PASSES FORTS MORGAN AND

GAINES.

THE OPPOSITION STUBBORN AND TERRIFIC.

SURRENDER OF THE REBEL RAM TENNESSER. She Desperately Struggles Against our whole

ONE VESSEL CAPTURED----ANOTHER SUNK. Capture of the Rebel Admiral Buchanan.

OUR FLEET ADVANCING TRIUMPHANTLY. MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA FREE FROM INVADERS.

Retreat of the Entire Rebel Army Across the

Potomar.

Supplies Alleged to be the Object of the Invasion. Shenandoah Valley Stripped of its Har-

vests by Early. THE RAID OVER THE BORDER A FEINT.

THEY ARE OVERTAKEN BY GEN. AVERILL.

He is Reported to have Defeated them and Captured Artillery and Prisoners.

Naval Fight Expected at Plymouth, N. C. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. HE MOVEMENT AGAINST MOBILE-REBEL AN-

NOUNCEMENT OF THE CAPTURE OF DAUPHINE ISLAND.
WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Richmond papers of Saturday announce that Farragut had taken possession of Dauphine Island, which is southwest of he harbor of Mobile, and to the rearward of Fort-Gaines.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. EWS FROM MOBILE—OFFICIAL REBEL ANNOUNCE MENT OF FARRAGUT'S VICTORY - SEVENTEEN YANKEE SHIPS PASS FORT MORGAN—THE REBEL RAM TENNESSEE SURRENDERS-THE BEBEL AD-MIRAL HAS HIS LEG SHOT OFF AND GETS CAP-TURED-REBEL GUNBOAT SELMA CAPTURED AND GUNBOAT GAINES RUN ASHORE. To Major General Dix, New York:

WASHINGTON, August 8-9 P. M.—The following announcement of the successful operations against Mobile appears in the Richmond Sentinel of this norning, and was transmitted by Gen. Butler to the President, and received at 7 P. M. August 8: HEADQUARTERS MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER August 8-3 P. M.

His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President: The following is the official report, taken from the Richmond Sentinel of August 8th. B. F. BUTLER, Major General. "Mobile, Aug 5.—Hon. J. A. SEDDEN, Secretary of War: Seventeen of the enemy's vessels-fourteen

ships and three iron-clads-passed Fort Morgan this morning. "The Tecumseh, a monitor, was sunk by Fort Morgan. "The Tennessee surrendered, after a desperate lost a leg and is a pris

engagement with the enemy's fleet. Admiral Bucaptured, and the Gaines was beached near the hosnight. The enemy's fleet has approached the city. A monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all tay.

"D. H. MAURY, Major General." EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. SECOND GAZETTE. REPORTED DEFEAT OF REBELS BY GEN. AVERILL-HE CAPTURES ALL THEIR GUNS AND FIVE HUN-DRED PRISONERS.

To Major General Dix, New York: Major General Sheridan has been assigned, tem porarily, to the command of the forces in the Middle Military Division, consisting of the Departments of Washington, the Middle Department, and the Department of the Susquehanna, and Northwest Virginia. He transmits the following: "HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, "HARFER'S FERRY, August 8-4.10 P. M. To Major General H. W. Halleck, chief of staff: "Brig. Gen. Kelley reports that a scout has just arrived at New Creek, and reports that General

Averill overtook the enemy near Moorfields yesterday, and attacked him, capturing all his artillery and five hundred prisoners. Nothing official has been received from Gen. Averlli, however. "P. H. SHERIDAN.

EDWIN M. STANTON Secretary of War. THE REBEL INVASION. RETREAT OF THE REBULS FROM MARYLAND-TH OBJECT OF THEIR RAID ACCOMPLISHED.

