The Berald. CARLISLE, PA. Friday, July 24, 1863.

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

199 Gen. Sigel passed through Harrisburg. on Monday. It becoming known that he was on the train, a number of persons assembled at the depot, and when the cars arrived gave some rousing cheers for the distinguished soldier who appeared fon the platform of a car and made some patriotic remarks. He is to take a command, we learn, in Meade's army.

IJJohn Morgan, as is well known, says the Cincinnati Commercial, does not carry the leading article of "brains" in his command That article is under the hat of Col. Basil Duke, who is Morgan's adviser, and advises by the authority of superior abilities.

REF The Surgeon General has just commenced the work of making out a complete of ficial list of all soldiers who have died during the present war. The list is intended to embrace every death in the regular and volun teer forces, and give the name, rank, regiment, company, cause of death, date of death and place of death. This work will be of great value to the Pension and Land offices in future adjudications in regard to deceased soldiers, and will save the Government much expense and time in complicated cases which would otherwise arise.

Gov. Tod, of Ohio, has issued a proclamation warning the Copperheads of that State to forbear resistance to the enrollment, and re turn to their homes. He says : "The Government, both of the State and Nation, must and shall be maintained. Do not indulge the belief, for a moment, that there is not a power at hand to compel obedience to what I now require of you. Time cannot be given you for schemes of machinations of any kind whatever.

ner Rev. Charles Beecher, a brother of Henry Ward Beecher,' is before a mutual ecclesiastical council, in session in George. town, Mass., for the purpose of considering certain charges against the "orthodoxy" of his doctrines. The complainants on whose charges Mr. Beecher is presented, say that some of the doctrines preached by him are not in accordance with the faith once deliv ered to the Saints, and held generally by the churches in New England, viz : " The doctrine of fore-existence of the human soul-of the atonement-of the state of souls after death, and of divine sorrow."

The bereditary Prince Frederick Ferdinand of Denmark, heir to the Danish crown, born November 22, 1782, died suddenly on the 24th ult., at Copenhagen. The prince was uncle to the King of Denmark, and great al, (S. C.,) San Augustine and Pensacola. uncle to her Royal Highness the Princess of Fla., Ship Island, New Orleans, and at one Wales. By this event Prince Christian, the time, Galveston, Texas. But we have done tempt to cover up their misbehavior with father of the Princess of Wales, becomes im. mediate heir to the Danish crown.

ser The human body, in so advanced a stage of decomposition as to be entirely un- been able to invade and hold their own in the recognizable, can now be so restored; by rebel States. Armies as large as those that chemical means, as to present an almost have hitherto made the attempt to penetrate brave fe lows who tost limbs, were published, completely natural appearance. This pro Virginia must renew the attempt. Armies and certainly the New Yorker had not his fested. Our loyal citizens have on all occa-

cess was lately practised with success in greater than Gen. ROSECRANS now leads may London, in the case of a body found in the be required to capture Chattanooga, and go wrong to try to place the honorable wounds

The Conscription and the War. The Administration is acting wisely in ordering the immediate enforcement of the draft. We have just achieved two great viotories which it seems should paralyze the war power of the rebellion We have beaten its greatest army, and captured its most powerful stronghold. Upon LEE's army the eastern half of the Confederacy depended for protection. Upon Vicksburg the western half depended for safety. After LEE's defeat and Vicksburg's fall, it might seem that the re bellion would come to a speedy end, and with out further effort on the part of the North .--We shall soon know the effect of these lusses on the rebel States; but we are prepared to hear that no signs of submission appear and that redoubled bitterness and frenzy rule the

Southern heart. The robels have had great losses, heretofore, and they have met them patiently and stoutly. Their losses at Forts Henry and Donelson, of Forts Philip and Jackson, and of the Cities of New Orleans and Norfolk, were great calamities, but they did not destroy their spirit or purpose. The obstinacy of the rebels has been sufficiently proved by their action in the past. They have evinced a recuperative power after mishaps, and given evidence of fertility of resource, and of in genuity in creating the applicances of war,

for which they had never before had credit We see no reason to believe that their spirits will now, all at once, give way, that their obstinacy will be broken, or their aptness for war will fail. With all the harm we have just done them, their power is yet immense And no cause so desperate as, theirs is likely to be abandoned until the last moment, and when there is no longer a leader or an army o stand in its defence.

