The Intelligencer.

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The Elections.

The elections in North Carolina are over. Those who have been so unfortunate as to be elected, are remarkably well pleased with themselves and the rest of mankind generally, and those who are defeated feel unaccountably blue.

On the result of the Gubernatorial election, all speculation is at an end except, so far as to count upon Vance's probable majority. It is not only evident that Gov. Vance has been re-elected, but that it has been by an overpowering majority. True there has been some scattering votes in some counties for Holden, but they are such as have been given out of sympathy for the man, not for his politics, and they only serve to show that Holden can not charge force upon the army vote, for it seems that the people have with more universal unanimity stamped his course with the seal of their eternal condemnation.

The Petersburg *Express* of the 2d says, of the "Front," that nothing save the usual picket firing and shelling, has recently taken place. Some persons says the *Express*, whose imaginations have been doubtless much quickened by the event of Saturday last, state that the enemy are still mining, and give as a reason therefor; that they can see them bringing the dirt from their "saps," and depositing it in the rear. The general impression seems to be, that the enemy had but one, and that they expected greater results from that than they have realized. It was manifestly to their advantage, and they knew it as well as we, to have sprung all their mines simultaneously, if they had more than one. There are but few points along the lines where mining operations can be successfully conducted, and one of these has been already tried. The *Express* thinks, therefore, that this mode of warfare, is about at an end with Grant.

The *Express* adds that the enemy freely confess to a loss of 4000 in the first of Saturday last.

The *Standard* of the 5th has been received. For once the *Standard* is filled with army news, but it is remarkable that he does not publish any election returns. We shall now watch with deep interest the next movement of Mr. Holden, on the political chess board. Before six months Holden will be over to the "Destructive Vance party," and before twelve months he will be reading Vance and S. J. Person and others, out of the ranks.

Holden has run twice for Governor.—The first time he had the army at his back (when he run for Gov. Vance, from the Georgia soldiers,) and the last time the soldiers were at his front, and have effectually barred his entrance into the Governor's mansion.

We find a very interesting summary of news from the North in the *Whig*, of the 2nd. Gen. Wright is now in command of the Yankee forces on the upper Potomac. The Yankees estimate Early's force at 40,000, and fear that it is his intention to annoy and harrass the people in that section by raids during the entire summer. A fight is looked for at an early day. Early, at last accounts, was tearing up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Martinsburg.

A dispatch from Hagerstown states that the Yankee General Averill is still alive and well, and on duty at that point.

Stanton styles the fight at Kearnstown as a "skirmish." Rather a costly one to the Yankees.

Vote in Cumberland and Harnett.—We intended giving the vote in Cumberland and Harnett, for members of the Legislature, in table form, for the purpose of easy reference, but we find our columns too narrow for its insertion.—The successful candidates are Wm. B Wright, for the Senate, and J. G. Shepherd, John McCormick and A. D. McLean, for the Commons, the latter gentleman receiving 52 majority over Neill Mckay, the next highest candidate.

Exchange.—We are pleased to learn from the Wilmington *Journal*, of the 5th inst., that our officers who were placed under fire of our Forts at Charleston, by the Yankees, have been exchanged for the Federal officers who were quartered in Charleston some time since by our Government. The exchange took place off Charleston on Wednesday last. This is a much more christian and humane way of doing business, than placing them in positions to be murdered by their respective friends.

We regret to learn from the *Observer* that Capt. John N. Prior, of this place, Chief Enrolling officer at Salisbury, was severely injured on the 31 inst. by a violent blow on the head with a stick by a conscript named Cain, who had been arrested and sent to the army. He struck before Capt. Prior was aware of his intention, and then jumped on the cars and was off, but it is said will certainly be arrested.

Distressing.—The Lexington *Gazette*, after noticing the recent destruction of the deposits, etc., of the Staunton banks, by the burning of a car on the Richmond and Danville railroad, says:

Private letters from Staunton inform us that almost every family in the place is more or less affected directly by this terrible catastrophe; and that several gentlemen, who had nearly their whole property invested in the stock of these banks, will be reduced from comfortable circumstances to poverty.

The county elections in Wake for Commons seems to be doubtful. We learn that Gen. Fowle is probably elected. The Holden candidates with this exception are probably elected, but it is still in doubt, as two companies are to hear from.

The News.