BALTIMORE, August 8-2.30 P. M.-The Americ says: We learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from the Upper Potomac that the entire rebel force yesterday evacuated the Mary-Their rear guard crossed at Sheppardstown, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and the balance of the invaders crossed at Hancock about the same time. Previous to leaving, they sent a cavalry force back to Hagerstown yesterday, and arrested and carried off four prominent citizens as hostages for the rebel citizens of that town arrested by order of General From the south side of the Potomac we learn that

Early has been moving up the valley towards Win chester with his harvest teams during all last week; earching the country for conscripts and grain, and consequently making but slow progress. The information received, a week ago, that the rebels would make a feint movement merely on Maryland, to cover his return trains, has been veri fied to the fullest extent, and they are now all mov ing off towards Harrison. ACTS OF THE REBBLS WHILE IN POSSESSION OF HAGERSTOWN.

WASHINGTON, August 8 .- The Star says: A gentleman from Hagerstown, where he has been sojourn ing for two weeks past gives us some interesting particulars of the doings of the rebels in that When they took possession of the town they pro ceeded to institute a thorough search of the stores, but as the merchants had not replenished their atooks since the former visit of the rebels this season, the raiders got but little plunder, with the ex-

ception of a small quantity of shoes and hats mostly taken from Samuel Rouskulp, hatter. At the grocery stores they filled their haversnoks with sugar, and their canteens with molasses; and at one or two stores they turned the molasses oash apside down, and let their contents run into the Scoing that many of the citizens were frightened and anxious to get away, the rebels told them to remain quietly at home and they would not be mol amongst other acts of robbery, compelled several gentlemen to take off their boots and hats and give

hem up. Jared Ford, printer, of this city, who was nim while standing on the street viewing the procodings of the rebels. The rebel sympathizers fared worse, if possible than the Union men. Jonas Winter, a confectioner, who refused to open his store, had his doors broke n with an axe, and most of his store fixtures de-Rev. Dabney Ball, at one time paster of the Wes-ley Church in this city, was with this marauding

arty. He did not take an active partein breakin heir doings, and, no doubt, shared in the plunder the party when they entered Hagerstown was de stroyed by our own troops, in order to prevent it from falling into the rebels' hands, as the cars consined a valuable carge of freight, including several thousand dollars' worth of sugar. The rebels had a which list is believed to have been furnished to them by a prominent Secessionist living in the town. HARRISHURG, August 8.—A despatch was re-ceived at headquarters in this city at nine o'clock his morning, from the military operator at Hagers town, announcing that all was quiet on the Upper

plosions were going to occur along the lines; but they soon regained confidence, and fell back into their former position in time to meet the attack, which they say was more than an hour and a half after the explosion. These prisoners say the reason why the soldiers do not exchange newspapers is that they are ordered not to do so; but this would be o no effect if they could afford to buy them, the price

being forty cents apiece. They have not been paid off for a long time. Very little firing took place on NORTH CAROLINA. NAVAL ENGAGEMENT TO COME OFF—THE G

NEWBERN, N. C., August 4.—A report has just been received from Roanoke Island, that our gunboats off Plymouth, in Albemarle Sound, intend to give battle to-day to the rebel ram Albemarle, and force her into an engagement. Last Sunday night she attempted to surprise our fleet, but, being discovered, went back, not daring to make any attack.
The election for Governor of this State takes place to day. Governor Vance, who is a candidate for reelection, is receiving the hearty support of the au-thorities at Richmond and also the aid of the rebe army. The rebel authorities are endeavoring to prevent the Holden men from voting by threat and otherwise, although Holden's majority to some counties will be heavy. The recent measures rescried to by the rebel authorities to defeat him makes the result doubtful. WARNING TO THE WILMINGTON BLOCKADERS. HALIFAX, August 8,-The blockade-runner Fal-

rect, with a full cargo. FORTRESS MONROE. NEWS FROM CHARLESTON—ARRIVAL OF THE OFFI OERS RECENTLY PLACED UNDER FIRE-GENERAL POSTER'S EXPECTATIONS. FORTRESS MONROE, August 7.—The steamer Fulton arrived this (Sunday) morning, with the offi-cers exchanged on the 3d instant at Charleston. These officers represent having been well treated during their imprisonment, and on their arrival at Charleston the provost marshal loaned them \$5,090. General Foster says he will take Charleston with