Granting that we utterly disable Gen LEE. and that we drive the rebel arms from the Mississippi River, we must still have the work of invasion and conquest to prosecute And this is harder than the work of expelling from our soil an invader, or capturing a stronghold to which we advance with such a line of communication as the Mississippi River opens to our army. How much harder it is to in vade successfully than to beat back in invader, let two years' history in Virginia telllet us recall events from Bull Run to Chan cellorsvide. We have an instructive lesson. also, in the State of Tennessee. Without rollroad and river behind it, our army has, for half a year, been he'd fast bound in sight of hills and steeples of the City of Nashville .----

Gen. ROSECRANS lay half a year at Murfreesboro, after a great victory over the enemy .-He durst not pursue ; because every mile of advance, penetrating inland into the enemy's country, weakened his army, exposed him to annoyances and attacks" on flank and rear, and endangered his communications with his depots of supplies at Nashville and Murfreesboro. Such dangers will always beset an in

vading army. We have captured many points around the edges of the Confederacy-Norfolk, Suffolk, Roanoke Island, Newburn, (N. C.,) Port Roy nothing but hold those places Every at tempt to penetrate inland from them has been killed, though some were slightly wounded by

baffled. It is only when we have controlled deep navigable waters that our armies have

New York vs. Philadelphia. From the Phila. North American of Tues ay we clip the following correspondence : "We publish on page 477 an illustration of the 'shelling of the town of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, by the rebels, from a sketch by our special artist, Mr. Thomas Nast.' Our militia, comprising among other regiments the 22d and 87th, both from this city, marched from Harrisburg on the 80th of June and arived at Carlisle next morning, after some skirmishing with the rebels. That evening the rebel commander sent three several summonses to the commanding officer at Carlisle, demanding a surrender, but old General Smith had no notion of that kind, and refused in terms more peremptory than polite. T e reliels then at 10 P. M., began to shell the place. Our troops were partly in Main street and partly in the outskirts of the town, lying quietly in the dark, unable to reply, and exposed to the shells. Yet no man wavered or

skulked, and by good Providence no one was killed, though some were slightly wounded by contusions. Next morning our boys moved and the rebels skedaddled." [The above describes a picture of a scene in Main street, Carlisle, being shelled.--Troops are drawn up in line, and prominent

in the foreground a battery is being wheeled into position] Now, Mr. Editor, I should like to make a few comments on the above, if you will permit, and show your readers the disposition of the New Yorkers towards the Philadelphians The paper begins its article with the cap tion "Our Militia at Carlisle." This is calculated to give the reader an idea that the two aforesaid regiments were the only ones present during the contest, although the picure represents a battery getting in position The Gray and Blue Reserves, with A. 1st Regiment P. H. G. Artillery, were brigaded with the 22d and 37th N. Y., under Acting. Brigadier Col. Brisbane, and moved on Caradvance The New York troops had no artillery attached to them. Now who do these guns belong to, so prominent in the engrav ing? Why are they not spoken of ! cause they are Philadelphians.

The article then goes on pretty correctly till it says, " Our troops were partly in Main street and partly in the outskirts of the town, lying quietly in the dark, unable to reply and exposed to the shells. Where was the bat tery now? It certainly must have made some effort to reply. Why, sir, immediately upon Captain of the well known " Starr's Battery, attached to his regiment, and an excellent ar tillerist,) rode to the outskirts of the town. and getting range of a rebel piece posted at the 'Barracks,' placed one of Landis' guns in position, and the first shell fired split the rebel gun, (which it was sighted for) killing

eighteen men. Certainly it would not do for the New York editor to mention this, for i was done by Philadelphians. 'Again, the paper proceeds, "Yet not a man wavered or skulked." The people of Carlisle well know the Philadelphia troops did not, but the 22d New York, who were drawn up in the street, immediately from the bursting of the first shell, "struck" for houses and ommenced smushing in doors, windows, &c., indiscriminately. They had to be brought back at the point of the bayonet almost to their former place. Entreaties not availing. threats had to be resorted to by-their officers. to keep the men from "skeddadling" in a body; and ye: this editor has the effrontery

to say that they neither "wavered 'or "skulk ed" Had the rest of the troops present be haved as this 22d regiment did, very little resistance could have been made, when in ality the opposition made by the Philadelphians drove Fitz Hugh Lee and his horde away. After the cowardly behavior of these fellows, New York should certainly not atpraise. Again: "But good Providence no one was

serves" lost a teg, as well as one in the and also an arm. Are these slight tery, wounds or contusions ! The names of these

opera glass about him, when he wrote this, that he could have made a mistake It is

ton manner; after accomplishing this dedoxology was sung with a majesty that Philadelphia never before heard. Every struction many of them took to the cellars. and there remained, snugly esconseed behind secure stone walls, and did not show their faces again until morning.

On the other hand the major portion of the Philadelphia troops were drawn up in two lines reaching from the squares in the centro of town, up Main street; afterwards, a recognition of the fact that the Lord reig-Col. Brisbane, acting Brigadier Gen., channeth.

ged their position to a line of batt e on Han-The Limits of Patriotic Criticism. over street in support of a section of the From Governor Morton's Proclamation to Philadelphia battery in position at the interhe people of Indiana :-section of Hanover and Main streets. The The criticism of one who is friendly to the residue of the battery-four guns-was in position at the south end of Hanover street, errors in order that they may be corrected, is and was supported by one or two companies, wholly different from that denunciation which of what regiment we did not learn. Two or seeks to bring the Government into contempt three companies of the Gray Reserves were and render it odious to the people, thereby withdrawing from its life, when struggling in on duty at the lower end of town. This was withdrawing from its life, when strugging in battle with a powerful enemy. The one can never be mistaken for the other. It must be borne in mind that the exercise of the plain gade of Col. McCandless and the Ninth regsubstantially the disposition of the troops on Wednesday night.