Some days since, says the *Express*, it was discovered that the enemy were mining in front of Gracie's Brigade, Johnston's Division, near our centre. Measures were immediately taken to counteract this movement and a "gallery" was soon run, and a mine arranged beneath the enemy's "gallery." Yesterday at 12 o'clock was fixed upon to give the enemy a "blow up," but the sensation did not take place until half past 6 p. m. At this hour, some of our men went out and effected an exchange of newspapers with the enemy, and the latter, to the number of 25 or 30, clustered around the lucky man to hear the latest news from Dixie. The signal was now given, the fuse lighted, and in less time than it takes to write it, up went the solid earth to the height of about 40 feet, carrying the news gatherers along with it. Others in the vicinity fled to the breastworks, badly frightened, and communicated the alarm. The enemy immediately opened their batteries, and their infantry manned the breastworks. Our artillery replied vigorously but no charge was ever intended to be made by us, and consequently the enemy were greatly disappointed. They no doubt hoped to serve us as we had served them on Saturday, but the rebels were too smart for brother Jonathan this time.

Our experiment accomplished all that it was expected to accomplish, and our officers expressed themselves as highly satisfied at the result. It has at least effectually exploded the "coal-diggers" efforts at this particular point, and taught the enemy that while he may "mine," we can countermine, and that "sapping and mining" is a game at which two can most effectually play.

The Richmond *Sentinel* learns from a gentleman who left our army on Wednesday evening, that the Federal army, supposed to number from thirty to thirty-five thousand, were at Charlestown, Jefferson county, on the road from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, and ten miles from the first named place, and twenty-two miles from the latter.

Our cavalry, in considerable force, was in Pennsylvania, when its informant left. Probably, before this, a battle has been fought, and from the skill of the General in command, and the known valor of the troops, we have reason to hope that it will be in our favor whenever it takes place.

Trans-Mississippi.—Yankee papers say Gen. Kirby Smith is crossing the Mississippi to the east side, but at what point they do not know. General Marmaduke, they say, was crossing his men in small parties in the neighborhood of James' Landing. On the 10th inst., Shelby, who was at Coaccoy, between Little Rock and Batesville, captured one hundred and eighty of the 10th Illinois cavalry, including eight or nine commissioned officers. Gen. Carr was in command of the Federal troops at Little Rock, whilst Gens. Lee and Gordon from Louisiana, were at the mouth of White river with reinforcements for Gen. Steele.

The St. Louis *Democrat* gives the annexed account of the treasonable association which has been formed in Yankeedom and which threatens the peace and quiet of that delectible portion of our continent. The whole affair is doubtless gotten up to benefit Lincoln and defeat the Chicago nominees. Whether it will have the desired effect will be ascertained in due time:

The Order is of Southern origin, being erected on the ruins of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Of the Southern organization General Sterling Price is Supreme Commander—C. C. Vallandigham, while in Richmond, was made the Supreme Commander of the Northern section or Order. A conspiracy, it is said, was entered into between him and the rebel authorities to divide the East from the West, and to thus aid the Southern rebellion.

Vallandigham's time in Canada, it is said, was principally spent in furthering this scheme. He had a conference with some of the leading spirits in the North, and soon after his arrival in Canada arranged for the establishment of an Order throughout the loyal States. The names of all who visited him at the Clifton House are known to the government.—Among them the names of several prominent politicians are published. The results of the conference are also known to the government.

About the 1st of January, Vallandigham issued to the members of the Golden Circle, in the loyal States, in which he called upon them to renew their vows, and said the time was fast approaching which will test their sincerity; that the prosecution of the war is in violation of the rights of the States, and President Lincoln is a usurper.

A meeting of the grand commanders of the different States was held in N. York on the 22d of February, for the purpose of organizing an outbreak on the 10th of March, the day fixed for the draft, but no definite plan was resolved upon. The names of these conspirators are also known. The same commanders had a general consultation with the supreme commanders at Windsor, Canada, early in April.

Amongst those in attendance were Messrs. Masters, of New York, Chas. L. Hunt, St. Louis, and Lafayette Devlin, of Indiana.

The numerical strength of this Order is said to be considerably over half a million. One hundred and fifty thousand of the whole are organized in New York, and are called McClellan Minute Men.

There is the most convincing evidence of the truthfulness of this statement.—The reason of the sudden return of Vallandigham to Ohio was the fear of being defeated as a delegate to Chicago, and it was only by his presence that his election was secured.

