

The Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA. Thursday Evening, July 16, 1863.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

WASHINGTON, July 15. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the Army and the Navy of the United States victories on land and on sea so signal and so effective as to afford reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be sustained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently re-established.

But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifices of life, limb, health, and liberty, incurred by brave, loyal, and patriotic citizens. Domestic afflictions in every part of the country follow in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I do set apart Thursday, the 6th day of August next, to be observed as a day of national thanksgiving, praise, and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the forms approved by their own conscience, and render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the councils of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate, and finally to lead the whole nation, through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this, the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A Corroboration.

A gentleman of great respectability, and a citizen of New York, called to see yesterday, and in the course of his conversation in reference to the mob in that city, very earnestly declared that an investigation would prove that at least three thousand rowdies and secessionists from Baltimore were engaged in the riot in New York. It was asserted that the Democratic leaders of New York had been gathering these for weeks, and that the object was to use the same material for the same purpose of resisting the draft and creating consternation and dismay all over the free States.

"Mingling among the mob, and acting as leaders and promoters, one sees strange faces that nobody ever saw on the surface of New York before. These fellows look as if they understood what they are about. Hereafter, when the mob spirit would get for a while the upper hand, there were always some prominent public men somewhere or other connected with it; but it is not so in this instance. There are ringleaders plenty, but who they are or whence they came nobody seems to know."

How THE REBELS TREAT ABOLITION EDITORS.—The editor of the Fulton Republican published at McConnellburg says, that while the rebels occupied that town his office was pointed out to them by the copperheads as an abolition concern. Several of the officers called upon him and asked to see his files. After examining them, the Lieutenant in command said, "I see, sir, this is a Republican paper; you advocate a vigorous prosecution of the war, and are in favor of sustaining your Government in everything. I like to see a man one thing or the other."

THE COPPERHEADS HAVE BEEN WOOLLY BLUE for several days past, at the success of the Union troops in the South-west, but the victories of the New York Democracy give tone and temper to their present feeling, and at most any hour of the day, we can hear the copperheads congratulating themselves on the splendid uprising of the people of New York. So the copperheads have at last had a victory.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.—The butternuts have frequently asked why troops were kept in the Northern States; why the Administration, and those in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, did not see to it that these men were in the field. The New York riot will probably answer these questions satisfactorily. If butternuts were loyal, law abiding men, there would be no need for these troops in the North.

THE EMPLOYEES OF THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD, residing at Baltimore, contributed \$109 to the relief of the wounded at the battle of Gettysburg.

The wife of Governor Yates, of Illinois, has been presented a carriage and pair of horses worth \$3,500, by citizens of Chicago.

The Hero of Gettysburg.

A friend, who recently visited the scene where the federal soldiers, in the vicinity of Gettysburg, won such imperishable renown, has imparted to us some valuable information, or at least some original thoughts in reference to that momentous struggle, which we deem worthy of being conveyed to our readers. It will be remembered that the advance of the Army of the Potomac was led by Gen. Reynolds. No general officer in the Army of the Potomac, so well as Gen. Reynolds, understood the geography of that region of country. He saw at a glance, that the possession of Cemetery Hill was a point on which the fate of battle depended. There was no time for consultation. The plan and its execution were twin thoughts, conceived and born amid the roar of battle. A moment's pause might have been too late—too late even to secure a decent retirement or savorish command from overwhelming slaughter. Hence the impetuosity of the attack made by Gen. Reynolds. Hence, after he had fallen, it was supposed that Gen. Reynolds had sacrificed himself in the enthusiasm of battle, when by the aid of calmer reason, he might have possibly passed through the struggle unscathed. This is not the fact, however. Gen. Reynolds coolly devoted himself to victory, because he knew that the point which he had in view, the result which he aimed at, involved the safety of the Army of the Potomac. Had he faltered just at that moment—had any other man been in the advance of the Army of the Potomac, the result might have been different. Cemetery Hill would have fallen into the possession of Lee—the Army of the Potomac would have been crushed—Pennsylvania and the entire northeast placed at the mercy of the invader.

