## CARLISLE, PA. Friday, July 17, 1863. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

The Herald.

NTO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALD in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertise-ments and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

DEMOCRATS, THINK !- Your party is now led and ruled by such old-line Whigs as Wm. B. Reed, C. J. Biddle, and George M. Whar ton of Philadelphia, Heister Clymer of Berks, C. R. Buckalew of Columbia, Isaac E. Heister of Lancaster, and others, descendants of the rankest old Federal aristocrats of our country, who are trying to excite war against the Administration of the Government. "These be thy gods, O, Copperheads!" Those stern old Democrats, Cass, Johnson, Dix, Holt. Dickinson, Butler, Champneys, Brady, Porter, Van Buren, Wilkins, M'Clernand, Shannon, and thousands of others, advise all true Democrats to sacrifice everything necessary to put down the Rebellion. and to sustain the Government unreservedly. Which are the best leaders?

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY .- The discharges resulting from sickness produced by the vicissitudes of camp life, and the casualties in the field, have stood out among the prominent military returns to the Surgeon General's office at Washington. The returns in the medical director's office of the army, show that since the war commenced 135,000 soldiers have been discharged from service on surgeons' certificates of disability. This does not of course include those discharged through other departments, nor those whose terms of service have expired, but simply comprises those whose health and physical inability to be a soldier prevented them from being of further service in the army.

-----GREENBACKS AS FOOD .- A man in Ottawa county, Michigan, while plowing with his oxen received from a neighbor two hundred dollars in greenbacks, which for safe keeping he placed in the bottom of his dinner pail in the wagon. While away a short distance the oxen ate his dinner and money, and left him the alternative of killing one or both to secure the greenbacks. He concluded to dispatch the master ox, and, to his great delight, found the securities uninjured in its stomach.

THE \$300 EXEMPTION. - The matter of commutation in money in lieu of service under the conscription act has been settled by a circular issued by Provost Marshal General James B. Fry. The second section says: "The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in each Congressional District has been authorized by the Secretary of War, and directed by the Secretary, of the Treasury, to receive from drafted persons who desire to pay it for of cattle, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of the purpose of exemption the money above specified (\$300.) On receipt of this sum, the Collector of Internal Revenue shall give the person paying it, duplicate receipts; one ed. At York, where the copperhead Burcopy of these receipts shall be delivered to gess rode out six miles to surrender the town the Board of Enrollment on or before the day the drafted person is to report for duty, and forces, these gentle and amiable thieves levwhen so delivered to the Board of Enrollment ied a contribution on the citizens of \$100, the drafted person shall be furnished with a certificate of exemption, stating that the person is discharged from further liability under that draft by reason of having paid the sum of three hundred dollars '

The Draft Riot in New York. In another column will be found a copious description of the great ript which for two days has been raging in the city of New York. Here we see the legitimate fruit of the teachings of the copperhead demagogues who have been assiduously sowing the seeds of revolt among the ignorant classes for two years past. The Seymours and Woods, at last succeeded in arousing their followers to what they have been pleased to call the "unwar-

ranted usurpation of power by the Lincoln despotism," and they have the tangible re tion which now adorne the empire city .---Messeiurs copperheads, how do you like the Up to the beginning of this year Pennsylvasppearance and performance of the ghost you have raised and now find yourselves powerless to lay?

That this outrageously, lawless proceeding will very soon be put down with a heavy hand is certain, and that many of the actors in the fearful tragedy will suffer the just penalty of their orimes, is equally sure ; but that first-class reserve force amounting to nearly he prime movers and instigators of the riot -the men and the journals, who have day by day inculcated their treasonable views and doctrines into the minds of short sighted and Ord. It was ready for service two years ago; unwary listeners, -- until their treasonable and by the act of the Legislature authorizing eachings have at last culminated in open meute-that these men should escape unwhipt of justice seems to us unrighteous and impoli tic. The single agency of the New York World has done more towards inciting this terrible | tomae, and variously distinguished itself.riot than the draft itself. Not many months ago a paper in our own county advised its rious work and position of Meade, are proofs readers to arm themselves against the impending tyranny of the present administraion. These are the forces and this the manmanding the Reserve. ner in which armed rebellion is germinated. Citizens of Cumberland county, you have

seen the beauties and felt the workings of rebellion from a southern point of view-take of factious opposition to the government, that you are not nursing a scorpion that may prove equally fatal to your lives and liber. ies, for so sure as God reigns shall treason North and South go down-have a care that you are not encompassed in the ruins.

