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

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.

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.

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 in many cases of general debility of the system.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milledale (Pa.) Baptist Churches. Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I feel a pleasure in testifying to the excellence of the German Bitters.

From 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.

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.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity), \$4.00 per bottle—half doz., \$20.00 Small Size—75 cents per bottle—half doz., \$4.00 BEVERLY H. JONES & CO. Sole Agents for the WRAFFER of each bottle.

Pennsylvania Telegraph

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

EVENING EDITION.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT.—The 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.

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.

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.

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

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 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.

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.

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.

Operations of the Tallahassee. New York, August 14. The Louis Samson pilot reports that on the 11th inst., twenty-five miles off Montauk Point saw a Hornpuffed brig bottom up; no doubt the cruise Stella.

Indian Troubles in the North-west. The Rebels Urging the Indians to Rise. St. Louis, August 13. General Curtis has returned from Fort Leavenworth.

The Indian war is temporarily quiet; but information derived from reliable sources, strongly indicates a concerted action among the various tribes, and the most extensive Indian war yet waged.

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.

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.

Arrival of an Editor. 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.

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

Military and Fancy Goods. Mrs. J. J. Hibbs, at No. 8 Market Square, next door to Felix's, No. 8 Market Square, has on hand the largest assortment of Dress Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Caps, Handkerchiefs, Bonnets, Gloves, and Variety Goods in general.

CRYSTALLIZED CONCENTRATED LEMONADE. A pleasant, healthy beverage. Very convenient and refreshing for invalids having fever or great thirst.

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 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.

Q. How frequently have you attended said Temple since you were initiated? A. On an average about three times a month. Q. Were these meetings held in the daytime or at night? A. Exclusively at night, with but two exceptions.

STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

ADVERTISING RATES.—DAILY TELEGRAPH. The following rates for advertising in this office:— One square of ten lines of type for one week... \$1.00

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 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. 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.

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. What disposition was to have been made of the officers commanding this Department in that event? A. Treated as a common enemy. Q. This Order is exclusively made up of disloyal persons, is it not? A. Yes, sir, all Democrats who are desirous of securing the independence of the Confederate States, with a view of restoring the Union as it was.

Q. Have you ever purchased any arms and ammunition to supply this Order? A. I have. Q. What amount of each? A. Very little ammunition; perhaps two hundred revolvers in all. Q. In what manner were they sent away? A. Some were delivered to the parties themselves, and some were shipped.