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WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. The TELEGRAPH is also published weekly, and is furnished subscribers at the following cash rates: Single copies, weekly, \$1.50; Three copies to one Post Office, 4.00; Ten copies to one Post Office, 10.00.

MEDICAL. DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, ARE CURED BY HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. THESE Bitters have performed more cures; have done more good; have more testimonials; have more respectable people to vouch for them than any other article in the market.

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READ WHO SAYS SO: From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to my friends.

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Ecyclopedia of Hellish Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their merits and effects, I yet know of no self-reliant remedy why a man may not testify to the benefits he himself has received from this simple preparation.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philad.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters, prepared by you, as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.

WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently I am prepared to say that it has been of great benefit to me in many cases of general debility of the system. It is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

J. H. TURNER, No. 728 N. Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Millstone (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I feel a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with dyspepsia, I used them, and very beneficial results followed.

J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system.

THOMAS WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, Pastor of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me so much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

J. S. HERMAN.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

Pennsylvania Telegraph

"THE UNION—NOW AND FOREVER."—Webster. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1864. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT.—Third, long account of it by a Harrisburger.—We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by a gentleman of this city, a clerk in the Government employ at City Point, Va., a brief account of which has been published heretofore. The letter will well repay a perusal. The letter is dated Aug. 13th.

I suppose ere this you have heard of the frightful explosion here at City Point. But no pen or paper, or even the imagination can picture it. None but those that stood and witnessed and were in it, can have any idea of the frightful magnitude of the explosion.

There are many rumors and surmises as to the cause of it, but no one knows the real cause, for all those that were in the barges that blew up were blown to atoms. About two minutes before the explosion took place I was walking down the wharf right towards the barges, Col. E. E. Kendrick and Gen. Meade, and had got within about thirty or forty feet of them when it seemed to me as if they both raised out of the water, and then a tongue of flame and smoke shot up towards the heavens, and then a report as though a thousand cannon had been fired off at one moment.

The concussion knocked me on my knees, but I jumped up and commenced to run away from it. I hardly knew what direction I took, for I could not see anything but shells, grape and canister, solid shot and shrapnel of every description. The air was full of them. The space of time it took me to run to Capt. Blood's Wharf (about one hundred yards distant from where I was knocked down), I am certain that over one hundred shells burst above and around me. Great 20-pound solid shot would come down all around me, and plough through the wharf at my feet.

There was but one white man of our department hurt—by name Edwin Wright, a superintendent of laborers, and he, I think, will never cry out every now and then with the pain his wounds caused him. We have a small house by the wharf, which we use for an office; there is only one room in it. When the explosion took place, there were some six or eight clerks in it—George Edwards among them—and, although three or four solid shot and as many shell went right through it, tearing down the whole of one side of the house, there was none of them hurt.

The two boats that were blown up, the Kendrick and Meade, had between nine hundred thousand and one million rounds of ammunition on board, and it is now supposed by some that there was a torpedo under the boat. To give you some kind of an idea how it looked, just imagine that there was a wharf running from the water house to the Market street bridge, and four or five houses right under the bank, and instead of all houses on the top of the bank, have a few houses and about five hundred tents on it, and a long store house, about forty feet broad, running the whole length of the wharf. Then, if you can imagine all those houses under the bank smashed to pieces, the store-house the same, and the top of the bank and on its sides, and for a mile or more back, covered with shells, saddles, boat-timber, cannon wheels, caissons, hundreds of broken muskets, revolvers, sabres, dead bodies and mules, and the hands, feet and bodies of mutilated men, blown from the boats lying alongside of the wharf, and half of the tents and houses on top of the bank knocked down—if you can imagine all this, making it twice as frightful as I have tried to describe it, then and only then can you form any idea of this sad catastrophe.

After the explosion, when the men got over the scare occasioned by it, they ran the steam fire wrecking tug Louis to the wharf, and in a very short space of time had the whole place deluged with water, which prevented the ammunition that was piled on the wharf from taking fire. Although it was a dangerous place I felt it to be my duty to lend what aid I could. So I took one of the branch pipes and climbed on top of the ruins, and helped put out what fire there was. In the meantime others were working the rubbish away and getting the dead and wounded from under the ruins. After all danger from fire was over, I went up to camp to see what damage was done there. When I got there I found my tent (a large hospital tent) knocked down by a caisson that was thrown up, and four or five long shells lying under it. I had it set up and the articles of furniture put in their proper places, and was starting off to take a view of the place, when I met Capt. Pitkin, and he gave me orders to take a foramen and gang of men, and go around and pick up the bodies and pieces of the men who were blown up.

After we had gathered them all up, I suppose we had about thirteen large grain sacks full of hands, heads, feet, legs and other parts of the body. I found the bodies of two men, each man blown in halves, lying a mile or three quarters of a mile from the place of explosion. The part of them that I found was from about the waist up. I don't know where the other part of their bodies were without they were among the pieces we packed up at other points.