A long list of the names of the Order of the different States, together with full information concerning the whole scheme, is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, and will probably be given to the public in a short time.

The statements are based upon very voluminous testimony, taken during several months past by the Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri.

Crook's Losses.—Yankee papers of the 29th, say the lossess of Gen Crook, at the second battle of Winchester, are estimated in killed and wounded alone at one thousand men.

TERMS OF PEACE.

The following remarkable article appears in the Richmond *Sentinel*. Being the organ of the administration, its suggestions upon the terms of peace are peculiarly interesting at this time:

We find the following in the Washington *Chronicle*, the organ of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, of a late date: "Throughout the entire North there is an undoubted sentiment in favor of peace, unopposed except by some mean army contractors or sordid army fellows." This is very well for a beginning. Indeed, we think it rather over-steps the modesty of nature.—But yesterday this organ talked of nothing but fire and sword and subjugation, and all at once it begins cooing as soothingly as the turtle dove. Like all new converts, its new born zeal hurries it too far. It denounces all who hold to-day what it held yesterday as mean and sordid men. This is going it rather strong, Mr. Forney. We have no doubt that there are a great many honest abolitionists, and levellers, and agrarians, and free lovers, and amalgamationists, who would have the war go on until their doctrines were carried into practical effect, or, at least, until the Jews shall return to Jerusalem. The prospects of peace are very promising. Nine-tenths of the people, North and South, are heartily tired and sick of the war. But the prospects are not quite so bright as Mr. Forney paints them; for unfortunately, there are a great many people, North and South, besides army contractors and camp followers, interested in the continuance of the war. Yet we thank the Chronicle for its admission, and accept it in the kind spirit in which we hope and believe it was made. When both sides desire peace, peace cannot be very far off. "Where there's a will there's a way." In the meantime, we presume, neither side will remit its exertion, nor lessen its vigilence in prosecuting the war. We would respectfully suggest, however that it is a little out of the ordinary course of peace negotiations to begin with *ultimata*. They, as their name implies, come last, and shut the door on further negotiations. Now we want to treat, to bargain to negotiate, for peace, and Mr. Lincoln, who, it seems, wants peace also, will not deign to show his face to us, much less talk the matter coolly over; but slams the door rudely in our faces, just flinging out at the window, at the same time, a string of ultimata, which any newsboy might pick up, and properly appropriate as directed to himself, for peace concerns everybody and anybody. Cold comfort will the advocates of peace, North or South, derive from this bitterly sarcastic paper. It closely resembles the lifting of the Silver Veil, and the disclosure to his debauched and deluded followers of his horrid features, by the Prophet of Khorassan. Lincoln seems to grin with the ecstacy of gratified revenge, and as good an says to his deceived follows: "Ye have trusted me, and I have betrayed you.—Without peace ye are ruined, and peace ye shall not have!"

Are ye of the North too weak and feeble, too tame, submissive and down-trodden, to oppose the tyrant's will? He with his ultimata, stands in the way of peace; says there shall be no negotiations to bring about a peace and insists, in fact, on unconstitutional surrender on our part. We hope, however, that he will soon be driven from his position, or if necessary, from his seat. We want peace with the North, and, therefore, shall continue to make war upon those of either section who put themselves in the way of a fair and honorable peace—a peace between equals.—Subjugation, submission, is not peace.

Let peace commissioners be appointed by either section, and invested with plenary powers of negotiation, meet on neutral territory and discuss the terms of peace. Let all subjects be open to free discussion and negotiation. We of the South consider independence as the great and first object of the war, and that separation is essential to independence; yet we shall be willing to listen to what you have to say and propose on the other side. You may offer us something that will secure our equal rights within the Union You may propose to give the slaveholding and free States equality of votes in Congress and in the election of President; and partly to effect this, you may throw all New England into one State, or give her to England, or, if England won't have her, let her secede. Now this would be a tempting bait. We don't say it would satisfy us; but the subject is worthy of consideration! The war was brought about by New England and New Englanders, and who knows but that the balance of the States might live in peace and harmony, if she were out of the way. But we do not mean to anticipate or prescribe the action of the commissioners. Let them enter into the negotiations untrammeled by ultimata, other than that any terms of peace they may agree on shall be subject to be rejected or ratified by their respective Governments.