"G. W. K."-the North American's corest rights and privileges may be greatly mod respondent, says that," Capt. Starr fire I the ified by surrounding circumstances; that what may be proper or insocent and harmirst shot from a piece in position at the outless at one time may be dangerous and crimskirts of town, splitting the rebel gun it was inal at another. To advocate the right of secession and resighted for, and killing eighteen men." He cellion, or the dissolution of our Government, further says that this rebel gun that was might be harmless enough in time of profound split," w s posted at the Barracks. Now eace, but when the country is engaged in a the only artillery firing from our side during esperate civil war, which is consuming the st blood and treasure of the nation, and the the whole affair was three shots from the two insfortune of aims might within a few days guns stationed in the centre of town. The bring the enemy upon the soil of our State, will it he contended that the privilege of free guns were sighted by Capt. Muhlenberg, of speech gives the right to advocate the rebel. Gen. Smith's staff, and though it has since on, resistance to our own Government, or been ascertained through a rebel prisoner, the abandonment of it to its enemies? That liste, as stated, the Gray Reserves having the present at the time, that they were excellent which is idle talk in time of peace may be come "aid and comfort to the enemy. shots, we only now learn of the terrible exeand punishable by the laws of the land when of the Rebel General flood were in possescution of the first one; and Lee must have the enemy is at our doors. carefully gathered up all the fragments of

his broken gun, for nothing was to be seen of Rebel Enlistment of Black Soldiers it the next morning. Moreover there was The following, copied from the Memphis no rebel artillery near the Barracks; and if Ivalanche and Appeal of May 9th, 1861, is a commentary on the atrocity of the act of the honor of the army was saved by the receap rebel Congress, to put to death all colored ture of more than as thusand stonds of areas there had been, a shot from our battery would have had to travel through an entire block of men taken in our military service. It is an houses before it could have reached their other evidence that the enlistment of colored the commencement of the bombardment, Lieut position. The truth is that both of these Col. Starr, of the Gray Reserves, (lormerly writers dust have been at a way and di soldiers against the Government, was in full the care of our own surgeons of an immense operation before it was begun on our side. ATTENTION VOLUNTFERS. - Resolved by the writers must have been at a very safe distance from the scenes they pretend to de-Commuter of Safety, That C. Deloch, D. R. Pook, and Wm. D. Greenlaw, be authorized scribe, or so entirely oblivious of what really to organize a volunteer company, composed of did occur, as to make their stories absurdly UR PATRIOTIC FREE MEN OF COLOR of the City ridiculous. of Memphus, FOR THE SERVICE, OF OUR COM

By far the most efficient service was done MON DEFENSE. All who have not eurolied their names, will call at the office of W. B. by those of our own citizens, who were far in Greenlaw & Co. advance of the soldiers, firing on the rebels from all sorts of guns, and doing, as has F. W. ROYSTER, Secretary.

been definitely ascertained, severe execution amovg their sharpshooters and pickets. The militia, with a number of disgraceful excep tions, behaved probably as well as could have been expected of raw troops surprised by the sudden and unexpected appearance of the enemy. The foolish comparisons and pressed by order of Gen Burnside. They untruthful statements of over-zealous newspaper, which had been suppressed, had "al paper writers only provokes recrimination, . and belittles their real service. While on

ways been Democratic, and therefore always loyal !" this subject we would say to the N.Y. press " Democratic," and therefore " loyal," indeed ! Why, the Richmond Enquirer, has al generally, that the publication of such malicays been Democratic ". It has always been cious and untrothful statements in relation the leading Democratic paper at the South to the treatment their soldiers received while It still claims to be "Democratic ;" and as to in our State, as have appeared in these jour-insis are unwarranted by first and in very ence between it and the Chroago Fines. The nals, are unwarranted by facts, and in very defference is only in opportunity. bad taste. Isolated instances of discourtesy The Memphis Appeal was always " Demo

Again: "But good Providence no one was killed, though some were slightly wounded by contusions." Not a New Yorker had a hair of his head touched One in the "Gray Re servee" lost a febr as well as one if the the decay of the charleston Mercury. Are they, or July 14. The Memphis Appeal was always "Demo oratic;" so was the Louisville Courier: so al-o the Charleston Mercury. Are they, or July 15. Surver in the "Gray Re almost every community is cursed with a much so, we think, as the Chicego Times – sprinkling of the disloyal copperhead ele- John C Breekinridge was " Democratic ment, which the late fearful riots have shown So was George N Sanders, and Claib. Jack son. How are they to day? Stul " Demo New York City to have been so strongly inciatic," and we strongly suspect quite a "loyal" as Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, sions shown themselves ready to make any or the Chicago Times. sacrifice for the comfort of the Union soldier

The Pennsylvania Reserves.