Thus, after all, are the great victories of every war won. As with Reynolds on Cemetery Hill, at the propitious moment the real hero steps forth and gains the actual victory—and said to relate, such as these too frequently are robbed of their just honors, or in the decay of their brief hour of glory, cease to live and go down to the grave, while those who remain monopolize the fame of deeds in the stern enactment of which they played no other part than that of spectators. Had Gen. Reynolds not given the rebels the first check on Cemetery Hill, nothing thereafter could have withstood the impetuosity of the charge of those fiends. Lee's spies had been over every foot of ground in the vicinity of Cemetery Hill. The rebel chief understood and properly valued the natural importance of the position afforded by that hill. It was no chance plan that drove the rebels to that point. Neither was it mere fortune that induced Gen. Reynolds to make an attack just there and then. He, too, understood the locality. His native genius at a glance comprehended the condition of affairs. He was impressed with the stupendous importance of the position, and he struck the blow just in time to check the foe—in time to save the Army of the Potomac from rout and annihilation!

—Let it no longer, then, be credited, that Gen. Reynolds fell a sacrifice to his own indiscretion. Let it rather be fairly understood, that he willingly sacrificed himself in order to save an army of which he commanded only a portion. Gen. Reynolds was undoubtedly impressed with the great risk he was undergoing, when he delivered battle to the enemy. He was too good a soldier not to know that when he gave battle he must be prepared to accept death. Thus impressed, it is no wonder that he hurled himself and his command on the enemy like a thunderbolt. Then it was, that the rebels cried out, "Great God, we are fighting the Army of the Potomac." Then it was, that the victory was won; and then, too, alas! it was that Gen. Reynolds fell. Here we must pause and leave to history the recording of the great event connected with this glorious death. Our object is only to rescue the name of General Reynolds from the charge of indiscreet impetuosity in making his assault for the capture and possession of Cemetery Hill at the battle of Gettysburg. That assault was the prompting of a valor as dauntless and a discretion as calm as ever controlled a true soldier. Let this, for the present, be the epitaph of Gen. Reynolds, and while Cemetery Hill stands, let it represent the monument of his fame. Indeed, let that hill hereafter be known as Mount Reynolds.

The Practical Results of Modern Democratic Teaching.

The practical results which flow from the theory that it is not criminal to teach resistance to the laws, during a war for our national existence, can now be observed in all their length, breadth and depth. Democrats of the Judge Woodward and Fernando Wood ilk urge the people to resist the conscription law, and copperheads cry out: "Let them alone, they have committed no overt act; it is a violation of the Constitution to arrest them; if they actually resist the laws, then punish them." People obey their suggestions and resist the laws, and the result is, that many lose their lives, and others—their poor, degraded, ignorant followers, the scum of the country, who are dangerous in proportion as they are degraded and ignorant—are seized and punished, and Woodward and the copperhead editors stand off and exclaim, "Let us alone; you can't say we did it!" The calmness with which these villain leaders stand off and see their deluded followers suffer the penalty of the law, would put to blush the most hardened criminal whose name is found in the Newgate calendar; would cause the cheek of every inmate of the Tombs prison to tinge. If Fernando Wood, the man who is really responsible for the riot in New York, were arrested to-day, we do not have a shadow of hope that he would be convicted. He has done nothing but talk, but intimated, but urged resistance to the laws, in terms so vague that, though more effective than an open recommendation, are nevertheless, without the pale of any criminal's atute. Of the unreasonableness and atrocity of the mob we need not speak. The same spirit prevails which pervades all mobs; and especially all mobs made up from the degraded localities of our large cities. The attack on the negroes, who are subject, like themselves, to conscription, exhibits their ferocity.

Rev. Chauncey Burr, who is a tool of Fernando Wood, a few nights before the breaking out of the mob, addressed the Democracy of New York as follows:

For two years we have submitted to a des-

potism such as the English Government has not exercised for three or four hundred years, and the Austrian Government dare not exercise now—have we not been patient? Had we the spirit and blood of our ancestors, the scoundrels of Washington, who talk of whipping us into our holes, would long ere this have been driven into such holes that nothing short of the general resurrection of the dead would ever call them forth. [Great applause.] Congress has passed an act of conscription, but the acts of Congress are not necessary laws. This act is very simple—it is merely a highwayman's call on every American citizen for "\$300 or your life." [Laughter and applause.] For one, I have no \$300, but I have a life, and if it goes, it shall go in defence of the kind of liberty that my fathers established. [Cheers.]

Of course Mr. Burr is perfectly innocent; he only exercised the sacred constitutional right of free speech. Had the military authorities arrested him, every traitorous sheet down even to our imbecile neighbor of the Tory Organ would have howled at the proceeding as an outrage.