As to the slavery question we would leave that to be settled last. The question of independence concerns us all.—The subject of slavery but part of us.—When all other subjects are disposed of the North will find itself embarrassed by the possession of some half a million of negroes who will immediately be murdered by mobs if carried North, whom no nation of people, savage or civilized, will receive as freeman in their midst, and whom the North cannot afford to send off, if she could find a spot on earth willing to receive them.

Under these embarrassing circumstances the negroes and the Northern Commissions would pray their former masters to let bygones be bygones, forgive them, and let them go home again, happy and delighted, to their cabins, their corn and cotton fields. Poor darkies it will be the happiest day of your life, the noblest triumph of practical humanity over narrow, fanatical prejudices the world has ever witnessed.

The lessons of wisdom and true philanthropy taught by this war may yet compensate for all its cruelties, its privations and its deaths.

Official Vote.—We have received the official vote for Governor and members of the Legislature, in Cumberland and Harnett, which foot up as follows. We will give the vote by precincts in our next issue:

Cumberland.—For Governor, Vance 1454; Holden 209.

Harnett.—For Governor, Vance 335; Holden 172.

Cumberland and Harnett.—For the Senate, Wright 1138; McDaniel 697.—For the Commons, Shepherd 1167; McCormick 841; McKay 809; A. D. McLean 861; McDuffie 618; J P McLean 566; McNeill 578; Kirkpatrick 188; Bethune 84.

The Lecture.—We had the pleasure last night of listening to one of the most eloquent appeals that we have ever heard, in behalf of the Kentucky soldiers, by Col. Dawson, of Mobile. He is certainly a brilliant orator, and a fit representative of the noble cause in which he is engaged.

Personne writing to the Columbia Carolinian from Atlanta under date of the 23 ult. says:

It is yet too early to send you a reliable estimate of either our losses or those of the enemy in the battle of yesterday.—I can only state, on the authority of one of the corps medical directors, that a hasty reckoning of the casualties shows less than 4,000, and probably not many more than 3,000, killed, wounded and missing on our side. On the part of the Federals, 2,000 prisoners are reported on our books, to begin with; while all accounts from officers and men engaged concur in revealing a great destruction of life and limb.

The Yankees engaged on this portion of the line were the corps of Dodge, Blair and Logan, with reinforcements from Schofield, who held a position along our centre. The whole were under the command of Gen. McPherson. There being three divisions to a corps, the disparity of numbers between the antagonists may be readily observed. It was doubtless "dash" which gave us the victory, for had the Federals been apprised of our approach in time, they would have so fortified their left as to have utterly defeated the bold movement of the day. By this hour, the entire position of the enemy is beyond peradventure impregnable.

The contest in front of the corps of Gen. Cheatham was not less desperate than that of Hardee. The enemy were here in power. Had a single brigade retreated, they is no doubt in this army who does not believe that, demoralized as the enemy were near the close of the afternoon, they would not now have been on the other side of the river or ruined. The plan was complete, and, with the exception referred to, the execution was perfect. The bravest veterans, however, are liable to become panic-stricken, and I would not utter a word of censure, much less reveal the name of the command, which, I believe, is yet destined to gallantly wipe out the memory of an incident which, however, rightfully or wrongly it may do so, nevertheless stains its hitherto unsullied escutcheon. Compelled by this defection to fall back, for the purpose of preserving the integrity of our lines, our army—with the exception of Hardee, who is still on the enemy's left, but in connection with our right—has resumed its former position. The question may be asked at home, what then, have we gained? What have these 8,000 Southern men, who are to-day so torn and bloody, won by their sacrifice? The answer is, in a nut-shell: We had to fight or evacuate Atlanta—the battle has saved the city. The Federals were steadily pushing around our right and after destroying two lines of railway communication, were approaching the third. That danger no longer exists in the same degree as before. In the language of an eminent officer, the situation may be condensed in a single statement, "If either army attacks the other in its present entrenchments, it is destined to be repulsed." Both are too strong to permit open and direct aggression on the front. Sherman, therefore, can only advance by the flank, the difficulty of which process he has yet to learn.

Gen. Bragg is now at headquarters.—His mission is generally unknown, but it is strongly suspected that he has returned with a plan perfected for the co-operation of troops in another quarter.