voice united. Rev. Dr. Goddard then pro-The remnant of the heroic Pennsylvania nonneed the benediction, and the vast au-dience again covered themselves and slowly Reserves surpassed, if possible, their accustomed gallantry, at Gettysburg, under the dispersed. The whole scene was remarkalead of their youthful commander, Gen. S. W. It was a touching illustration of the CRAWFORD. The Philadelphia Inquirer of fact that down deep in every man's heart, no matter what may be the utterances of his lip, Monday thus records the achievements of this or his daily walk and conversation, there is justly famed division :

ing back on the Reserves, when Gen. Craw

These were charged, driven out and flanked,

by which means the trophies of the day were

augmented by a stand of colors, one twelve

dred prisoners. But more than that, the

ture of more than siz thousand stands of arms

which the enemy had taken the previous day,

number of wounded men.

and by the restoration to our own lines and

" The Reserves were fighting on the soil of

their dear old State, and noble as were the deeds they had done before, they were eclipsed

by their conduct at Gettysburg. Their ser-

vices in that important battle, and the fact

that they saved the fortunes of the day at a

be for a moment overlooked, nor should the

lless and Colonel Fisher be omitted from the

front rank of the heroes of that memorable

Our Captures.

BALTMORE, July 16, 1863. BALTMORE, July 16, 1863. MESSER, EDITORS.—As I find in uny Union men doubly sighing over the escape of Lee, and over the unequil working of the Conscription hav as against the poor classes in favor of the rich. I send you the following tibles, which, i think, ought to satisfy every Union much that the Government is doing its best to suppress the rebellion and to set justly to citizens:

REBL LOSSES DURING JULY, 1963.

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WASHINGTON, July 15

No 7 4 00 report

2,000

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Proclamation by the President.

A DAY OF THANKSOLVING AND PRAYER.

A PROCLAMATION.

names of General Crawford, Colonel Mc Can

most critical period of that battle should no

bounder cannon, three caissons, and one hun

stint.

field.'

July 1, 2 & 3 attlesef Getty h

Attack on Charles

AMERICA :

Total Prisopers,

r of Vicksburg

Pursuit of Bragg of

erans Auf Masserans, July 14, Pursuit of Lee by Mendes-July 8, Hudson Table 12

July 4.

July-

ton,

HELL N., 2500 7500

, and

F. TITUS, President.

Copperhead Audacity.

The most remarkable example of unblush-

ng audacity and brazen impudence perhaps

hat has occurred since the war commenced,

was the declaration of the Chicago Times pro

prietors in the handbid they issued the morn

ing after their traitorous sheet had been sup-

oppealed to the public, and declared that their

"All will remember that the battle of Thursday was mainly an overwhelming at tack of the enemy on the left of our position, and that the brunt of the assault was borne for several hours by the Third Corps, under Sickles, which was at last compelled to give

William Whiting, Solicitor of the War De-partment, is published for the information of all concerned :

suance of the Euroliment act of March 1863, notice of such draft must be served within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served on him personilly, or by leaving a copy at his last place of esidence, requiring him to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. Any person failing to report for duty after notice left at his last place of residence, or served stitute or paying \$300, is pronounced by law to be ad serter; he may be arrested and held for trial by court-martial, and sentenced to death.

fore receiving notice, deserts, the notice may a deserter and must be treated accordingly. There is no way or manner in which a peron, once 'c. rolled,' can escape his public duties, and when drafted, whether present or absent, whether he changes his residence or absconds, the rights of the United States against him are secured, and it is only by perrmance of his duty to the country, that he will escape liability to be treated as a crimi-

" Solicitor of the War Department." JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

The above circular is published for the inrmation of all persons interested R. M. HENDERSON.

Pro. Mar. 15th Dis. Pa. -----

The Draft to be Enforced.

Important Circular from the War Depart-" ment.

War Department. Provost Marshal General's Offi e, Washington, D. C., July 17, 1863. Circular No. 48 .- The operations of the leaft lately ordered in the New England and Moldle States, though in most instances completed or now in progress without opposition, have in one or two cities been temperarily interrupted.

Provost Marshals are informed that no ders have been issued countermanding the draft.

Adequate force has been ordered by the inversiment to the points where the proceedngs have been interrputed.

Provost Marshals will be sustained by the military forces of the country in enforcing traft, in accordance with the lows of the United States, and will proceed to execute the orders heretofore given for the draft as rapidly as shall be practicable, by sid of the military forces ordered to co-operate with and protect them.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

THE END OF MORGAN'S RAID

A Battle and a Victory on Tuesday.

SURRENDER OF NEARLY ADL HIS MEN --- MORGAN 723DESERTS HIS COMMAND AND ESCAPES. 89,000

Surrender of Morgan's Band.

. 76,277 CINCINNATI, July 21. The following has just been received at During the same time ou loss was as follows Gettyshurg 20.00 Charleston 200, total 20 against the Rebelloss of 83.0.0 Is not that e

Notice to Drafted Men-

War Department, Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D. C., July 17, 1863 CIRCULAR, No. 47.