By Telegraph.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 12. The following is a list of deaths of Pennsylvania soldiers at the Hampton Hospital since last report.

Edwin Pfingst, 2d Pa. artillery; Jerome Leonard, 55th infantry; E. L. Fume, 2d artillery; George D. Mott, 55th infantry; Thomas Ware, civilian; W. Miloh, 55th infantry; F. O. R. Benjamin, 97.

From Washington.

ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

Statement of Affairs in Dixie.

WASHINGTON, August 14. Six refugees and twenty-one deserters from the rebel army arrived here to-day from City Point. The former left Richmond by stealth on Thursday night, and came into our lines. They tell a long story, representing that four trains of twenty cars each arrived in Richmond bringing a body of troops from Petersburg, said to be a division, and they left immediately on the Central railroad to re-inforce Early in the Valley. A large body of cavalry arrived the same day, coming by railroad, and departed for the same destination.

The deserters from the army have belonged to different regiments, and have left their lines at different times—some late on Monday night, and some of them are from Florida, Alabama and Georgia regiments, and have not generally served over one year, but that year has been enough.

Those from the States named above say that there is a sort of half mutiny among the troops of these States who are sick of the war and anxious to give in. The officers, however, manage to keep them from deserting by making them believe that if they come over to our lines, Gen. Grant will put them in the front ranks. They state that for a long time some of them believed this nonsense, and were deterred from coming over, and they are satisfied that if the men in Alabama, Georgia and Florida regiments knew that they would be treated well, the desertions would be extensive.

One of this party worked on Belle Island, states that when he left there were but five Federal prisoners. The others having all been sent South to Georgia. There are but few Federal prisoners in Libby. In fact none but the sick and wounded are kept over a few days after their reception.

At the time the Danville railroad was cut, our prisoners were made to walk on foot some seventy miles before they took the railroad. These men heard the guards when they returned, say that many gave out and died on the road.

There are no troops in or about Richmond, except in the fortifications. Those on the south side being fully garrisoned, while those on the north side have barely enough men in them to keep things in order.

Most of these deserters have been stationed at the front and cannot, they say, form any correct estimate of the strength of the Confederate force at Petersburg; but none of them believe their entire army exceeds 50,000 men, and brigades and divisions are being sent once or twice a week to other points. Conspiracies are constantly being reported, however, and their army may be before some time kept up by these accessions.

From Mobile.

Particulars of the Late Fight.

A BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY.

New York, August 14. The steamer Creole, from New Orleans, on the 7th inst., has arrived. She brings the following particulars of the fight in Mobile Bay.

Four monitors went first, followed by the Brooklyn, Hartford, Minot and others. The principal fighting was with the ram Tennessee, inside the bay.

The Meta Comet in attempting to ram the Tennessee, struck the Hartford and stove in her side timbers. She will go North for repairs.

THE EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT.

Further Details of the Disaster.

Latest from the Front.

An Artillery Duel Going on Yesterday.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 11, 1864.

The cause of the explosion at City Point has not yet been ascertained, and probably never will be, as the only persons who could give any account of the matter were those on the boat at the time, and not one of them is believed to have escaped.

There were five or six soldiers on guard in the vessel, and they, with a number of idlers, were occupied in fishing at the time, and none of them have since been found. Of the large crowds of negro laborers at work in the boat, there were about twenty-five dead found, and allowing for those blown overboard and missing, there were at least fifty killed.

A number of instances of hairbreadth escapes are related, many of which seem almost miraculous, and when the scene is visited and the large quantity of debris which covered the ground in the vicinity seen, it is surprising that thousands instead of hundreds were not involved in the calamity.

A large force of laborers are at work clearing away the rubbish at this landing. It is said that scattered throughout the ruins, none of which could be identified, they being merely fragments.

August 12th, 6 A. M. The firing between the pickets yesterday and last night was much sharper than for several days past, and since daylight this morning a regular duel has been going on in front of the 15th and 19th Corps.

REPAID, Mo., August 13. W. H. Simpson, editor of the Republican Journal, has been arrested in this city, and carried before the United States District Court, at Bangor, to answer to an indictment charging him with giving aid and comfort to the rebellion by publishing an article on the draft.

He pleaded not guilty and demanded an immediate trial. This was resisted by the United States Attorney, upon whose motion the matter was continued, Mr. Simpson's personal recognizance being taken for his appearance at the next term of Court.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS AND MANTILLAS, IN D. W. GROSS' NEW BUILDING, MARKET STREET.

Astonishing Conspiracy in the West.

Exposure of the "Knights of the Golden Circle, Alias Order of the American Knights, Alias 'Sons of Liberty.'"

Bold Attempt to Assist the Rebels

Official Examination.

HEADQUARTERS AT SAINT LOUIS.