An Incident in the Battle of Saturday.—A negro slave who had run away from Alabama some time ago, recognized his "young master" in the fight of Saturday, and throwing down his musket, rushed to the young man and threw his arms around his neck, at the same time exclaiming, "You shan't hurt my young massa." Just at this time a cuff, not so mercifully disposed, fired at the Alabamian, but the ball, instead of hitting the object aimed at, took effect in the body of the repentant slave who threw his aegis of protection around his "young massa," inflicting a severe wound upon him. Master and slave came safely off the field together, and the wound of the latter was properly attended to, and thus did his last minute repentance save him from the fate which overtook so many of his race and color on Saturday, the 30th of July, 1864.—*Pet. Register.*

Yankee Prisoners.—Nine hundred and forty captured Yankees, says the Petersburg Register were marched through town yesterday, on their way to safe quarters. One hundred and seventy of the number were negroes. Many of the prisoners, of both colors, were more or less wounded; the severely wounded were conveyed in ambulances. We understand there were upwards of eleven hundred captured altogether.

The old remark of "an engineer being blown up with his own petard" is applicable to the Yankee attack on Saturday. Their sapping and mining cost them about two thousand five hundred men, in killed, wounded and prisoners. Grant is in a fair way to find out that the "Cockade city" is a harder nut to crack than Vicksburg. The Mississippi lassels are getting soiled in the blood of the Appomattox.

From Atlanta.—The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 2d has cheering news from Atlanta. A letter received in Oxford by a private courier states that Gen. Hood has achieved another victory over Sherman—completely cutting up his left and driving him from his entrenchments.

Gen. S. D. Lee had arrived from Mississippi, with a large number of reinforcements, and took part in the battle—acquitting himself gallantly.

"East Lynne, or the Earl's Daughter."—This is one of the most fascinating books out. The conception, narrative, plot and detail of the whole story is admirably done. It was first published in "Noah's Weekly," and increased very greatly the circulation of that paper. It was discontinued when the war broke out, but many readers of the Times will be glad to know that they can get the whole story complete in book form at the Carolinian Office. Price, $5.

It is stated by the Yankees, that Burnside's corps, which entered the campaign 30,000 strong, and has participated in all the prominent fights since the 6th May, has been so reduced, that it is now scarcely as effective as a full Division. This corps lost heavily on Saturday last, as it has done in nearly all the fights around Petersburg.

NORTHERN NEWS.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

EARLY'S MOVEMENT—WHAT THE YANKEES THINK OF IT.

As we anticipated, (and so stated in our issue of yesterday,) by the New York Herald of the 29th, received by us, we learn something of Early's movements from a Yankee stand point. We will premise what we gather from the conflicting accounts of the Herald's numerous correspondents, with the statement that the Yankees are again frightened out of their wits at the prospect of a mighty "rebel" invasion with its sad consequences. The most significent symptom to our mind that such is the case, is that the Herald, now that the Republic is in serious danger, calls lustily upon Lincoln to place its Cincinnatus George B. McClellan in command of all the forces which may be assigned to the defence of Washington.—Can't Ulysses, pray, be spared from the front of Petersburg, with its fragment mint beds, big musquitoes and muddy water? Or is he, through the fright of Lincoln and the arch machinations of James Gordon Bennett, to have his great military reputation undermined by the appointment of McClellan to the command of the life guard of the Capital, while he is industriously undermining Petersburg? May the guardian spirits of our favorite protect him in this trying emergency as they have heretofore through many a violent case of hydrophobia.

But we must dismiss, for the present, the dangers which threaten Ulysses from the rear, and proceed at once to a synopsis of the voluminous correspondence which the Herald before us contains relative to the movements and intentions of Gen Early.

"The Herald does not deem it advisable to speak of military movements, but it may be stated that every thing progresses favorably, and if the enemy venture North of the Potomac he will probably make some discoveries.

"There is an impression that the first invasion of Maryland was merely designed to gather a large stock of supplies to forward South to another detachment, which was to advance and join the forces of Early and Breckinridge, and operations were then to be conducted on a much greater scale."

"Davidson," another of its correspondents, telegraphs from "Monocacy" on the same day:

"It appears that when Early left Snicker's ferry, in the Shenandoah Valley, for Strasburg, giving out that he had just received communications from Gen. Lee, inviting him to go at once to Richmond, he sent a small force to Winchester for observation. Gen. Averill met this force and overpowered it on the 20th (Wednesday) at and near Winchester. He drove it before him until he came up with Early's main steength in the mountains, when Early made a stand and of course drove Averill slowly back. Crook, who was on his way to Harper's Ferry, joined with his shattered forces, and Early, with his thirty thousand, knowing (for there are spies in that country,) that Gen. Wright had re-crossed the Shenandoah, and was marching rapidly toward Washington to meet any emergency, turned upon Averill, Crook, and, indeed, upon Hunter's whole command finally, and pressed them slowly back, having a severe fight near Winchester on Sunday, 24th, and another on Monday, near Martinsburg."