## **Respecting Private Property**

The rebels receive a good deal of credit n certain quarters, mostly copperhead, for the respect which they are said to have paid been allowed to act as a reserve, in accord to private property, and the forbearance they nanilested towards citizeus whose persons and property were in their power. We have heard of no instances, however, parallel to those of our army in Virginia, where guards were stationed to protect rebel property, and even a spring of gool water on the farm of a noted rebel was forbidden to be used by our soldiers, lest some trifling damage might by done to the premises. That "respect," as we understand it, consisted in taking precisely what they wanted whereever they could find it, and paying for it sometimes, in worthless trash called "Confederate notes." Thousands horses, and a vast amount of grain, flour, provisions of all kinds, clothing and dry goods,-in fact, whatever the army approachwhile it was yet occupied by the United States 000 in money, and a large amount of produce, which their short stay and hurried de-

parture only prevented them from fully rsalizing, they kindly consenting to take from

PENNSYLVANIA. There have been, says the New York Tribune unnecessarily, but not unusually, harsh things said against. Pennsylvania, in regard o her want of preparation for the recent rebl invasion. The distinction should be drawn between the last Copperhead Legislature and the entire action and spirit of the people du ing the war, from the time when the Pennsylvania soldiers were the first to hurry to Washington at the breaking out of the hostilities, till the present moment. There is among the loyal States no large State or agsult in the murdered citizens of both sexes, gregation of the smaller States, which has the smoking ruins, and the general devasta- | made greater contributions of troops, or suf 

> nia furnished over two hundred thousand troops, not including the fifty thousand mili. tia under the call of 1862 Before the battle of Gettysburg thirty seven thousand Pennsylvanians had laid down their lives for their country! Pennsylvania is the only State which has organized at her own expense a sixteen thousand men. This organization acted under Major-Gen. McCall, Brige-Gen. Meade, Brig Gen Reynolds, and Brig Gen. its existence (under the Three Million State Loan) it was for the support of the military forces of the State or of the United States --It was soon absorbed by the Army of the Po-The glorious death of Reynolds, and the gloof the skill shown in the selection of the officers from among the Pennsylvanians com-

As the first reserve of Pennsylvania was taken by the General Government, it is probable that a second or third one would have timely heed that by encouraging all manner | bad Generalskip, and the State left as de-Legislature of Pennsylvania; and that, and the good nature of the General Government in permitting the fullest expansion to Copperhead ideas in both States, was the cause of a few days. But had the Reserve force

ance with its name-and not fought through of political faith and recognitions of public the battles of the Peninsula, up to that of duty? Chancellorsville -- no Rebel troops would have invaded Pennsylvania, either in the cavalry raid of 1852, or the general attack of 1863 .--The last call of Gov. Curtin, for sixty thou. determined in spirit, and infinitely apter in sand additional troops, too, let it be borne in the adaptation of means to avowed ends mind, has been quickly responded to. The Oen. Meade presided over a great one held three months men are pouring in as fast as along the Pennsylvania and Maryland border they can be enrolled. ----

SOLDIERS, TAKE HEED. Sir Colin Campbell, now Lord Clyde, an old soldier who had gathered his warlike ex perignee in many buttles of European and sintic campaigns, addressed his young sol diers in the battle of the Alma in words which form a sort of catechism of the soldier's duty in action. Kinglake, in his Invasion of the Crimen, gives the brief address of the voteran which is copied here, but printed in several lines :

"Now, men, you are going into action .-Remember this : "Whoever is wounded-I don't care what

tend to him. No soldier must go carrying off Meeting" was held that day at Helena, Ar-wounded men. "If "may "soldier does such a kansas, under the auspices of Gen Prentiss; thing, his name shall be stuck up in the par

"Dont b . in a hurry about firing. Your

## "Peace" in New Hampshire. Pretty nearly all the Copperheads of New-Hampshire, with some others, assembled in Mass Convention at Concord on the "Glorions Fourth," under the Presidency of ex. Presdent Franklin Bierce, and were addressed by him, by D. W. Voorhees of Indiana, Amasa J. Parker, and others in favor of a Copperhead Peace. Their resolves "denounce" the President, the Administration, the conduct of the War, the arrest of Vallandigham, and almost everybody and everything else but Slavery and its Rebellion, and were honored with "three cheers for Gov. Seymour," and "three more for Vallandigham, Governor of Ohio that shall be." As the Volunteers from Ohio are to vote on that ouestion, while the Copperheads of New-Hampshire are not, we affectionately advise the latter not to back their opinion by their money, unless they have

more greenbacks than they really want. We wish these gentlemen meant what they said, and knew how to make themselves in telligible. Here, for instances, is the first lank of their ostensible platform.

a Resolved, That contains an iversary of our national independences we, the Democracy of New Hampshira, cheorfully repeat our yows of all games and develor to the Constitution and the Union; and we reaffirm our unalterable and inseparable, against determination to defend them, indissoluble and inseparable, against all assaults, under whatever guise or form from whatever-quarter?