con, having three smoke stacks and one mast for-

ward, left on Sunday afternoon for Wilmington d

The prisoners of war confined in the interior of the State of Georgia are being removed to Charles-ton, as the rebels do not deem them safe where they Six hundred officers arrived on the 3d. Deaths in Hampton Hospital—Wm. F. Bloss, 76th Pa.; George Fox, 58th Pa.

KENTUCKY. EXODUS OF SECESSIONISTS. CAIRO, August 8 .- Several disloval citizens Jolumbus and Paducah have arrived here, en route for Canada. They were banished by Gen. Payne. Amongst them are merchants and leading men, whose property has been confiscated.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The Common Council this city, by request of the military authorities will furnish 400 men to-morrow (Monday), to throw up fortifications for the defence of the city against

MISSOURI. RETURN OF A FEDERAL SCOUTING PARTY. ST. Louis, August 8.—Col. Burns telegraphs t leadquarters here, from Madrid, that he has just returned from a seventeen-days scout in the southastern counties of Missouri, during which he has killed fifty rebels, and has captured one captain and three lieutenants. He also captured 200 stand of arms, over 250 horses, and 57 prisoners. The Fede

ral loss was Captain France, mortally wounded, an two others slightly wounded. BERMUDA. Arrival of Blockade-Runners Heavily Laden with Cotton. NEW YORK, August 8.—The brig Excelsior ha arrived with Bermuda dates to the 2d inst. The steamer City of Petersburg, with 843 bale of cotton : Old Dominion, with 1,025 bales; Falcon

vith 971 bales; Mary Celestia, with 683 bales, North

Heath, with 890 bales; Wando, with 692 bales; and Chicora with 619 [bales, all arrived at Bermadu between the 26th and 30th of July. Captain Coxte er was in command of the last named vessel. Arrived at Bermuda, ship Mohawk, from Sidney J. B., and cleared for Philadelphia. EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernian-The Armis.

tice between the Danes and Germans.

FATHER POINT, L. C., August 8.—The steame londerry on the 29th of July, passed this point to day.

The Nova Scotlan, from Quebec, arrived out on the 27th, and the New York and Oity of Baltimore

the 27th, and the New Lord and the 18th, on the 18th,
The United States gunboat Sacramento was at Queenstown, short of coal.
It is reported that an armistice of nine months has been agreed upon at Vienna.
The House of Lords has decided that Mrs. Yelverton has failed to prove the validity of her marviers. GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant. It was definitely settled that the prorogation would take place on the 30th of July.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a grand banquet to the ministers on the 27th. The speeches made were of the ordinary routine character.

Earl Russell had made a speech at Hanover, in defence of his foreign policy, in which he asserted that England, never stood, in a pronder, position, and that her influence was never greater with all foreign countries than at present. His remarks were received with perfect coolness.

The London News says that vessels have just arrived at Liverpool with 15,000 bales of cotton, the proceeds of which see to go towards the sinking fund for redeeming Confederate bonds, and paying the dividends of the coming April account, provision having already been made for the September account. THE DANG-GERMAN OTTESTION.

A Copenhagen journal of the 28th gives the report that a nine months' armistice has been concluded, during which period the occupation of the Duchies by Austria and Prussia will be continued. If true, this arrangement must have been made by foreign mediation. foreign mediation.

It is stated that the Danish plenipotentiary to Vienna declared, at the preliminary meeting of the Conference to conduct negotiations, that his Government would reserve to itself the right of uiterior ratification.

vernment would reserve to itself the right of ulterior ratification.