I. Drafted men become soldiers in the ervice of the United States by the fact of their names having been drawn in the draft. The notification, served upon them by the Provost Marshal, is merely an announce-ment of the fact, and an order for them to report for duty, at a designated time and II. The following opinion of the Hon.

way. He was literally overwhelmed. Then the Fifth Corps and part of others were Government, and who is anxious that it shall moved in, but a portion of the Fifth was succeed and be preserved, and who points out turned and driven back, and disaster was im-"When a person has been drafted in pur minent. The retreating column came press-

ford, seizing a color, rode up and down the line of his Division, keeping his men steady until the way was clear, when he ordered a iment of Col. Fisher's brigade Ind by those gallaut officers in person, they charged and on him personally, without furnishing a subdrove back the enemy when victory was just within their grasp, prevented them from gain ing the hills, where our left would have been

turned, and where then in a tew moments "If a person after being drafted, and bemore would have been in amongst our trains and in our rear This charge was witnessed by a large number of our officers, who attest still be served by leaving it at his last place by a large number of our oncers, who attest such os scaled by leaving it at his last place its priceless value and we have no besitation in declaring that it saved the army from de feat on that day. That high bonor is due to substitute or pay the \$300, he will be in law feat on that day. That high honor is due to the Reserves, and it should be given without " On Friday the brigade of Col McCandless and the Ninth, of Fisher's, were the heroes of another gallant action. Holding the position they had so handsomely won, they were again-ordered forward. Two brigades sion of the hill called the "Round Top"

nat. (Signed) "WILLIAM WHITING,

Thames, which was suspected to be that of | into Georgin. Gen. GRANT with all his rein an escaped murderer, who had committed forcements, may not be able to protect the rebels "skeddadied." Lee knew too and the rebels "skeddadied." Lee knew too well from what he had received the night beble to swear that he was not the supposed son, and pursue Gen. JoE Jourston's new fore, to stay till morning. There can be no arrow to the interior of Alabama, with the doubt that the "Gray Reserves" and the bat

EASILY CAUGHT BUT NOT RID OF EAST .---Colds are the most really dangerous of ordinary ills, and we advise those suffering from a cold, sore throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c., to try a few of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers. They are very pleasant, efficacious and cheap. 25 cents a box, at S Elliott's.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL WHEAT SHOW. ---great International Wh at Show will be held at Rochester, N. Y. September 8th, 9th and 10th under the auspices of Monroe County Agricultural Society. The following premiums are offered : For the Best 20 bushels of White-\$ 150 00 Winter Wheat, For the Second Best đo. 76 00 For the Best 20 Bushels Red Winter Wheat, For the Second Best do. do. 100 00 50 00 For the best 2 Bushels white Winter Wheat, 50 00 For the Second Best do. do. For the Best 2 Bushels Red Win-25 00 ter Wheat, 40 00 For the Second Best do. do. 20 00 For the Best 2 Bushels Spring

Wheat, 20 00 For the Second Best do. do. 10 00 Competitors for these Prizes will be re quired to furnish samples of the wheat in the ear and with the straw attached (say 50 ears of wheat and straw), also to furnish a written statement of the nature of the soil on which the wheat grew, method of cultivation. time of sewing, quantity of seed sown, manures (if any used,) and mode and time of application : also the time of ripening and har vesting, and the yield per acre, with such othor particulars as may be deemed of practical importance; also the name by which the variety is known in the locality where it was grown.

The Wheat must be one variety, pure and unmixed. The prize to be awarded to the actual grower of the wheat, and the wheat which takes a prize is to become the property of the Society.

It is hoped that farmers in all sections of the United States and Canada, who have good samples of wheat, will compete for these Priz-. es .--- We have never yet had a, good Wheat Show in the. United States. It is highly important that the wheat growers of the country should meet together and compare samples of wheat raised in different sections .---We understand that the money for those premiums has been raised by subscription, among the friends of Agriculture in Western New gentleman extending the invitation was pro-York, and the time of holding the Fair has prietor. After taking the drink, the pro-been fixed so as to enable farmers to purchase prietor, who is fond of a joke, insisted that their seed from the wheat entered for competent output should pay for it. The in tition. A change of seed is always desirable, and it is believed that all the wheat of good and it is believed that all the wheat of good momenta-in value in the one go, at quality sent to the fair will find purchasers ed up his pocketbook, and walking indignantat a high price. Full particulars can be ob. Iy away from the crowd, said: "Gentlemen, fained by addressing the President of the So- I don't say you are all thieves, but if I was olety, JOBERH HARRIS, Editor Geneses Farmer, Bochester, N. Y. a chloken; and high."

1

hope of getting a safe fight out of him.