In these engagements he says the Yankees lost from eight to twelve hundred men.

He thinks Early has not been reinforced and discredits the reports of prisoners that Gen Lee is in command of the expedition.

He adds that the Government is making every preparation for defence, but more than this he is not permitted to say.

The *Herald's* Frederick correspondent says: On the 28th, in his dispatch, that there are wild and contradictory accounts of the movements of the rebels. He was unable to learn from any reliable source of the crossing of the river by any large force of the rebels. A portion of Mosby's force had certainly crossed, however, and were committing depredations.

Martinsburg, he thinks, is undoubtedly in possession of Gen. Early.

A very unsettled feeling prevails in Frederick City and the surrounding country. The inhabitants feel themselves exposed at almost any time to rebel raids. Very much of the crop in this and Washington county will be lost for want of labor to gather and preserve it. The rebels have swept off the horses, and men's minds are too much agitated with rumors and apprehensions to attend to work. Much of the wheat is still standing in shocks in the fields. The storekeepers have sent away the most valuable portions of their stock.

The publication of the Citizen, an ultra copperhead paper, has been closed, and its proprietors, Messrs. Boughman & Norris, are under arrest. They will be sent South.

Its Philadelphia telegraphic correspondent estimates Early's force in the previous raid at from sixteen to seventeen thousand men, and thinks that the present invading force is about ten or twelve thousand stronger, making about thirty thousand men of all arms. This force is thought to be under the command of Gen. A. P. Hill—Gen. Early having, it is said, been obliged to retire from acive duty on account of his wound breaking out afresh, and he has, it is understood, been assigned to the command of the Richmond district.

With a reticence unusual in a *Herald's* correspondent, he declines entering into details, but contents himself with stating "that Gen. Wright is moving rapidly towards the Upper Potomac with all the available force at present at his command. The entire command of all the troops, including those under Gen. Hunter, has been given to this able General, and probably is by this time in a position to give battle to the advance of the enemy with a force, if our informant is not mistaken, sufficient to cope with any that the enemy can possibly have."

He concludes by remarking that in military circles the rebel army is estimated at fully forty thousand. The people from all the western counties of Maryland are sending their valuables to Baltimore.

A dispatch to the New York "Herald," dated Harrisburg, 31st ult., gives the following highly colored account of the burning of Chambersburg:

Gen. McCausland was in command of the rebel troops when they burned Chambersburg. He is a desperate and ferocious freebooter, ready at any time to violate the usages of honorable warfare, in order to gratify his dark and malignant passions. After he had taken formal possession of the town, he made a proclamation demanding $100,000 in gold.—It was, of course, impossible to comply with such a demand, no doubt made in confident expectation of its failure, and as sure of its affording a pretext to execute the premeditated plan for destroying Chambersburg.

The valuable portion of the merchandise having been removed, added to the rage and disappointment of the rebels, and when thus inspired, the order was issued to fire the Court House, Town Hall and Bank buildings. A strong breeze prevailing, communicated the flames to the surrounding buildings, and parties of soldiers having sacked several drug and chemical stores, had manufactured a quantity of turpentine balls, which they ignited and threw in all directions, thus creating as many different fires in different localities, which soon united in one general conflagration.

Speedily, the scene became heart-rending and most appaling. The cracking and roaring of the flames as they leaped from house to house, the shrieks of terrified women and panic-stricken and suffering children, the pittiful appeals of the old and helpless, were heard above the noise of the conflagration, but all to no avail. The citizens had, without protesting, submitted to the plundering of the stores, and only appealed to the mercy of the fee but nothing could appease the butcher and incendiary McCausland.

Two hundred and sixty-five of the most valuable and prominent public and private buildings have been destroyed. They fired the town, as near as can now be ascertained, at 11 o'clock A. M., and remained just long enough to see the flames spread and get proper headway, when the alarm was given that Averill was approaching the town. Instantly every free booter was in his saddle, and took the road hurriedly to St Thomas, with General Averill in pursuit.

Excitement at Harrisburg.—Harrisburg, July 30—Governor Curtin arrived in a special train from the West about 12 o'clock, and immediately called upon the citizens to take up arms without the formality of a muster.