The official Vienna journal denies the rumor that Count Rechberg had caused the Austrian ambassadors at London and Paris to declare that the complete separation of the Duchles from Denmark would be the maximum of the German demands, and that the Apervade and Tondern line of demarcation was still possible.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times gives the alleged programme of the proposed terms of peace, which embrace the complete separation of Schleswig-Holstein and Lunenburg from Denmark, and their ultimate union under the sceptre of a prince whose claims may be recognized by the Germanic Union.

FRANCE. FRANCE. The rumor that the Emperor Napoleon was pre-paring an important pamphlet at Vichy is denied. The Bourse was dull and drooping. The Rentes closed on the 2th at 66f. 05c.

losed on the 27th at 66f. 05c. INDIA. BOMBAY, July 8.—Cotton dull and lower. Imports dull, but firm. Freights to Liverpool 30s. Exchange 25 15-16d.
CALCUTTA, July 8.—Yarn lower; cloth dull. THE LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY. THE LATEST VIA LUNDONDERGY.
LIVERPOOL, July 29.—An unknown iron-plated ram, bearing the United States flag, passed the Isle of Wight to the westward on the 20th.
It is explained that the reported sea-fight off Botany Bay, on July 11, was merely artillery practice, by the coast-guardmen, on board an English war vessel.

Captain Semmes is still in this city. PARLIAMENTARY. London, July 29.—Parliamentary proceeding are unimportant. In the House of Lords, Earl Ellenborough again attacked the foreign policy of the Government, and especially in regard to the course it has pursued towards Denmark.

Earl Russell briefly spoke in defence, and reite rated his former arguments, denying that England had in any way forfeited her honor. Paris, July 28-P. M.-Orders have been given o despatch the necessary ships to Mexico to take home the troops that are to return to France. The ships are to sail early in August. The Bourse closed quiet and steady at 66f, 10c.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Lowdon, July 29.—The first meeting of the Peace Conference was held at Vienna on the 26th. It was attended by the first and second plenipotentiaries of each beligerent Government. Nothing has transpired as to the proceedings.

The Ohamber of Deputies of Statgardt have adopted a strong protest against the foreible occupation of Rendsburg by Prussia, and called on the other States to resist such violence. The Prussian garrison at Kiel has been doubled.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONT MARKET.—The demand for money at the Bank of England continued active at the advance rate of 7 per cent., but the anticipate further advance to 8 per cent. had not taken place. In the open market nothing was done below 7% per Nowithstanding the advance in the rate of dis-notwithstanding the advance in the rate of dis-sount to 7 per cent, by the Bank of England, the demand continues very brisk, and a further advance to 8 per cent. is not unlikely. The Stock Exchange was languid, but there were no outward variations.

Satterth waite's mid-week circular says: "The ex-Satisfith waite's mid-week circular says: "The extraordinary rapid rise in exchange in New York has so curtailed business for American secarities that transactions now are almost a matter of negotiation, excepting five-twenty bonds and Illinois shares. The former show a decline of 2 per cent, but are still relatively much above New York quotations. For the latter there is some inquiry, but holders are unwilling to make the sacrifice which the present price would entail. The quotations for railway mortgages are little more than nominal." Liverpool Corron Marker, July 28.—The sales of Cotton for four days was 28,000 bales, inclu-ding 7,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet. TRADS REPORT.—The Manchester market was Thank Report...The Manchester market was dull and easier for costion goods and yards.

Liverpool Breadstudys Market, July 28...
The Breadstuffs market has a declining tendency.
Messrs. Wakefield, Nash, & Oo. report: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet, and declined 2d \$\text{if cental under heavy arrivals; winter red \$8.5 & 60.8 \$20.0 Corn inactive, and declined 5d \$20 per quarter; mixed, 20s.