Therefore, the conscription is necessary .---Even after the late great victories, a new army of 300,000 men must be got ready to move upon the Confederacy. Let the rebel States vious night. see that not only are they beaten now, by the forces at present in the field, but that in the Fall they must meet the same veteran armies. recruited, and 300.000 stronger. And then,

if they mean to stop short of annihilation, should have been treated with fairness by the they will certainly see the propriety and no cessity of vielding.

man. During the excitement at Baltimore, time she will send us true and honest men. and at the same time do our own troops jus week, before last, when an attack upon that tice as well as her own (bough the press. city by Lee's army was apprehended, General Our citizens were doubtless much raton Schenck military commander of that Departshed and pleased at the good behavior of the ment, issued an order for the closing of all "Grays" and "Blues," and the much ridicuplaces of business except newspaper offices It has led-battery attached to the "Home Guard," and that they will stand fire. The two formes always been a fixed principle with the intelliopened communication between Meade and gent and liberty-loving people of this country such, and were complimented for it by the that the press is one of the chief allies of gallant commander of the Sixth Corps, Gen. freedom and one of the firmest bulwarks of Sedgwick. American institutions. Henry A Wise once boasted that not a newspaper was published The clumsy manufacture of both these rein his Accomac district, and consequently the intellectual darkness overshadowing that disliable correspondents cannot fail to excite trict made it au easy matter to plunge the th "laughter and derision of every person at people into rebellion against our government. all conversant with the facts. First comes The press is the sentinel on the watch tow ers of our country, and when that sentinel Harper's Weekly as the artist who furnished sleeps or for any cause deserts his post, then the view of Carlisle during the bombardment. indeed will the insidious and treacherous en-Like the man who painted the picture of a emy swarm within our lines, and strike down lion, and wrote under it the inscription, "this

and pollute the flag of our country at the very is a lion," the accommodating Mr. Nast inaltar of our government.

..... THE SPICY RESOLVE OF THE SOLDIER is ad. of Carlisle. If the enterprising publishers mirably set forth in the following resolution passed by a portion of the Missouri militia. on the 14th of May last :

Resolved, That we adopt the following as our platform as regards rebeldom ; Emanci pation with deportation ; sequestration with out litigation ; condemnation without mitigaises. tion; extermination without procrastination, confiscation without botheration. and daination without reservation or any hesitation as THE MEANS of bringing to a speedy termination the Southern confederation.

Roost HIGH .- The Wheeling Intelligencer is responsible for the following good one : rebel fire, and did the business generally .---A few evenings ago a party of four young gentlemen were out "on a lark;" when a Carlisle consisted of two Philadelphia regislightly intoxicated individual, from Harrison ments; a Philadelphia battery, a Company county, stumbled into the crowd. Harrison of regular cavalry from Carlisle Barracks, county was invited to join the party in a drink and parts of two N. Y. regiments. When at a neighboring liquor house, of which the the bombardment commenced a portion of the N. Y. men were ordered to occupy some houses on the principal streets, from which position to fire upon the rebel cavalry if they toxicated person hesitated a moment, and attempted a charge through the town. Tathen pulled out a dollar. After waiting a few king advantage of this command to secrete themselves, a very large portion of them at once rushed into the adjacent buildings,

dashing out windows, defiling beds, destroying pictures, furniture, &c., in the most wan-

of brave men upon cowards, when they did not A Solemn and Impressive Scene.

The Philadelphia North American, of 7th July, says :

"Independence Square vesterday saw sight Philadelphia never before witnessedtery of Capt Landis "scared" the rybeis too never may again. The tidings of the promuch to stay any longer. Had the New York gress of the Union arms brought it about. troops been the only ones present, the above sentence would had to have been transposed When first promulgated, a large number of the members of the Union League met coin thus : Next morning the rebels moved, and eide dly at the League rooms. The throng found our boys had "skeddadled' the preincreased until the place was nearly filled. Ater reviewing the above you will undoubt The people everywhere had left their places edly agree with me in saying that the cause being a common one, in which all the militia of business, and the members instinctively sought the League house for mutual congra were called together, ongh: certainly to have tulation.

been a sufficient reason why the whole affiir "it was proposed that something more should have been treated with fairness by the New York editor, instead of allowing such a a blessing of victory should be made, and number of the most false representations to the gentlemen present took steps to make it. Birgfeld's band of forty-six instruments was occur. I am sore we are all grateful to New York for her assistance, but hopo the next secured, and with this at its head the Union League, headed by the Rev. Kingston Goddard and Rev. Dr. Brainerd, movel down Chestnut Street to Independence Square keeping step to the glad notes of national

"As the end of the line reached the square all uncovered. The line filed to right and left, when Charles Gibbons ascended the steps of Independence Hall. The concourse of people that now poured in the square was thousands in number.