Written for the Telegraph.

The Copperhead Fiasco.

Our plot is a good plot—good friends—very good plot—excellent friends. SHAKESPEARE. Aber did n't it just work right. HANS Nothing can be plainer seen by the light of results than that the "Northern Revolution," which has just fizzed out in New York, was part and parcel of the rebel's game entrusted to the hands of the New York copperheads for the carrying out. Little as we in the North expected anything like revolution, yet the Southern rebel papers, and their co-laborers, the English Tory papers, and the vagrant conscripts of the copperhead press, all foreshadowed something of the kind. How it was to commence no one knew, for the Union men here North had never the slightest intention of attacking anybody, yet still the copper organs blew the same pipe—"Be prepared!" they said mysteriously, "despotic rule may yet go too far. Freedom of the press is stricken—habes corpus set aside—public liberty at an end," and so forth, to the end of the chapter.

The Southern and English papers prepared the public for a transfer of the rebellion to Northern soil. "Our armies shall give them a taste of what they have treated us to, and their own people disheartened under the tyranny of Lincoln's Government will rise en masse for their rights." The streets of the Northern cities will run with blood. The fair harvest fields of Pennsylvania will supply our noble armies with forage and rations. Conscription can never be effected. The Northern armies will dwindle away under Southern prowess, desertion and disease, and they can never be replenished."

Lee was to carry out one end of this plank of the copperhead platform by invading Pennsylvania and driving the Army of the Potomac, while his kindred traitors Wood, Brooks, Bennett and Co., of the New York papers who have already gained for themselves the title of "Lee's left wing," were to carry the other. Lee came on with his legions—into the Cumberland Valley—just as our farmers were for the promised corn harvest. "Just as they were taking down the sheaves from the shocks, fitting the swathes and looking to the whetstones. Least of all were they expecting eight or ten legions of an invading army to take part with them in the harvest work, and it was no wonder that some of them became alarmed. Lee came on unexpectedly and devastated their fields. But slowly and surely advanced the veterans of the Potomac, at right angles to the direction he took, and stopped his progress on the famous field of Gettysburg. He met such a reception as to induce him to retreat with a loss of fully one third of his men. Meantime the plotters in New York slackened not their endeavors—morning after morning—evening after evening the Express, (the most hateful of them all), the World, the Herald, the News and the Sun, of Commerce, assailed by "curses of low degree," gave full cry against the conscription and the administration, hoping all the time that Lee would succeed in defeating the Army of the Potomac—and afterwards at Washington dictate terms that these wretched dastardly traitors would be only too willing to accept. They had hoped that this would be the case while they were procuring the necessary demonstration among the crowded metropolitan cities. They hoped to produce the nervous excitement necessary to induce submission—by street mobs and murderous riots—and they never relaxed their exertions to that end; for on the day before the riot in New York broke out, these papers were all of them filled with drastic incentives to it.

But Lee failed and slunk back like a whipped dog across his border, and the explosion in New York became a fizzle. The lowest classes of the population had been stimulated with money and drink to break out in revolt—whilst the real inciters of the riot hid themselves from view. The great city was outraged, and surprised and maddened at the audacity of these creatures—met them in her majesty and might, and subdued them, not without loss of life on both sides, but largely on the side of the avowed inciters.

Thus the old story is repeated—these poor Irish, German, and other laborers, have been disturbed from their ordinary avocations and stimulated to frenzy by designing men—have been driven to raise their hands against a government that cares more kindly for their interests than any government ever yet known to man. The leaders and inciters have hid their traitorous heads from the light of day, while their poor dupes have been shot down in the streets in heaps by the orderly citizens in self defence. I blame the newspapers of New York, who have hounded the populace on to their own destruction, and thus illustrated that never any rule can exist without some exception. Even the freedom of the press can be prostituted to the vilest purposes. But let us thank God that the leaders and inciters of the rioting, by infinite degrees so bad as its vile authors hoped for it. When, ah! when will the people gain sense enough to know how to discern the true from the false among the emanations of the daily newspaper press, which should be their constant guide to the right, but often leads them toward destruction.

PUBLICUS.