Liverpool Provision Market, July 28...The Provision market is steady. Messrs. Gordon Ruse

Collision and Loss of Life on the Wash-ington Ballroad. when the mire was sprung, all leaving their guns BALTIMORE, August 8.—The express train, which left Baltimore at 4.40 P. M., collided with the express train from Washington, about a quarter of a mile north of Annapolis Junction. The trains were not moving very fast, or the consequences would have been frightful. Baggage Master Jacob Groff, of the Baltimore train, was killed. Michael Sullivan, of the 8th Indiana, was also killed, and ten or twelve person vere seriously injured. The trains were shattere and the locomotive crushed, but the road is now in unning order. The accident is said to have arisen

from the Baltimore train leaving the junction to Life on the Border.

nce of The Press. ] CHAMBERSBURG, August 8, 1864. ANTICIPATION OF THE REBEL ADVANCE-STAM-PEDE EXTRAORDINARY-RELIEF FOR THE SUI "Life on the Border" at this time is anything but pleasant. To live in constant expectation of the approach of a hostile force, to be awakened at the dead of night by the yells of a charging column or rebel cavalry, and, finally, to have one's house burned to the ground by these plunderers, cuts all

the romance from residing in the southern partion

of Pennsylvania in 1864. The recent alarm caused

by the reported advance of Early's command fa exceeded that of any former period. Scouts coming n on Friday noon reported the rebels at Hagers own in strong force, and their cavalry advancing "Then there was hurrying to and fro" at the reception of this news. Your correspondent has witnessed many stampedes in the Cumberland Valley, but this eclipses them all. The last visit of the enemy had taught the remaining citizens what they night expect, and hence the escapade. The rati-road never ran such a frightened train of humanity down to Harrisburg before. Many of the passen-gers were accommodated on the tops of the cars, at inent peril of life and limb. After this hast exit the town (as much as is left of it) relapsed into state of perfect quiet. About five o'clock P. M.,

as a physician was returning from visiting a patient in the country, he met coming in towards town, on the Baltimore pike, two men, who seemingly wished o evade him. Riding rapidly up he accosted them with, Doctor. Good evening. Where are you going ? Answer. We've come to see the town. Doctor. Where do you hall from?

Answer. When did you leave Gettysburg? Answer. This morning. Doctor. Do you know any of the promin ens of Gettysburg ?

Answer. Yes, all of 'em. Doctor. Do you know -- ? Where does Answer. I-I'm not quite certain. Doctor. You are my prisoners. The men walked along quietly until they came to the woods on the left of the road, near the town,

when both made off, each in a different direction. They were, after a vigilant search, afterwards found on the Hagerstown road by a squad or our cavalry, and are now en route for close quarters. It is need ess to add that these men were rebel spies. A meeting is called to-morrow in the German Reformed Church, for the relief of the sufferers from the dreadful fire. Although much has been done for these destitute people, much yet remains to be accomplished. The commissary department is temporarily furnishing provisions to all who call for them. Instances of individual adventure hav come to light since the excitement has subsided, which seem almost incredible. During the fierces raging of the fire on Saturday, a lady, Mrs. D., re mained in her house, supposing that an end had seen made to the destruction in that portion of th town. Before she was aware of it her own hous was fired, and the flames had attained such head way that her egress from the front was impossible She ran to the rear of her house, but found th buildings on either side of her in a blaze, and the heat so intense that it was impossible to stand up right. Her retreat being cut off in every direction she threw herself into a sewer, and lay there for six hours, wetting her face with a cloth to protect her from the intense heat and flying sparks. This i but one case from many. As I write, the most wild

ome I will endeavor to let you know. N. F. T. NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, August 8, 1864. BANK STATEMENT. for the week ending August 8: 

rumors are coming in from above. Early; with his thirty thousand, "marching on," etc. When they

AN IMPROBABLE STORY. The Post publishes a special Washington despatch to the effect that the War Department has auhorized McClellan to raise 100,000 men immediately for special service under his command. The repor considered very doubtful.

ARRIVAL OF STRAMERS. The steamer Saxonia, from Liverpool, arrived at this port to-day. Her advices have been anticipa-The steamer Iowa, from Havre on the 21st ult. has also arrived. The steamer City of London arrived this evening from Liverpool. Her dates are anticipated.