"Mr. Gibbons made a brief address. He said that this day the beginning of the end Company A, Gray Reserves. is in view. The rebels are losing their strongholds, the cause of the Union is approaching its final triumph. He drew picture of what we were as a nation, what ve are, and what, in God's providence, we the New York gentleman who figures in and his speech was vociferously cheered. shall be. He spoke briefly, and to the point, "Rev. Dr. Brainerd now bared his head and every man present was uncovered. A hush tell upon the densely crowded assem blage as the hand of the reverend doctor was raised, and an invitation given to the multitude to follow him in rendering thanks to forms the picture public that his is a sketch Heaven for its many mercies, and tor crowning the arms of the country with victory. "Amid profound silence, Dr. Brainere

of Harper do not make the same cut do duty gave praise. He thanked the Almighty for for Five Points, Gettysburg, Charleston, or the victories that were now crowning our any other historic locality, they cannot arms. He had chastened us in his displeasure, and alike in that chastening, as now in charge Mr. NAST with failure in making it the blessing upon our work, he recognized accommodating enough to suit these varied the hand of the Omnipotent. He implored

the Divine blessing upon the country and its ed ? The answers to these questions depend people-that religion, and truth, and justice upon the loyal States If we go shoulder to night take the place of pride, and arrogance, shoulder, and present a united front hereafand vain glory, and that this people might ter, the rebellion will soon crumble to the recognize in every event of life the ruling of dust. As a matter of dollars and cents only Divine power. He prayed for the President all men ought to see that the government, and Cabinet; for the continued success of would save money by union in the North. If however, we continue to hold out the hope our arms, and for the restoration of our national unity; for liberty to the oppressed; that the rebels will ultimately receive "aid for freedom to worsh p God everywhere, and and confort" from the North, the contest may. Now Gen. Smith's forces then in and about for the coming of that day when His kinglinger for years! Is it not better to grush it dom shall extend over the whole earth. out at once ? "When at the close of his prayer the

Christian minister pronounced the word Amen, I" the whole multitude reverently and scientify repeated ' Amen.'

following "advertisement extraordinary :" "While this prayer was offering, the band silently disappeared. As the final word of the supplication was pronounced, a strain of sacred music burst from overhead. The band had ascended to the State House steeple, and there played, with effect that no tongue can adequately describe, the air of Old flundred.

"Spontaneously a gentleman mounted a post, and started the melody to the words, 'Praise God, from whom all blessings flow.' "The whole mulitude caught it up, and a tion."

AN INTERVIEW WITH STUART.—About arises the Rebel loss of 830.0 is not that outside eight o'clock, all the prisoners, under a story of the Consciption Act. The \$30) clause al. Now as to the Consciption Act. The \$30) clause al. Swords to the Consciption Act. The \$30) clause al. to represent the number of substitutes and thus a ford the point of substitutes and thus a ford the point of rain, darkness, and over a road he otherwise would have had. Is not that so 'Union. AN INTERVIEW WITH STUART .---- About

worse than any I ever met with Virginia, to the Williamsport pike, and from there to Williamsport. On arriving at the latter place I found General Stuart sitting on a rail fence. He called it hendquarters. The infantry was passing at the time, and not withstanding the rain, many of them were BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF singing gayly, and making ab urd and witty

remarks In the distance, towards Hagers-town, burned a long line of well ht camp It has pleased Abuighty God to hearken to fires, these illuminating the sky for miles a the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouch-ate to the Army and Naround : yet little did thes . Unionists know that these camp fires, while they helped to vy of the United States victories on land an -ou . deceive them, also helped to light the very the sen, so signal and so effective as to furnpath of the retreating rebel army. As 1 was ish reasonable grounds for augmented confior the second time conveyed into the presdence that the Union of these States will be uce of Gen. Stuart, 1 remarked : "General sustain (d, their Constitution preserved, and you ordered that I should be treated with prosperity permanently restored istinguished consideration, and is this trea-But these victories have been accorded not ting me with such consideration, marching without sucrifices of life, limb, bealth, and me through mud and rain over a road almost liberty, incurred by brave, loyal, and patri

impassable at this time for man or beast?" otic citizens. Domestic afflictions in the train Well," replied the general, "I cannot say of these fearful bereavements It is meet and that it is; but what I meant by treating you right to recognize and contess the presence with the most distinguished consideration of the Almighty Father, and the power of His was, that I am going to send you to Richmond. | hand equally in these triumphs and those sor You ought to think it a great honor to get rows. Now, therefore, be it known, That I do set there, seeing that so many of your country

men have been trying so long and so hard apart Thursday, the 6th day of August next, to be observed as a day of national thanks to reach Richmond, and have never as yet got there only as you are going-as prisongiving, praise, and prayer, and I myite the people of the United States to a-semble on that ers." After some further remarks in this occasion in their own customary places of worship, and in the forms approved by their strain, I commenced to complain in language more forcible than elegant. For this conscience, and render the homage due to the Divine Maje-ty for the wonderful things He the general mildly rebuked me, saying that should not swear. "All great generals has done in the untion's behalf, and invoke a swear, don't they ?" asked I, "I,"replied Gethe influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the neral S., "do not swear; and yet I think I anger which has produced and so long susam as great a military man as there is in the tained a needless and cruel rebellion : to ountry." Thereupon his A. A. G. remarked: change the hearts of the insurgents : to guile "The general does not drink, smoke, chew, nor swear, and besides this he is a member the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a untional emergency, of the church."-Correspondence Herald. and to visit with tender care and consolution

throughout the length and breadth of our land "THE SOUTH CAN'T BE CONQUERED." This all those who through the vicissitudes of was the fashionable talk one year ago; but marches, voyages, battles and seiges, have it has now been demonstrated that if the been orought to since in the whole nation, South cannot be conquered, the rebels can- through the paths of repeatence and submissand will be. The late victories demonstrate ion to the Divine will, back to the perfect en that much. The only questions which re- joyment of Union and fraternal peace. main are, at what expense of blood and