NATIVITY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR NAVY.—The Naval Register gives the following as the nativity of the officers composing the regular navy. There are, however, over 2,000 volunteer naval officers, whose places of birth are not given. The regulars are as subjoined: Maine..... 88 Michigan..... 10 New Hampshire..... 8 Wisconsin..... 14 Vermont..... 85 Iowa..... 14 Massachusetts..... 182 Missouri..... 14 Rhode Island..... 21 Canada..... 82 Connecticut..... 61 Dist. of Columbia..... 2 New York..... 420 West Indies..... 2 New Jersey..... 78 East Indies..... 2 Pennsylvania..... 256 Ireland..... 28 Delaware..... 85 England..... 20 Maryland..... 151 Scotland..... 4 Virginia..... 94 Belgium..... 4 North Carolina..... 12 Greece..... 1 South Carolina..... 13 Prussia..... 8 Georgia..... 3 Sweden..... 1 Florida..... 1 At sea..... 1 Alabama..... 2 France..... 6 Mississippi..... 7 Mexico..... 1 Louisiana..... 83 New Brunswick..... 1 Ohio..... 83 New Scotia..... 1 Indiana..... 83 New York..... 1 Illinois..... 20 Finland..... 1 Kentucky..... 85 P. E. Islands..... 1 Tennessee..... 9

Total..... 2,082

Latest by Telegraph.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

Official Report of General Gilmore.

OCCUPATION OF MORRIS ISLAND.

Capture of Eleven Pieces of Heavy Ordnance and a Large Quantity of Camp Equipage.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

The following report was received at Headquarters of the DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Morris Island, July 15:

To Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

SIR—I have the honor to report that at 5 o'clock A. M., of the 10th inst., I was on duty upon the battery, occupying a position on the south end of Morris Island, and after an engagement lasting three hours and a quarter, captured all his strongholds upon that part of the island and pushed forward my infantry to within six hundred yards of Fort Wagner. We now hold all the island except about one mile on the north end, which includes Fort Wagner and a battery on Cummings's Point, mounting at the present time fourteen or fifteen heavy guns in the aggregate. The assaulting column was gallantly led by Brig. Gen. Strong. It landed in small boats, under cover of our batteries on Fully Island, and four Monitors, led by Rear Admiral Dahlgren, which entered the main channel abreast of Morris Island soon after our batteries opened. The Monitor captured their fire during the day, mostly against Fort Wagner.

On the morning of the 11th inst., at daybreak, an attempt was made to carry Fort Wagner by assault. The parapets were gained but the supports recoiled under the fire to which they were exposed, and could not be got up. Our loss in both actions was about 150 killed, wounded and missing. We have taken 11 pieces of heavy ordnance and a large quantity of camp equipage. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and missing is not less than 200. Very respectfully your obedient servant, Q. A. GILMORE, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The steamer Union off Charleston, has arrived. She left on the 12th inst. The commander of that ship, Gen. Gilmore, captured nearly all of Morris Island, with a large number of prisoners, siege guns, &c. The principal batteries were captured in three hours.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.

CONTINUATION OF MOB RULE.

The Evening Mob Armed With Rifles.

They Pick Off the Soldiers from the House-tops.

Citizen Volunteers Killed—Col. Jardine Wounded.

MORE NEGROES HUNG.

The Streets Raked with Canister.

THIRTY OR FORTY PERSONS KILLED.

From the New York Times of to-day.

A messenger brought information to the Seventh regiment armory, at 6 o'clock last evening, that the mob was in great strength in the First avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, apparently organizing preparatory to moving upon a marauding expedition. Col. Winslow, of the Fifth regiment, (Duryea Zouaves), then in command at the armory, immediately ordered a detachment of volunteers under arms, consisting of three companies, comprising an aggregate of 150 men, and a battery of two howitzers. Placing himself at the head of this force, and taking with him Major Robinson, and Col. Jardine, of the Tenth regiment (Hawkins' Zouaves), the latter in command of the battery, Col. Winslow led his command at the double quick to the scene of the disturbances. Passing down Nineteenth street, the howitzers were brought into position, promptly unlimbered, and trained up and down the First avenue, while the infantry formed in line to support them. The infantry fired, and the howitzers raked the class of persons live of which the mob is composed, and in these buildings the mass of the rioters took refuge on the appearance of the soldiers. From the roof and windows of every house the mob at once opened an attack, deluging a brick and persistent fire upon the military of musketry and pistols, as well as a volley of bricks and other missiles. To this assault the soldiers replied, and the howitzers raked the mob up and down with canister, of which ten rounds were discharged. It is estimated that this fire killed as many as thirty persons, and the effect was a partial dispersion of the rioters, although some of the more bold among them lurked behind the corners of the buildings, whence they would sallied out, discharge their guns, and again go to cover.