The steamer Admiral, from New Orleans, via Hampton Roads, has arrived.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, barks May Flower, Port Spain; Hesperus, Sydney, C. B.; Damon, Philadelphia; brigs Arabelia, Aspinwall; Nelly Hunt, Providence; schr. G. J. Miller, Eluthera.

Below, ships Deutschland, Hamburg; Mariane Noticebohm, Liverpool; bark Dispatch, Caba.

Sailed, U. S. gunboat Queen, for Mobile.

Markets by Telegraph. ST. Louis, August 8.—Tobacco active and 1@2c etter. Flour firm; superfine, \$9 09@9.30; extra, 9.50@10. Wheat 5@10c lower; receipts large; orthoo. \$2.02@2.08; choice, \$2.09@2.17%. Corn order, see bottle lower; receipts large; rime, \$2.02@2.08; choice, \$2.09@2.17%. Corn recoping, \$1.35@1.48. Oats 2@4c lower; sales at Marine Intelligence. Boston, August 8.—Arrived, ship Catharine, Hol-rook, from Philadelphia; schr. Mountain Avenue, rom Jacmel.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHORS, BRO-GANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, INDIA ROBBER HOSE, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, army goods, stock of shoes, travelling bags, India rubber hose, &c., embracing samples of 1,300 cases of first-class seasonable goods of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

GREAT SUCCESS.—The procession of Messrs Thayer & Noyes' circus, and Van Amburg's me-nagerie, combined, attracted universal attention yesterday. The opening exhibition, last evening, under a spacious tent, on Arch street, above Nine. icenth, was a great success. Over three thousand persons were present. The performances were ex-cellent. Mr. Batchelor, the famous leaper, turned a forward summersualt over seven horses and six men. The first matinee will be given this after

THE CITY.

The Thermometer AUGUST 8, 1983. 4.....12 M.....3P M. 6A. M.....12 M.....3P M. ....3P M. ....3P M. ....3P M. ....3P M. ....3P M. ....3P M. .....3P M. ....3P M. ... WIND. SW .... WSW NNW .... WSW ..... MILITARY. THE WEEKLY HOSPITAL REPORTS.

The following is the weekly report of the army cospitals in the department for the part week: Admitted, 1375; returned to duty, 517; deserted, 73; died, 49; total number remaining, 15,779. DEATHS. The following deaths were reported at the Medical Director's office yesterday from the army hospitable in this department: Filbert-street Hospital-Michael Carl, 24th New York Cavalry, Randolph Radoliffe, 1st New York Cavalry, York Hospital-Win, Kreps, Co. K, 2d Michigan.

NAVAI. WARD CREDITS FOR ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY. The following correspondence will be found interesting to the Ward Bounty Committees that are about canvassing their respective wards for the purpose of securing credit for enlistments in the naval service: WASHINGTON, AUGUST 0, 1864.

WASHINGTON, August & 1884.

To Jno. W. Frazier, No. 349 South Sixth street, Phila delphia:

Sin: Your letter of the 5th instant relative to enlistments in the Second ward, Philadelphia, has been received. The records of the Department do not show where the persons who have enlisted in the naval service in Philadelphia resided at the time of their enlistment. If lists obtained by the carrassers of those supposed to be in the naval service are forwarded to the Department they will be verified.

Very respectfully,

Giden Welles,

Secretary of the Navy,

THE NEW IRONSIDES. The fron-clad steamship New Ironsides was taken off the docks yesterday, her repairs being nearly completed. She is expected to be ready for any two weeks nearly completed. She sea in about two weeks. ARRIVAL FROM FORTRESS MONROE. A tug-boat, whose name we could not ascertain rrived at the Navy Yard yesterday, from For ress Monroe. MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RENTHE FALL WHICHESTER.