In witness whereof, I have bereunto set my treasure shall it be achieved, and for what hand and caused the seal of the United States longth of time shall the contest be prolongto be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this the 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord on thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and

of the independence of the United States of Imerion the eighty eighth. [L S] ABRAHAM LINCO WM. H SEWARD, Secretary of State. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A REBEL SYMPATHISER CONVICTED. -- James Waring, a wealthy citizen of Prince George's County, Md., and a connection of Reverdy Johnson has been convicted by Court Martial, of which Gen. Ripley was president, of AN INCIDENT IN THE BOSTON RIOT .--- The harboring and concealing Wm. Bowie and Boston Journal, of 17th ult., publishes the other Rebels, and sentenced to be confined during the present Rebellion it some of the | Ferry. Their whole force is estimated military prisons of forts of the United States sixty thousand.

MAJOR GENERAL BANKS, and the noble army under his command, have won a foreneighborhood, on the same night, may re- alloads impregnable fortress, were among the ceive the brick he gave in exchange for it by returning the bullet to the third police sta-and determination of the besiegers deserve

icueral Burnside's headquarters;

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR-CES, IN THE FIELD, Geiger's Creek, July 20, 9 P. M. Licut. Col. Richmond, A A. G .- We chased John Morgan and his command over fifty miles to day. After heavy skirmishing for six or seven miles between the fifth Ohio, of Colonel Wolford's brigade, which was in advance and the enemy, we succeeded in bringing him to a stand about three o'clock this atternoon, when a fight ensued, which lasted an hour. The rebels then fled, taking refuge upon a very high bluff 1 sent a flag of truce deman ling the imme-

dute and unconditional surrender of Morgan and his command.

The flig was received by Col. Coleman and other officers, who came down and asked a personal interview. They asked an hour for consultation.

I granted forty minutes, in which time the command excepting Morgan (who descried his command, taking with him a very small squad) surrendered. It was my understandog that Morgan himself had surrendered, and l learned that such was the understanding with Morgan's officers and men. The numder of killed and woun led is inconsiderable The number of prisoners is between 1,000 and 1 500, including a large number of Colonels, Majors and fine officers. I captured between 600 and 700 prisoners vesterday. I think I will capture Morgan himself to mor-

(Signed. SHACKELFORD. Brigadier General.

Morgan's artillery and about 2,500 prison ers, including Basil Duke, are expected to ar-

rive here to day. As was expected, Morgan's guerilla raid into the free States has come to a bad end.-On attempting to recross the Ohio river at Covley ville, he was set on by a gunboat, and large numbers of his men shot and drowned Over 1000 have been captured, and the rest scattered over the hills in disorder.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Robel Army Checked at Bunker Hill_ Their Force Estimated at 60,000.

The most reliable reports place Lee's army near Winebester, and our own either across or about to cross the Polomac. This refers, of course, to the infantry, for our cavalry have been over for several days, harassing the enemy's rear It is not thought Lee will ittempt to get back' to Richmond by way of

Culpepper, but will take the longer and safer route by Staunton and Charlotteville. LATER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21. A special dispatch to the Inquirer, dated Hagerstown, July 20th, says the whole rebel army is reported as being checked at Bunker Hill by the Union forces, who got in their rear.

Averill is reported to have been feeling the enemy strongly on the western line of retreat for two days past.

It is believed that Gens. Ewell and Hood are in strong force between Martinsburg and Hedgisville. The former point is 13 miles from Williamsport and the latter 6.

The enemy's pickets form a point from Hedgisville to the Shenandoah river, back of Charlestown, and eight miles from Harper's

""Wuy, Mr. B.," said a tall youth to a little person who was in company with half a dozen' huge men, "I' protest you are so most place in the history of the war. The small I did not see you, before." . " Very battles, which resulted in the capture of that likely," replied the little gentleman; "I am like a sixpence among six copper cents, not readily perceived, but worth the whole of

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and receive the gratitude of every loyal man. them."

in his shirt sleeves, who limped off with a bullet in his hip from a spot near the same

"The individual who dropped lialf of his thumb at the corner of Cooper and north Margin streets, on Tuesday night, may have some interest in knowing that it, has been picked up and carefully preserved by a worthy citizen of ward 5; and the individual

But it is the respective claims of New York and Philadelphia to the honor of driv-

ing Fitz Hugh Lee and his vandals away

from our town that we wish to consider. The New York man claims that "our militia"--naming two N. Y: regiments, received the

Truly, G. W. K.