The following official examination of Greene B. Smith, the Grand Secretary of O. A. K., will better show the character of that secret organization than any labored effort to place it before the reader, and is selected from the mass of evidence now in possession of Col. Sanderson, because of the high position in the Order of the witness:

SWORN STATEMENT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY. Greene B. Smith, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he was born and raised in St. Louis county, State of Missouri, and is by occupation a clerk; has been clerking for Messrs. Grimsley and Company, since 1850.

Q. When were you arrested? A. The 28th day of May, 1864. ACKNOWLEDGES HIS ANSWERS UNDER A PREVIOUS EXAMINATION WERE NOT CORRECT, AND GIVES THE REASONS.

Q. Have you been examined under oath since your arrest and incarceration. A. I have. Q. Were the answers by you given under that examination in reference to a secret political organization, correct? A. No, sir; they were not.

Q. What induced you to withhold the facts under that examination? A. A solemn oath and the influence of other parties implicated with me. Q. What is the nature of that oath, and what the influence of other parties? A. I took an oath not to reveal facts connected with a certain secret organization, under penalty of death, and the influence of members of said organization has thus far prevented me from revealing the truth.

Q. Stated in what manner that influence has been exercised? A. Religiously and morally. I have been instructed to believe that the oath spoken of was binding, and paramount to any other consideration. Q. Who has led you to that belief? A. My superior officers in the organization of which I am about to speak.

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION, AND WHEN INITIATED. Q. What is said organization called? A. "Order of the American Knights," recently changed to "Sons of Liberty." Q. When were you initiated into the mysteries of said organization? A. Sometime in the spring of 1863.

Q. Where were you initiated? A. Corner of Fifth and Market streets, over Leitch's drug store, in the city of St. Louis. Q. Have you been a member in good standing ever since? A. Yes, sir, I think I have.

ADVERTISING RATES.—DAILY TELEGRAPH. The following are the rates for advertising in this paper: For a half square, for one week, \$3.00; for two weeks, \$5.00; for one month, \$8.00; for three months, \$11.00; for six months, \$18.00; for one year, \$25.00.

members to vouch for him. The same formula is observed in taking the third degree. To enable him to take the fourth it is necessary that he should be elected to the Grand Council or fourth degree by the members of the first degree.

Q. What is requisite in taking the fifth or supreme degree? A. Members of the fourth degree are then sent to the Supreme Council, where they are duly initiated and credited to the Grand Council or fourth degree. Q. What is the grip, sign of recognition and password to the fifth degree? A. The grip is given by clasping the right hands with the index or forefinger resting upon the pulse of each; the sign (the only genuine one) is made by shading the eyes with the right and the left hand placed upon the right breast, and the password I am unable to give, because each county has a distinct one, and is changed monthly.

Q. What words are used when the sign of distress cannot be seen? A. Aok-houn! ORIGIN OF THE ORDER OF AMERICAN KNIGHTS AND ITS RELATION TO REBEL GOVERNMENT. Q. What is the origin of the Order of American Knights? A. I have heard that it originated in the State of Louisiana, in 1833; also, having had a precarious existence prior to the present rebellion.

Q. What is the relation between this Order and the so-called Confederate Government? A. At the time I joined I understood that its object was to aid and assist the Confederate Government, and endeavor to restore the Union as it was prior to this rebellion. Q. In what particular was aid and assistance to be given to the Confederate Government? A. In any and all ways, and at any and all times.

KNOWS OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION BEING FURNISHED. Q. Do you know of any aid and assistance having been rendered by this Order during your connection with it in the manner above spoken of? A. I know that arms and ammunition have been purchased by members of the Order to send to other members in the country where they could not be had. Q. What kind of arms are mostly furnished to parties in the country by members of this Order? A. Revolvers.

Q. Are they purchased or obtained in St. Louis? A. Yes, sir. Q. Is the ammunition also? A. Yes, sir. CONSTANT COMMUNICATION OF THE ORDER IN ST. LOUIS WITH THE REBEL ARMY. Q. Do you know anything about advice in reference to the Order having been sent to the rebel army? A. Of my own knowledge I do not, but through members heard that constant communication was kept up between St. Louis and the rebel army.

RETURN OF VALLANDIGHAM FROM EXILE. Q. Do you know anything about advice in reference to the Order having been sent to the rebel army? A. Of my own knowledge I do not, but through members heard that constant communication was kept up between St. Louis and the rebel army.

Q. When was the revolutionary movement contemplated by this Order to have taken place? A. The advent of Mr. Vallandigham into the United States from exile. Q. When were the members of this Order first instructed to arm and prepare for this movement? A. In the summer or fall of 1863.

Q. In what manner was the Confederate army to co-operate with this Order? A. This Order was to hold itself in readiness to act with the Confederate army upon its advent into the State. Q. Who was to have command of men composing this Order in Missouri at that event? A. The Grand Commander of the State of Missouri. Q. What disposition was to have been made of the officers commanding this Department in that event? A. Treated as a common enemy.