The Church bells were tolled and the residents were generally making arrangements to comply with the request of the executive and vigilance committees.—Arms and ammunition will be furnished them, and places will be found them in the intrenchments with or without officers.

1 o'clock P. M.—An immense meeting of citizens has just been held at the Court-House here, Gen. Cameron presiding.—The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. He called upon Captain R. T. Dodge to organize the people. A Committee of Safety was appointed. Martial law was called. The citizens resolved to shoulder arms and make a firm stand if the enemy should advance.

The wildest stories prevail. The stores were all closing up and the citizens reporting for duty. Gov. Curtin has just arrived, and is exerting himself in the utmost for our defense.

Pennsylvania Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, July 30.—The enemy have once more entered Pennsylvania. They secufied Chambersburg at 8 A. M., to day with cavalry and artillery. A few hours will develop their force and intentions. It is possible their movements may be directed against this city. In view of such a contingency, I, therefore, call upon the people of Harrisburg and vicinity to organize at once to defend their homes.—Arms and ammunition will be delivered to each organized company upon application to the Adjutant General. No muster into the service of the State or of the United States will be required.

A. G. Curtin.

PLANS OF THE ENEMY.

Lancaster, July 30.—Most of Chambersburg is said to be in ashes, and three thousand people are thereby rendered houseless.

A raid towards Wheeling is intended, by Breckinridge, who relies upon returning by the way of the Kanawha Valley. In the meantime, Longstreet is to threaten Washington, while Gen. Early holds the Valley.

Our military authorities are in possession of the facts, and the attempt of the raiders will no doubt be effectually defeated.

Washington, July 30.—Yesterday morning Hagerstown was still occupied by Averill's and Cole's cavalry, but all the stores were closed and business entirely suspended. No person was allowed to leave Hagerstown in either direction without a pass from the military authorities.

No rebels had made their appearance on the Maryland side of the river, between Williamsport and Harper's Ferry, but it was reported at Hagerstown that they were concentrating their forces at Shepardstown.

APPEAL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE CHAMBERSBURG PEOPLE.

Chambersburg, July 31.—The following has just been issued by a committee of citizens:

"*Appeal to the Benevolent Citizens of the North.*"—On the morning of the 30th of July, 1864, the rebels, under the command of McCausland, with a force of about 500 men, entered Chambersburg, Pa., and demanded five hundred thousand dollars from the citizens, under threat of burning the town. This requisition was in writing and was signed by Gen. Jubal Early. It is now established by indispensable proof that this demand was a mere pretext on the part of the marauders to cover a purpose formed before they reached the town to burn it to the ground, without giving any time to remove private property, and scarcely time enough for the citizens to remove their families. They fired the houses of our citizens in perhaps fifty places.

"Upwards of 250 houses in the heart of the town were consumed, including all the public buildings, stores and hotels comprising about two-thirds of the town, containing about 6,000 inhabitants. Thus a large body of citizens are reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty. Many families have lost all their bedding and all their clothing, except such as they had on their persons. The loss will be largely over one million of dollars. Without aid from abroad there will be great suffering in our community. The Rev. John R. Warner, of Gettysburg, providentially with us at this time is the accredited agent of our citizens for receiving subscriptions and contributions for relief."

THE EXPECTED RAID ON WHEELING, ETC.

Cumberland, Md., July 31.—The Reportsin circulation that the rebels intend a raid on Wheeling do not deserve credence. It is possible to accomplish such a thing, but it is not at all probable they will undertake it. But there is one thing that deserves notice: Gen. Hunter sent out of our lines southward many families for aiding and sympathizing with the secessionists in arms. Now the rebels threaten to raid on Cumberland and other places for the purpose of retaliating on the persons and property of Union men.

There is much excitement here. Report has it that the railroad bridges betweeen here and Cherry run are are again threatened with destruction.

On the line of the railroad we have ironclad cars that are constantly sent out on a sort of reconnoisance.

General Kelly is active, as usual, and seems determined to defend his lines as well as he can with what forces "happen" to be under his control.

A body of rebels are reported advancing in this direction, but of course we can do no more than await their near approach and then ascertain their strength, and if possible, their intention.

EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 31.—Intense excitement exists here consequent upon the news of the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania.