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A COLORED MAN BEATEN TO DEATH IN LEROY STREET.

In the fore part of the day, a colored man was set upon by a party of men and boys in Leroy street, and beaten on the head, face and breast with large clubs, until life appeared to be extinct. They then stripped him of his raiment and left him for dead. A few citizens afterwards conveyed him to the residence of a benevolent lady, where his wounds were dressed by a surgeon, and everything possible was done to make the injured man comfortable. His injuries are so serious, however, that it is impossible for him to recover.

THE RIOTERS IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

A colored man, named Peter Husted, 63 years of age, came to the Seventh Precinct yesterday, suffering from severe injuries received at his residence, No. 74 Roosevelt street. His head and face were horribly mangled, and several of his ribs were broken. His clothing was burned down and all of his property stolen.—He was conveyed to Bellevue hospital in a dying condition.

A colored man, named Thomas Lewis, aged 38 years, was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital in a dying state from the effects of a fracture of the skull and other injuries received by the mob at the corner of Market and Monroe streets.

Officer Nixen, of this Precinct, conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, a boy named Kelly, aged 14 years, who was shot in the lower part of the abdomen. The wound is believed to be fatal.

THE MURDER OF COLORED PEOPLE IN THOMPSON AND SULLIVAN STREETS. At a late hour on Tuesday night the mob made an attack upon the tenement houses, occupied by colored people, in Sullivan and Thompson streets. For three hours, and until two o'clock yesterday morning there was what may be truly said to be "reign of terror" throughout all that portion of the city. Several buildings were fired, and a large number of colored persons were beaten so badly that they lay insensible on the street for hours after. Two colored children at No. 59 Thompson street, were shot and instantly killed. Men, women, and children, in large numbers fled to the Eighth Precinct Station house for protection. Over one hundred of them were there accommodated with temporary shelter.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE MOB. The scoundrels and ruffians—the Blood Tubs and Plug Uglies of Baltimore, and the Schuyllkill Bangers and other rowdies of Philadelphia—are reported to have come to the city in large numbers, to make common cause with the Dead Rabbits, Mackerevillers and other leading spirits of the riot, in their work of carnage and plunder. The commander cannot afford to miss this golden opportunity of indulging their brutal natures, and at the same time serving their colleagues, the Copperheads and secess sympathizers.

THE LATEST.

The Copperhead Rebellion at an End.

Law and Order are Supreme Again.

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1 P. M.—Everything is reported quiet. The streets are running regular. All the telegraph lines and railroads have been fully repaired, and business fully resumed. The 7th N. Y. regiment arrived just now and have been handsomely received; the 7th also arrived this morning. No rioting of consequence has occurred today; law and order is supreme again. Troy, July 15th, 10 P. M.—There has been considerable noise, but no damage done of consequence by the mob, except the gutting of the Times office, the property therein being entirely destroyed. The mob released all prisoners out of the jail. The city is perfectly quiet tonight.

THE RIOT IN BOSTON.

Gun-Shops Broken Open and Sacked.

The Mob Promptly Dispersed by the Military.

Boston, Tuesday, July 14. Quite a disturbance, but hardly amounting to a riot, occurred in the north part of the city this afternoon. It originated in an assault on David Howe, at a house in Prince street, where Howe had called to serve notice that the resident had been drafted. Some loaves in the street interfered and beat Howe severely, when he was rescued by a policeman, but not before he was badly but not dangerously wounded. In the meantime the mob rapidly gathered, and a strong force of police was called out, when bricks, stones, and other missiles were thrown at them, by which Policemen Ostrander, Winslip and others were wounded. The outbreak was speedily quelled, and several arrests were made.

As a precautionary measure against further riotous demonstrations, a company of regulars from Fort Independence will be quartered in the city to-night, and notices have been issued to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth regiments. Notice has also been given to Capt. Jones' light battery and the First dragoons to be in readiness for immediate service if called upon. Our authorities are determined to quell any outbreak at once. Boston, Tuesday, July 14—8.30 P. M.—A mob has just gathered and broken into all the gun shops.