-Well the Southern Confederacy is in essence and in terms expressly and avowedly an "assault" on that Constitution and Union' -a conspiracy to repudiate the former and lestroy the latter by armed force-by downright, old fashioned fighting-to which end the entire able-bodied white male population of the South have been forced into the Rebel armics, and were desperately battling at the very hour when this great "Peace Meeting" was held. The Government of the United States was fighting for its life against this gigantic Rebellion, and was summoning to its been equally needed out of the State under | aid all the loyalty and courage of the country. Yet from beginning to end, this meeting fenseless as she was at the cpening of the evinced no sympathy with this struggle for late invasion. No worse spirit, however, than the Union and Constitution against the that which led to the election of such men as mightiest and most furious treason , whereon Seymour, Wood, and the like, prevailed in the the sun ever shone; on the contrary, its every act and utterance were calculated to strengthen and aid the traitors, while weaken ing and embarrassing the constitutional authorities and de enders of the Constitution the successful invasion of Pennsylvania for and Union. How do these men suppose they will appear in history? Nay : how do they appear in the light of their own professions

> Happily, their were several other "Peace Meetings" held simultaneously with theirsome of them even larger in numbers, more near Gettysturg, to which Gen. Lee was in

vited, but kept away, because of pressing engagements. He had, however, attended one held in that vicinity on that preceding day, wherein the discussions were earnest, antmated, and attended with most convincing results. Another was held in and around Vicksburg, presided over by Gen. Grant, as sisted by Gen. Pemberton, whose modesty' would have inclined him to be absent, but the invitation was so pressing that he could not

with decency persist in his cojness. This meeting is certain to produce the most tranquillizing results through out the vast Valley his rank is-wheever is wounded must lie of the Mississippi. Still another "Peace where he falls until the band-men come to at

the Rebel Generals Price, Holmes and Marmaish church.

exceed one hundred. The enemy left one hundred and fifty dead and wounded on the risoners, is between 700 and 800. field, and fifty prisoners in our hands. The work of our cavalry in hard marching and almost continuous fighting during the last week has been unprecedented. Let me give you a brief resume of their doings, which apture. Five monitors were engaged. gather from Colonel Mann. On Friday, luring the fight, General Co-ter's brigade had Fortress Monroe, July 14- Fort Powhaton, on the James river, was taken posses-

a fight with Stuart on our extreme right, near Gettysburg. The 7th Michigan charged a regiment of Rebels deployed as skirmishers, and guns had been removed. and were themselves, in turn, charged on by Hampton's brigade. In this charge they lost eighty-five, including eight officers. Two Sergeants, carrying the flag, were shot down in succession. Licutenant Jewett then seized the flag, but was cut down with a sabre stroke on the head, and the colors captured. 1st Michigan then made a dashing charge against the whole of Hampton's brigade, and forced them for a time to give ground. The fight was kept up for some hours, until Stuart drew off. On Sunday, General Kilpatrick attacked and captured a Rebel wagon train at Montercy, between Emmittsburg and Wayns-boro', taking nearly nineteen hundred pris-

oners, of whom one hundred and seventy ine were commissioned officers. A part of the train was carried off, and the remainder burnt. On the same day ... ilpatrick had a sharp skirmish at Smithburg with the rear of the Rebel retreating column. Passing westward from there on Monday, he made a demon stration on Hagerstown The enemy came out in strong force, and endeavored to cut him off from the Williamsport road, in which direction he was going to form a junction with Gen. Buford The enemy made desper ate efforts to cut in between the two divis ions, and the fighting was hot and bloody .-The junction was finally effected; and the object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, our forces drew off during the night, and the next day, Tuesday, succeeded reaching Boonsboro'.

Gen. Lee's trains ar packed in the vicinity of Williamsport, occupying the hills of the Conocheague Valley, and defended by artillery n position. His whole number of wagons, many taken from farmers of the Valley, isa relieved to exceed three thousand in number Our cavalry discovered no evilences of his having any pontoon budges at Williamsport but found he was using scows to cross the river, probably conveying over his wounded, ringing back supplies of ammunition. -The river is exceedingly high and the current very rapil. It is doubted whether pontoon bridges would be maintained in its present stage.

Lee appears, from the latest Hagerstown dispatches, to be concentrating his army ound Williamsport. Our forces occupied the former place Sinday morning

The latest Rishmond papers received pay high compliments to Gen Lee for his brilliant victories in Pennsylvania, and report every thing going on weil at Vicksburg

The official report of Admiral Parter in regar i to the siege of Vicksburg has been received He fired during the progress of the nege seven thousand mortar shells, four thou sand live second fuses, and four thousand five hundred from the naval guns on shore. The editor of the St Louis Democrat has eed arrested by General Scholield, for hav ing published the letter of the President exdaming the reasons for the removal of Gen urtis. The disaffection in North Carolina is on

the increase. The members of the Legisla ture from Casswell county have come out for a construction of the Union.

The Richmon I pipers admit that "Yankee By till within a few days. The prisoners taken in Vicksburg will be ent to Talledega, A.a. Many of them refuse l

to be paroled, and request to be sent north. signifying their widingness to take the oath of allegrance Johnson is reported to be in full retreat, pursued by Gen, Sherman. In the late battle at Helena, Ark , the rebe iss is said to have been over 1000, and the

Federal loss 230 Morgan has reached Vienna, in Indiana and as moved in the direction of Madison. A serious railway collision occurred about our miles from Annapolis Junction. Some thirty soldiers are reported to have been in-Jured, some very seriously.