HALTMONDA, Ag. 8.—The latest reports from the high propriesent the robots in force south of Windless and the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state o

and then hurry away to other quarters while

and then hurry away to other quarkers we this was going on the big black ant, the already triumphantly carried away the grayer, returned. He was followed by an a from three hundred to four tundred. They may in column, by divisions. The little ants, three in column, by divisions. The little ants, three number of the assailants, seemed to prepare in defence. They remained perfectly quiet, as a ral thing. A few seemed to command them presently the wanced. While all this was going on, the sast party formed in battle-line, and presently te vanced. While all this was going on, the sast party formed in battle-line, and presently the vanced cautionsly at first, but finally the two mish lines became engaged. Four little ants killed, several wounded, and one was taken somer. The advance line of the little ants driven back, and on came the whole a of the attacking party. The fight soon had general. It was waged with desperation. The were taken prisoners, and it seemed that a unit forty or fifty marched them to the rear. Little ants were driven back with some loss Four fit were taken prisoners, and it seemed that a unit forty or fifty marched them to the rear. Little ants were driven back with some loss Four fit more in killed and wounded than the enemy. It is seemed that flanking movements were ordered the little ants, but it was bad for them. The ants charged front to the left, and completely molished the flanking columns, and drive in some distance. Having accomplished the little ants, but it was bad for them. The molished the flanking columns, and victory again here we now confused. They massed the remain upon the banners of the big ants. The little ants were now confused. They massed the remain their thinned columns, and so did the advantage of the Hanking column, and victory again here were now confused. They massed the remain their thinned columns, and so did the advantage of the Hanking column, and second in the remain of the final proves that insects have their troubles as well as presently a decisive battle was f

THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

The regular stated meeting of the Board of Gra. luns of the Poor was held at the Almshonse yester ay afternoon. President Erety occupied the chair. The House Agent reported the following census the house. etc.: 

Admitted during the last two weeks \*\*\*\*\*\*\*

THE CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS. THE CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS.

APPEAL TO THE PROPLE OF PHILADSLPHIA:
Our subject is weighty; our words shall be few. A
horde of rebel ruffians have given the peaceful and
beautiful town of Chambersburg to the torch. The
fairest and largest portion of the town lies in ashe;
over eighteen hundred souls are without a hom,
shelter, food, or raiment, except such as the meltany
hand of charity proffers. They compite all classes,
agges, and conditions, from the grandfather and
grandmother down to the helpless babe. They have
lost their all. They have not even a change of garments. They cry to us for help, ever to us, who still
recline in the lap of plenty. They are our neighbors, acquaintances, friends; many of them one
brethren in the bonds of the Gospel. Their loss the
owe to their devotion to our common country. They owe to their devotion to our common ask us to do for them what they, if w condition, and they in ours, would cheeriulis do fo us. People of Philadelphia: we have sent nurses the yellow-fever patients at Norfolk, who have die by the dozen at the bed-side of the sick; we have sent bread by the cargo to Ireland; to every connend clime have our ben Shall we not open our hearts and hands widely the sufferers at our own doors, the sorrow-stricke people of Chambersburg? These people need read; made garments for male and female; materials of

chants! spare them such out of your stores; house keepers, part ye with a portion of your surplus wardrobes; shopkeepers, do ye the same. A Deposi-tory has been opened at the Union Renewsient Rooms (Nos. 116 and 118 South Seventh street), where all contributions will be received and from thence forwarded to the sufferers. Moneys may no thence forwarded to the sufferers. Moneys may forwarded to E. A. Souder, Esq., No. 3 Dock stre Fellow-citizens, the case is most urgent; what ye do, do quickly.