The alarm bells are ringing and the military are rapidly gathering. It is reported that two men have been shot. Boston, 12 o'clock—midnight.—Everything is now quiet. The rioters have dispersed, and no further outbreak is anticipated. The police and military are stationed in different parts of the city. At the attack on the armory in Cooper street, one of the rioters was killed and another fatally wounded.

Wm. Ewiler, an aged citizen, who resided in the street and was looking on, was also killed. Several persons were wounded. A gun store in Dock square was broken open, but the police rallied and by the use of their revolvers quickly dispersed the rioters, but not before one or two of the latter were wounded.

AFFAIRS YESTERDAY.

Boston, July 15. All is quiet this morning. Four or five persons were killed last night and probably a dozen wounded; some seriously. The most daring act of the rioters was the attacking of the armory, in Cooper street, where a force of military was stationed. When the mob had beaten down the doors, it was fired upon from a six pounder loaded with canister. This effectually scattered the mob at that point. One rioter was completely riddled and fell dead at the door of the armory. An old man standing on the stoop of his house on Cooper street was mortally wounded, and is now dead.

Three young women and three or four small boys were wounded, but not seriously. The first dragoons appeared at nine o'clock patrolling the streets, and together with an infantry force overawed all further outbreak.—The Mayor has issued a proclamation.

The leading rioters arrested last night are presented for burglary and will be committed in default of bail.

LATER.

There are indications of another outbreak tonight. The city is being patrolled by military and police, both in strong force.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Position of the Government.

The Draft in New York Not Suspended.

The Mission of Alex. H. Stephens.

Peace only to be Obtained by a Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1863.

Contrary to the published statements, the execution of the draft in New York was suspended only by the uprising of the mob. It has not been ascertained here that any directives have proceeded from this city prolonging its suspension beyond the period when order shall be restored, so that it can be prosecuted. Recent events strengthen the belief that the object of Alexander H. Stephens, some days ago, in asking permission to proceed to Washington to deliver an official communication from Jeff. Davis to the President of the United States, was to entrap our Government into an implied recognition of the assumed Southern nationality; hence the refusal. And there is authority for stating that since that time to question of peace has come before the Cabinet. This idea, according to those who are presumed to be conversant with executive affairs, is precluded by the fact that no condition of paper has yet existed rendering it necessary of paper to formally entertain a proposition of such an important character. There seems, however, to be no disagreement among the officers of the Cabinet that the best way to obtain an early peace is to vigorously prosecute the war.

FRENCH MEDIATION. The Secretary of State authorizes a correction of the statement made in the British Parliament that the British Government showed to him the communication made last winter by the French Government to the British Government on the subject of mediation in the United States. The fact is that the communication of the United States had of the French proposition was received from the French Government itself.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY. PURSUIT OF JOHNSTON'S FORCES. CAIRO, July 15. A bearing of dispatches from General Grant confirms the occupation of Port Hudson by General Banks. The latest accounts say that General Sherman is still pursuing General Johnston, but that egacious rebel had kept out of his way.

MORGAN IN OHIO. PROBABILITY OF HIS CAPTURE. CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 14. Morgan reached Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, at midnight. He is pretty well hampered in, and his chances of escape are very slight. Gunboats and a very large force went up the river yesterday to dispute his crossing. The Ohio river is too high to ford. CINCINNATI, July 16th.—The city will be released from martial law to-morrow. Morgan's rebel forces this afternoon, were within twelve miles of Hilltop, Highland county, Ohio. He is supposed to be moving eastward.

New Advertisements. WANTED. SEVERAL machinists at the [17-16-47] EAGLE WORKS. WANTED—A One-horse Wagon, light, 2 or 3 spring, covered, either to buy or hire. KELKER & BRO., Hardware Store, 2d st. and Market square. July 16-2*

\$10 REWARD. STRAYED from the Farmers' Hotel, one Dark Brown Horse, fifteen hands high, about four years old. He is a natural pacer, but is not broke and is hard to ride under the saddle. The above reward will be paid for the horse delivered at the above stand. July 16-88* L. SARGENT.

WANTED.—Two moulters, one black smith and one or two good workmen, at T. H. Willson & Co's Machine-shop, at the corner of State and Filbert streets, Harrisburg. July 16-83t

WANTED—A HOUSE or rooms suitable for a small family. Rent paid monthly or quarterly in advance. Enquire at July 14 3t THIS OFFICE.

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