Previdentially, perhaps, for our success, another heavy rain has tallen in the Potomac

Meade his successor. duke attending uninvited and unannounced, willey, near Williamsport. It is soil to have

The enemy's loss in killed wounded and Doubleday's death in the late battle contradicted. He was neither killed nor we The attack commenced last Friday morn-Since the battle he has been relieved from command of the first division of the corps, at The Union left on Sunday afternoon, at which time the siege of Fort Wayne was his own request. Cause-the appointment of progressing with every prospect of a speedy leneral Newton to the command of the corps.

THE DRAFT RIOT IN NEW YORK

The Office of the Provost Marshal

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS.

Fall of Port Hudson-The Stronghold Unconditionally Surrendered—The Fall of Vicksburg Admitted at Last.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14, 1863. The Richmond papers to day acknowledge all of Vicksburg. The following extracts are taken from tolay's Enquirer

SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.

MOBILE, Monday, July 13, 1863. To GEN. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General : The New-Orleans Era of the 10th np.

nunces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson at 7 o'clock on the 9th inst. GEORGE G. GARDNER, Chief of Staff.

The Army of the Cumberland. rugg Has Left Chattanooya - He Goes to Atlanta-Northern Georgia Abandoned by the Rebels

CINCINNATI, Tuesday July 14, 1863. The Commercial says that Mr. Swinton, of The New York Times, arrived here last night direct from Gen. Rosecran's headquarters, and furnishes us with the following news : The main body of Gen. Bragg's army has etreated from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

The presumption is, that the bulk of Bragg's orces have been sent to Richmond to garrison Resectants captured 4,000 prisoners during

e late forward movement. Our army are in high spirits and splendid

Falling Waters Occupied by our Troops. A Brigade of Rebel Infantry Captured-

Lee's Army Across the Potomac - Pleasan. ton's Cavalry at Williamsport - Official Disputch of General Meade

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

July 14. Fo H. W. HALLECK, Commander in Chief. My eavalry now occupy Failing Waters, raving overtaken and capture la brigade o infantry, filteen hundred strong, two guns two carssons, two battle flags, and a large number of small arms. The enemy are all across the Potomae. GEORGE G MEADE,

Major General. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 11-Lee's rebel army withdrew from their position around Williamsport yesterad last night, and recrossed the Potoday a mac by a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters, and flat boats at the Williamsport ferry. A portion of Piea onton's cavalry entered Williamsport at seven o'clock this morning. and captured many prisoners.

Lee had previously sent over all his plun der tgains. A general movement was ordered this

norning, and our columns were in motion greenbacks 'have been at a premium in that at an early hour, but found the entrench ments vacated.

> Addresses of General Hooker and General Meade.

The New York Herald publishes the fol wing de-patch from Washington :

WASHINGTON, June 28, 10:20. P. M. The Hera'd's correspondent at Frederick tele gaaphs from that point to day that Hooker was this morning relieved of his command --Cen. Meade succeeds him. Hooker was re lieved at his own request, and leaves this af

ternoon for Baltimore. "This morning, Col Hardie arrived by spacial train from Washington, ins bearer of despatches relieving General Hooker from command, and appointing Major General

and begun the work of demolishing the ma-

sion of by our fleet yesterday. All the men Destroyed. - × 1 His Deputy Probably Murdered.

A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS BURNED.

New York, July 13 .- This morning the residence of the provost marshal, No. 677 Third avenue, was attacked by a mob com-

posed of railroad employees, foundrymen. and others. The attack was first made by throwing brickbats and stones at the windows. The

officers were driven out of the building, and the latter set on fire The conscription list was destroyed. The riotors had their work for nothing, as duplicate lists are in the hands of the sheriff.

Second Dispatch, New York, July 13-2 P. M.—A great crowd collected about the office of the Third Congressional district this morning, where the draft was in progress, and stated that it would no longer be allow ed to proceed in New York city.

The riotors seized the books and draft wheel, and scattered them about the street. The provest marshal fled from the office. The crowd then took possession, and set fire to the building. An alarm was sounded and the angines turned out, but were not alowed to approach the building, being kept back by the crow I, while it was entirely consumed.

After the building was burned the crowd creased to the number of 5,000, armed with clubs, pitchforks, and revolvers, and every available style of weapon. The mob then proceeded to the Eighth

ingressional district with the intention of estroying the building occupied by the pro-ost marshal. It is said that the Governtent has sent up five thousand troops to quell the disturbance.

Particulars of the Riot. from the Evening Post.