Mrs. E. W. Hutter,
Mrs. A. J. Drexel,
Mrs. W. M. Lieech,
Mrs. J. L. Claghorn,
Mrs. J. L. Claghorn,
Mrs. Col. Bingham,
Mrs. J. B. Heyl,
Mrs. Chas. Camblos,
Mrs. John W. Forney,
Miss Louisa E. Claghern,
Mrs. John W. Forney,
Mrs. Committee of Survey to the control of the Mrs. E. D. Wannamater, Mrs. W. M. Leech, Mrs. William Neille, Mrs. W. S. Stockton, Mrs. J. H. McQuillen, Mrs. James Stewart, Misse-A. and M. Sager,

Committee of Superintendence. ELECTION OF DELEGATES. The delegate election of the Democratic party took place last evening. The election was for the following delegates: One county, one city, three ward, two Representative; one Congressional, and in the Third Senatorial district one Seratorial delegate. The nominating Convention will meet his morning. Candidates are to be nominated for Sheriff. Register of Wills, Clerk of the Orpans' Court, Receiver of Taxes, City Commissioner, members of Congress, State Senator in the Third district, and members of the Legislature.

THE WATER WORKS. The quantity of water pumped by the different works belonging to the city, during the month of July, was as follows: Fairmount Works..... Schuylmili \*\* . 235 587 85 49,693,500

Total 978,59 to 6
Average number of gallons per day ... 31,572,73 REPAIRS TO CHURCHES. A number of churches in the city are now cheef for repairs. The Baptist Church, at Broad and Arch streets, is having the steeple repaired and the West Arch-street Church, at Eighteenia and Arch streets, has just had its dome and spirite painted and repaired. These two spires, white necessary scaffolding surrounding their entite height, present a novel and interesting appearance. The Presbyterian Church, at, Sixteenth and Rus streets, will also be closed for three weeks for repairs.

The slarm of fire at half past two o'clock yeterday afternoon was caused by the burning of a stable in Cope street, below Walnut, and between I wenty-second and Twenty-third streets. It was owned by Mr. Simes, and occupied by Messrs. Mclihean's Conover. The flames extended to the rate of a row of dwellings on Beach avenue. Loss about \$700. MAN BROWNED.

A man, named William Smith, belonging to the sloop Isabel Banman, was accidentally drounded Pier I, Richmond, on Sunday night. He was are it 23 years of age. The body was recovered yesterds). An inquest was held by the coroner.

FIRE.

INQUEST.

Coroner Taylor held an inquest yesterday on the cody of Alexander McFadden, who was drowned on the demanday. Verdict, accidentally drowned. The demanday was a watchman on pier No. 1, Richmond. A woman named Ida Ellis, aged 25, fell from a swing, yesterday afternoon, at Engel & Wolfs Farm. Her left leg was broken and her jaw injured. She was admitted to the Pennsylvanta Hospital. William Campbell, aged 19, had his left stoodlerblade fractured, by falling down stairs, yesterlife at 513 Penn street. He was admitted into the Pennsylvanta Hospital. sylvania Hospital.

Punçan Frazer, 45 years of age, had his heal inport by falling into a quarry at Fairmonnt lies was not badly hurt. He was admitted to the Peulsylvania Hospital.

BASE BALL TOURNAMENT. The celebrated Atlantic Club of Brooklyn a rived in Philadelphia on Sunday night and yetre day morning, accompanied by a large party of his players from other clubs and cities, to contend against our clubs. They are the guests of Olympic Club, and are lodged at the America Botel. Hotel.

All the matches will be played on the groun of the Olympic and Athletic Clubs, at Twenty-nik and Jefferson streets, commencing at 230 P M. Yesterday afternoon the Atlantic Club bet the Camden Club, and to-day the match will be higher tic vs. Keyston; on Wednesday, Atlantic vs. Olympic; Thursday, Atlantic vs. Athletic.

The following is the score of yesterday's matches.

CAMDEN CLUB. Runs of yesterday's match ATLANTIC CLUB. C. Knight, p.... L. Knight, c f. .... H. Knight, Sd b 

THE POLICE. [Before Mr. Alderman Plankinton.]