THE PEACE OF NEW YORK CITY

That able and independent journal, the New York *Freeman's Journal*, in commenting upon the letter of remonstrance of Mayor Gunther against withdrawing the organized militia from the city of New York, says:

No man who takes the pains to converse with the *people* can mistake the threatening aspect of affairs. Pass by the vast body of day-laborers—with their wives and families. Let us come to skilled mechanical labor. A few days ago, an expert ship-carpenter, earning extra wages, on being pressed to know how it was faring with honest labor, acknowledged, almost with tears in his eyes, and as if it was a matter of shame, that he could not properly take care of his family. He said that his wages was three and a half dollars a day, but he had a wife, and, we believe, five or six children. After paying his rent, and getting the plainest clothing for his family and himself, he said he had not enough left to feed his household—he had to resort to expedients—to buy *fish*, not of the most wholesome kind. That the stuff he bought for Coffee was not coffee, but made him sick, and he had given it up, &c., &c.

How, then, is it with laborers at less wages? Those with families, who, at living rates, are the most quiet, must be worse off. Those without families or responsibilities are always readier for mischief

New York city is, this day, without knowing it, resting on a thin crust, with a terrible volcano beneath it!

Our paper, in this city, circulates and is read only among those who are friends of law—who desire the public tranquility. Therefore we can speak the more freely.

Mayor Gunther, in his letter, puts his objection to the calling off the militia, on the ground of public peace. Might he not have put in the plea for the militiamen, on a higher ground, that they were not *willing* to go, as we well know, and that they were not liable?

The militia are, indeed, the proper protection of a free State, and we hold that every man not by law exempt, ought to be enrolled and armed—not to be marched out of the State, but to preserve law and common rights within. A general arming of the whole militia, "including the body of the people capable of bearing arms," will be our only protection.

The law abiding character of the militia already organized in this city needs not to be vindicated. Nevertheless, it is to be remembered, that the grievances of the times bear on them, as on others, for they are not, generally, of the wealthy classes.

Their wives and children need fuel and meat and bread, like the families of the rest of the people. They are part of that very people on whom the results of this war are beginning to press so heavily. Coffee and tea and sugar are also very grateful to the tastes of militiamen and their families, as well as to the tastes of other people. The tens of thousands of returned soldiers and their families are not very different in this respects, and if deprived of things they have heretofore looked on as necessaries, it may be doubted whether they will find a full satisfaction for the loss in the thought that a favored class—a shoddy class—a class profiting by the sorrows of the country—are heaping up enormous fortunes, while the families of toil are approaching starvation.

It is well for prudent men, who have much to lose, to look these things in the face. Every day this war is continued accumulates new millions of public debt! In other words, destroys millions' worth of common property, and impoverishes, more and more, the people.

The day will come, when all this will reach a point beyond which life itself is no longer tolerable! The course of true wisdom, is to foresee the danger, and to provide against it—by no folly of attempted coercion when the moment of agony comes—but by preventing the discontent and alleviating the misery before hand The question will soon be peace, or palpable ruin!

From The Upper Potomac.—It appears from U. S. papers received last night of the 2d inst., says the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 4th, that Chambersburg has been burned by the Confederates.—Chambersburg is the county seat of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in the Valley of the Conococheague, a tributary of the Potomac. It is 22 miles from Hagerstown, Maryland, and 42 from Harrisburg. It contains a population of about 5,000, and was a flourishing place.

A dispatch from Harrisburg to the Washington *Intelligencer*, dated August 1, says the Confederates only numbered 280 cavalrymen. They occupied the town but two hours. They say that Averill came up with the raiders eight miles South of McConnelsburg, "and whipped them handsomely." At the latest accounts the Confederates were believed to have crossed the Potomac.

The Sacramento at Cherbourg—Departure of the Niagra.—A correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "It has, I believe, been already mentioned, that as soon as the United States corvette Sacramento arrived in the port of Cherbourg, the Niagara, Federal frigate, which was there at the same time, put out to sea after a long conference between the two captains. It is now stated that the object of the Niagria's precipitate departure was to look out for a Confederate steamer—the General Lee, which has recently been seen off the Bermudas, and will, it is thought, be found somewhere on the coast of Europe towards the latter end of this month. The Lee is said to be a very fine vessel, well manned and commanded."

From Newbern.—We understand, says the State Journal, that the Yankees at Newbern are considerably excited, thinking our forces are going down.

Greenbacks are said to be worthless, and are only taken by sutlers. The citizens stores are about to be closed.