This morning some of the laborers emloved by two or three railroad companies and in some foundries, assisted by a gaug of desperate men, went to different establishments in the upper wards where large numbets of workmen were employed, and com-pelled them, by threats, in some instances, to cease their work. The rio ors thus gained large accessions of strength, and marched through the streets yelling, threatening, and brandishing their clubs and other weapons. Twenty minutes past ten o'clock the crowd marched down Third avenue and congrega-ted opposite the enrolling office. Meänwhile, the draft was proceeding ; though, when the riotors had taken their position in front of the building, the operations of the officers were interrupted by the noise and the loud threats of ruthans inside of the building, who

principal rioters in the street. The first demonstration of violence was made immediately thereafter. A volley of stones crashed through the open doors and large windows of the enrolling office (which had been constructed for a store on the first floor of the building). One or two persons inside the office were struck by stones, and other persons, among whom were the provost marshal, commissioner, surgeon, and other officers of the draft, Deputy Provost Marshal Vanderpoel and the reporters for the news-papers—at once made their escape from the oom to other parts of the building and to the rear. The provost marshal, who would probably have been murdered it caught, was assisted over the wall of the back yard.

rs approached, with their clubs, and with there hands full of stones and bricks, and destroyed the windows. When, however, some of the more excited persons in the crowd had entered the office

chinery of the draft and the furniture in the

room, the building was occupied by very

large numbers, who seized upon the lists,

records, blanks, and the great books in which

the names of the drafted men were to be en-

grossed, here them into the street with loud

demonstrations, tore them into fragments,

When the room had been cleared the riot-

soon afterwards took their positions with the

-----THE ARCH REBEL .- According to the Richmond correspondent of the London Times, the stories of the ill health of Jeff. Davis are true. "His excellency" the head rebel is suffering rels of flour and 300 barrels of molasses, under a severe brouchial affection, his cough | with the understanding that twen'y days is "exhaustive and distressing," and although | would be allowed to pay the balance !( They ft is his practice to ride twenty miles on are not likely to call for the balance at the horseback daily, his condition is such as to | time specified, having had pressing engageinspire "considerable uneasiness."

This writer, however, adds a statement their return), But pillage by the common which is curious, and "important if true." | soldiery was not their programme, for the He remarks that "the extreme lateness and coldness of the spring have had an unfavor - that it "disorganizes troops and renders them able influence upon the President's bronchitis, and have arrested the early growth of spring grass."

The collecation suggests an inquiry whether the Times correspondent regards Davis as "Even if Constant of the Even if Constant of the State of the Sta sins ?

THE COMMANDER OF THE UNION ABMY .--General Meade's military history has already Sherift off each country of the functionbeen given to the world. His private and AND NO SMALL PROVISION-of beeves, horses, personal biography (which now belongs to clothing, silver and gold, all to be delivered

briefly this : He was born at Cadiz, the commercial me tropolis of Spain, in 1816. His father, Leon and Monroe. Near the close of Monroe's adhis residence in Spain, Richard W. Meade became "the father of eight living children." Among those eight children was George Gordon Meade, now commanding the Army of the Potomac.

Consul Meade figured largely in the momentous events of the period of his residence in Spain. He maintained possession of the confidence not only of successive administrations at home, but of all the various govern. ments which, at fitful intervals, took possession of Madrid.

His services in aiding the re-establishing of the independence of Spain were greatefully acknowledged, not only by the King, the Regency, and the Cortes of the kingdom, but, by the Duke of Wellington, who, when known only by the title of Sir Arthur Wellesley, and afterwards Baron Wellington, was a personal friend and occasional visitor of Mr. Meade, The conquerer on the battle field near, Gettysburg has been often "borne in the arms and dandled on the knees" of the Brit. ish hero of the peninsular campaigns and the subsequent victory at Waterloo.

HAVE YOU TABLED THEM ?--- We were yester. day presented with a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, and find them the most delightful thing we ever tasted for a cough; tightness of the obest, and the usual irritation caused by damp weather, upon the lungs. Try them : 25 conts a box, at S. Eolliott's.

al, E. P

the hands of the aforesaid dignitary \$28,600 and the following articles, viz: 2,500 lbs. of sugar, 32,000 lbs. of beef, 2,000 pairs of boots and shoes, 1,000 hats, 1,000 socks, 165 bar-

ments since, which will probably prevent reason assigned by the Richmond Enquirer, useless," and lest they should "for the paltry booty of Chambersburg miss perhaps the splendid prize of Philadelphia." The En-

"Even it General Lee designs to make a second Nebuchadnezzar, who is in peril of Pennsylvanis the seat of war, and to make being turned out to grass in expiration of his the war support the war-we presume that he would not give his troops a general-li-

cense to pillage. He would probably order each Major General to call before hin the Sheriff off each country on his line of march, the country that he has served so well) is at given points, at given hours."

A Dirty Dog.

The Editor of the Gettysburg Compiler, a ard Worsam Meade, was then Consul of the democratic codperhead sheet, has been sent United States and Navy Agent at that port, | to Fost McHenry by General Meade. Mrs. having been appointed to those offices under | Beuhler, the wife of the Postmas'er at Get-President Thomas Jefferson in 1800, and tysburg, had hid a number of wounded Solcontinued in them under Presidents Madison diers in her house. When the Rebels occupied the town, the brute of the Compiler told ministration he returned to the United States the rebels that Mrs. Beuhler had some wounwith his family. During the twenty years of ded soldiers hid in her house, and also where they could find arms and liquor in town.

Some of the big copperheads in Carlisle acted in the same way. Such dirty dogs ought to be hung without Judge or Jury. Suppose the postmaster Miller, of this

place, had hid some of Capt. Hinkson's Company, and the Rebels had occupied the town, there are plenty dogs here as dirty as the Compiler fellow who would have led the rebels to the place of concealment and surrendered to town as the Copperhead Mayor | ed from hard usage. I wish that some of the

of York did.-Perry Advocate.

THE INTERVENTON HUMBUG EXPLODED. By the foreign news which the Great Eastern has brought, it appears that all the recent positive stories about French intervention inour affairs, or recognition of the rebel gov ernment, have been totally without foundation. The contradictions are official. The Emperor Napoleon has no idea of intermeddling at this time. No doubt the whole affair no more. than was a stock jobbing device contrived in the interest of some of the great operators on | rive at any other conclusion than this. Why the London Stock Exchange. For ourselves, we have never entertained any apprehension we have never entertained any approhension me tell you something that I know in regard on this score, and believe that no continental for this point. The men who are fighting our Power could be foolish enough to wish the battles do not want you to make any dishon destruction of the only nation which has ever been formidable against England at sea.

100-Faith, like a feather bed is generally They improved by an occasional shaking up. is all thrown away."

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officers will tell you when it is time to open fire. "Be steady. •• Keep silence. " Fire low.

me proud of the Highland Brigade." Some of the papers a: e worrying themslves thousand volunteers. Their services would be cheap at one hundred thousand millions of lollars if they can succeed in crushing rebellion and restoring pence to the country. To talk about the expense of defending the government is as mercenary and craven as shire.

the man who implored the foctpad to take his life but spare his money.—Louisville Journal EXTENSION OF TIME FOR HOLDING THE

UNION STATE CONVENTION. PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863.

At a meeting of the Uaion State Central Committee, held in this city to day, it was re-solved to extend the time for holding the Union State Convention at Pittsburg, from

July 1st to August 5th. The following is the resolution adopted providing for this extension :

Resolved, That in the present emergency, while many delegates to the Union State Con vention are engaged in the military service; and cannot be present at the meeting appoint ed to be held at Putsburg on the 1st of July

next, it is deemed expedient to postpone the Convention until Wednesday, the 5th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and it is reby postponed until that time." Editors of the different Union newspapers broughout the Commonwealth, will please give this notice an insertion in their coulmus

P. FRASER SMITH, Chairman pro tem. BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY .-- A let or from General Ullman's brigade, 11th June, on-

camped near Port Hudson, La. says : "The three regiments of this command encamped here have succeeded in recruiting a three weeks an average of about three hundred and fifty men each. The last reg-

iment commenced to recruit on a Sunday and by the following Monday had obtained about four hundred men. They are all +healthy young men, and very patriotic also, being quite anxious to get a chance to meet heir former masters, many of whom are in

the rebel army. It was a sorrowful sight to examine the backs of these men, some esembling a checker board. Others had large lumps all over their bodies, caused by the lash of the overseers, others are deform

> northern copperheads could be drafted and sent down here, so that they could see for themselves the beauties of the peculiar institution."

-----THE UNION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF Onto - Mr. John Brough, nominated as the Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, in his

late speech at Marietta, said : "Politicians may talk as they please, there are but two issues: one is to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, and the other is submission on their part to the demands of the government. Let any man of candor examine all the means proposed, and he will not ardo you not desire pence? You tell me that you want to stop the shedding of blood. Let

gallant men ask of you is to stop sowing dis-

with 8,000 of their followers, but leaving ad- poured in torrents for six hours. At the ruptly before the close of the preceedings, disadvantage in raising the creeks to be traver although they had met with the very warmest sed by our army, such as the Antietam, Bea

reception. Fifteen hundred of them, howev-"Now, men, the army will watch us; make | remained to the finish and beyond it, under circumstances which justify the fullest con after Naturally he would first send over fidence that if they do nothing more in favor

Some of the papers are worrying themsives fidence that if they do nothing more in favor those 40,000 prisoners, and by this time the about the cost of the newly-called hundred of Peace, they will do nothing further against signt of them should be gladdening the hearts it. On the whole, we consider the cause of Peace greatly furthered by this year's Fourthof July doings, though not by those of Pierce, Voorhees & Co., at Concord, New Hamp.

## WAR NEWS.

From the seat of War-Doings of our Cavalry. Gens. Kupatrick and Buford - Lees trains at Wil umsport-Our Army in front of the Enemy \_ The corps Communiters.

[Special Despatch to the Baltimore American BOONSBORO', July 10, 1863. Mendo

There has been no heavy fighting to-day, hough our cavalry have been very active, mrrassing the enemy at all points of their ines and interforing greatly with their workng parties, who are throwing up intrench. ments.

A considerable number of prisoners were oaptared and severe panishment inflicted up on the enemy. General Lee is acting al together on the defensive, and seems to de-sire to be let alone rather than to undertake any offensive operations

There are indications throughout our lines that General Meade intends to morrow (Saturday) to advance on the enemy in force and to compel him to give battle. The river is slowly falling, but will not be fordable for

several days. The whole army is in excellent spirits, and al general confidence prevails among officers been paroled up to that time, 60,000 stand and men that the result will be a crowning of small arms had been found, mainly in victory to the Army of the Potomac. The good condition, and more were constantly enemy cannot escape thom, and the fight will loubfless be one of desperation on both sides. The position of the enemy is a very strong one something like that occupied by General store of Robel ammunition proves to be sur-Meade at Geilysburg-being the crest of a range of hills, bu his lines are necessarily prisingly heavy. The stock of army clothcange of hills, bu his most are mountained for the second ing is officially invoiced at \$5,000,000 (Con-federate prices.) Of sugar, molasses and salt there is a large quantity. 60,000 pounds

[Special Correspondence of the Bult. American.] of bacon were found in one place. FREDERICK, July 9, P M.

General Kilpatrick---Cavalry Operations. A report prevailed this morning and gained general credence that General Kilpatrick had been killed in the cavalry fight yesterday.— This evening I saw Colonel Mann, of the 7th Michigan cavalry, just in from the front, who he saw Gen, Anparries this morning and left him perfectly well. The fight yesterday beyond Boensboro'. Astrona most of the day, and was a sharply contested affair. Gens. Kilpatrick and Baford's cavalry divisions early in the morning commenced feeling the enemy's lines from Funkstown toward Falling Waters. The reconnoisance brought them out in such force-oavalry, atillery and in-700 and 800. fantry-that our forces, consisting of cavalry, and artillery only, were driven back almost to ing. The Union left on Monday afternoon, at which time the siege of Fort Wagner was Boonsboro'. There a rally was made. Gen. progressing, with every prospect of a speedy Buford dismounted several of his regiments capture, Five Monitors were engaged. and formed them for a charge to drive the LATEST FROM CHARLESTON. enemy from a piece of woods, from whence they were hotly shelling our troops Leading Capture of Morris Island-Siege of Fort the charge himself the men went into the orable peace to save them. All that these work with a rush, and succeeded completely in driving the Rebels from their cover. As sensions, stop giving aid and comfort to the soon as they were in motion General Kilpat.

t at at

enemy, and let them fight it out. [Applause] rick charged, himself leading the column; do not want any of your sympathy - it | with two cavalry regiments and drove them gloriously for four miles. Our loss will not had been captured except Fort-Wagner.

Soon after General Houker issued the fo lowing farewell address : same time these rains act somewhat to our

GEN. HOOKER'S ADDRESS.

"In conformity with an order of the War Department dated June 27th, I relinquish the ver creek, and others. All is speculation at command of the Army of the Potomac. , It is transferred to Major General George G. present in regard to whether Lee has been Meide: a brave and accomplished officer, who so nobly eirned the confidence and esteem of

the army in many a well fought field Impressed with the belief that my useful Tthe people of Richmond Nearly nine thousand rebel prisoners have ness as commander of the army of the Po een sent to Baltimore. This is independent tomac is impaired I part from it, yet not of those sent in by Gen. Couch. It is bo without the deepest emotion. The sorrow of parting with the comrades of so many battles lieved that more than three thousand men have described from Lee's army since his ad is relieved by the conviction that the cour vent into Pennsylvania The best informed place his force still at 50,000 men. age and devotion of this army will never cease nor fail, and that it will yield to my succes Morgan has passed from Indiana into Ohio, sor, as it has to me, a hearty and willing

and at noon on Tuesday was at Harrison, in support With the earnest prayer that the triumph Hamilton county. Gen. Hobson was four of its arms may bring success worthy of it and the nation, I bid it farewell. hours behind him in pur-uit. The two armies of the Potomao, near Wil

liamsport, have hudly changed their relative JOSEPH HOOKER. positions since Surday. At the present mo-ment we hold Hagerstown, and communica-ADDRESS OF GENERAL MEADE.

This was followed by address from General tion is kept up between Generals Couch and Mende, dated . HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ) The dead bodies of several rebels have been

June 28. } By direction of the President of the United fished out of the Polomic, near Edwards' Feary. They are probably the remains of States, I hereby assume the command of the see's army, who, escaping the Federal bul Army of the Potomno As a soldier, in obeying this order-an orlets at Gettysburg, were drowned in attempt-

ing to cross the river at Williamsport. dor totally unsuspected and unsolicited-I have no promises or pledges to make. THE FALL OF VICKSBURG! The country looks to this army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of an hostile invasion. Whatever fatigues and sac-31,000 Prisoners Paroled! rifices we may be called upon to undergo let

Johnston's Rebel Force Defeated-Gen us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each man de-Blair in Possession of the City termine to do his duty, leaving to an All con of Jackson. trolling Providence the decision of the con-

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Five of the Monitors were engaged.

Washington, July 14. It is with just diffidence that I relieve in Advices from Vicksburg to the evening of command of this army an eminent and ac complished soldier, whose name must ever the 8th, state that 27,000 Robel soldiers had been paroled up to that time, 60,000 stand appear conspicuous in the history of its achiegements But I rely upon the hearty

support of my companions in arms to assist being discovered. The siege and sea-coast me in discharging the duties of the important trust which has been confided to me. guns found exceed 60, and the whole captured artillery is above 200 pieces. The GEORGE G MEADE. S. F. BARSTOW, A. A. G.

The report of the change was soon extend ee to the several corps, and the officers bade farewell 'to General Hooker. The appointment of General Meade gave universal satisfaction, and all express the determination to

Another Attack on Charleston. extend to him the heartiest co-operation. The Attack Begun on the 10th inst .-- All

Third Corps-The Corps Commanders. Morris Island Captured Int one Fort-The Siege of that going on Promisingly-The Enemy's Loss between 700 and 800-I was led into an error in stating that the Third Corps was to be command by Gen. French. It is commanded by the gallant Gen. Birney, who won new honors by the style in which he fought it at Gettysburg.

Fortress Monroe, July 14. The gunboat Union, Capt. Couray, just arrived from Charleston, bound to New-believe unnumbered. As a matter of refer York, rep rts all of Morris Islaud captured Gen. French commands a new corps, as yet I ing on the corper of Forty sixth street threw out a small part of their property, and esexcept Fort Wagner. The enemy's loss in ders of the Army of the Potomac killed, wound d'and prisoners is between

First Corps-Major General Newton, vice Reynolds; killed. Second Corps-Brigadier General Hays, The attack commenced last Friday morn-

probably temporarily, in place of General Hancock; wounded. Third Corps-Maj Gen. Birney, Sith Corps-Maj Gen. Sykes. Sixth Corps-Maj. Gen. Sedgwick.

Eleventh Corps-Maj. Gen. Howard. Twelfth Corps-Maj. Gen. Slocum.

Wagner progressing. FORTRESS MONROE, July 14 First Gorps, a circle; Second, a trefoil; Third, a diamond or lozenge; Fifth, a Mal-The gunboat Union, Captain Conroy, just mived from Charleston, bound to New York, tese cross; Sixth, plain cross; Eleventh, a eports that all the batteries on Morris Island orescent ; Twelfth, a star.

and scattered them over the neighborhood. THE BUILDING ON FIRE. Shortly after this destruction smoke issued from the rear of the room, and a great shout was raised by the crowd when they saw that the building was on fire. They then shook hands with each other. and gave various indications of unbounded delight.

The fire burned slowly, but when it reached the second story the demonstrations of the crowd were renewed with greater intensity, and violence was freely threatened against the curolling officers and all pursons connect-

ed in any manner with the draft. It was understood that some of the enroll. ing officers were in the upper part of the building, and though several families of women and children occupied that part, stones and other missiles were thrown through the windows.

ATTEMPT TO SACK THE BUILDING.

While the building was burning the crowd discovered the side door, and attempted to enter. Those at the door called vociferously to their companions to follow, and rushed up the stairs. But few, however, were permitted to ascend, the police assuring them that none but women and children were there.

THE POLICE AND THE MILITARY.

The police force then ready for duty, consisted of only about twenty men, and nearly all were drawn up in Forty sixth street a few rods from the burning building. They made no effort whatever to stop the operations of the mob, and would have been unable to not effectively, in any event, on account of their

small numbers. It is said that details of policemen have been ordered from the different wards of the city, and that at out two hundred were on theirway at eleven o'clock to the scene of the dis-Inchance

Orders were also given to the military, and shortly after eleven o'clock a small force was marching up Third avenue.

Mayor Opdyke, receiving information of the riot, dommunicated with Gen. Sandford, und preparations were at once made to send sufficient force to quell the disturbance. In the meantime, however, the rioters acted without the slightest restraint from the authorities.

A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS ON FIRF.

During all this time the fire; in the enrolling office spread to the upper part of the building and to the adjoining buildings, and we hear that the entire block was in flames at 12 o'clock.

The families in the upper part of the buildcaped with their lives.

THE TELEGRAPH DESTROYED. Two or three men with axes attacked the telegraph poles in Third' avenue, and at 11" o'clock two of them had-been cut down and the wires destroyed.

A MURDER ATTEMPTED.

When the crowd attempted to enter the upper part of the building, Deputy Provest Marshal Edward S. Vanderpoel boldly stepped to the front and, assuring the rioters that they already had possession of all the drafting paraphenalia, asked them to withdraw or to do something to provent the destruction of the families in the upper part of the building. Suspecting from his uniform that he was one of the drafting officers, one of the rioters seized him and struck him. Mr Vanderpoel I have not seen the report of General merely shook off his assailant, and in a pacific