

THIRD EDITION. FROM PETERSBURG.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

REMOVAL OF GEN. MEADE.

GENERAL HOOKER HIS SUCCESSOR.

Special to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, August 3.—It seems to be generally understood that Major-General Hooker is ordered to command the Army of the Potomac, some say to take General Meade's position, relieving that General.

Lee's Army.

It is learned from authoritative sources that Saturday's fight fully established the fact that all of Lee's army is in front of Petersburg.

General Emory.

Brigadier-General Emory is ordered to retain temporary command of the 10th Army Corps.

Newspaper Reports.

The New York Herald of to-day has the following from Washington—

The reaction consequent upon the anticipations of a great victory at Petersburg, caused by the accounts first received of the success which attended the commencement of the assault, has created a feeling of temporary despondency which is not warranted by the actual situation.

For this reason the troops could not be induced to finish their work, and a demoralization was created which lost the fruits of victory when it was within their grasp.

General Grant's confidence in final success is not lessened by this reverse, and it can only delay, not defeat final victory.

FROM FREDERICK.

INTERESTING NEWS.

REBELS AT HAGERSTOWN.

GEN. EARLY CERTAINLY REINFORCED.

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The 4th Rhode Island and 31st and 32d Maine were almost entirely captured. Dr. Hildner, assistant surgeon of the 4th Pennsylvania, was wounded severely by the Rebels.

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The enemy were deceived into believing that the Rebels were attempting to retreat, and five thousand men from Petersburg through Richmond to this vicinity.

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The assaulting column attempted to storm the only remaining line, on the crest of the hill, a few rods further east, and were repulsed, only to be repulsed. The negro regiments in front literally ran over the white troops in their rear in their frantic attempts to reach the fort.

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Owing to the importance attached to the matter by the press and people of the North, justice requires the statement that no project ever proposed more favorable results. Every conceivable precautionary measure was taken to insure success, and our failure to carry the enemy's entire line, and possess ourselves of Petersburg.

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A portion of the army was called in requisition for a day or two, and miles on miles of six-mile teams and army wagons were marching in the same direction, but all unobserved.

It succeeded to the extent of causing Lee to transfer a large number of troops—variously estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand—to Petersburg to Richmond, with the utmost haste. He clearly believed a formidable attempt on Richmond was intended, from the north side, and this belief was kept up until the last night, and by a forced march placed himself within supporting distance of Harrisburg by daylight.

Thus far all the combinations proved fruitless. Our entire army was under arms, and a majority of our corps were in line of battle within a mile of the city when it exploded. It was believed that the Rebel force in Petersburg was a weak one. It is now known to have numbered only three divisions. The destruction of the Rebel fort was complete; the surprise of the Rebels perfect.

Why their frightened and flying troops were not vigorously pursued, pressed, and routed immediately after the explosion of the mine, and before they had time to recover from the panic and resist our onset, only we can explain, but not so easily answered. Many truths are not easily deducible; many others are very unpalatable. The latter question, admitting many of both classes, and the record of this affair will never be complete till the muzzle of military authority is removed from conscientious correspondents.—New York Herald.

—One of the kindergartens in Boston has adopted the system of graduating the school hours to the age and advancement of the pupils, and the results have been most favorable. The youngest children come on from 9 to 12 A. M., those next them come one hour in the afternoon also, and the oldest two hours.

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ARMY OF POTOMAC. BURYING THE DEAD.

REASON OF THE DISPERITY BETWEEN THE WHITE AND COLORED TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—A letter from the headquarters of the army, dated August 1, P. M., says:—A flag of truce was allowed this morning, from 5 to 9 o'clock, to bury the dead and bring off the wounded.

Very few men were found alive—the most who were living yesterday having died last night. Not more than a dozen were brought in, and few of them are expected to recover.

The ground in front of the crater, for a distance of about one hundred yards, was thickly covered with dead, the greater portion being colored. I counted one hundred and eighty of the latter, and about forty-five whites, all of whom were buried on the spot.

The reason of the great disparity between the white and colored troops was the fact that the fire from the enemy's guns on both flanks was concentrated on this ground, after the whites had charged across it, and when the colored division crossed the spot they were actually moved down with confidence. And, also, when they retreated, they fell in dozens, the sharpshooters being unable to disturb the gunners.

The work of burying the dead was not completed till about half-past ten o'clock, when the truce ceased, and firing was opened by the Rebels in ten minutes after.

General Bushrod Johnson, A. P. Hill, Malvern and Sanders were on the field, besides numerous officers of inferior grade.

Major General, of General Mahone's staff, had charge of the flag on his side, and Major J. B. Forney, in charge on ours, and conducted the affair very much to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The enemy buried the dead on their side of the line, and carried the wounded to the rear. They claim to have 1200 prisoners, including the wounded in their possession. They state their losses to have been about 500; but this is not credited here, as in charging to recover the works they lost heavily.

General Hart and Colonel Marshall are prisoners in Petersburg and unharmed.

A rumor prevailed that a force of Rebel cavalry were moving towards our left, but nothing has been developed in that direction.

Some telegraph operators of the 9th Corps were placed under arrest this morning, and are to be tried by court-martial, charged with making known the contents of a despatch to outside parties.

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BATTLE WITH THE RAIDERS. THEY ATTACK GEN. KELLEY.

THEY ARE DEFEATED, WITH LOSS.

FREDERICK, Md., August 2, 9:30 P. M.—General Kelley was attacked at Cumberland yesterday afternoon by a force of Rebels under Bradley Johnson and McCausland.

After a severe fight of several hours duration, he completely routed the enemy, capturing several thousand a great many weapons, and a vast amount of plunder which they had stolen in Pennsylvania.

The enemy is in full retreat towards Old Town, and General Kelley is pursuing him.—New York Tribune.

ARMY OF POTOMAC. ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE LATE REVERSE.

THE NINTH CORPS.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURG, August 1, A. M.—The only thoroughly confident flag of truce which General Burnside sent to the enemy yesterday with a view to recovering the works in front of the crater, was that of the 9th Corps, and whom it had been impossible to approach owing to the continued firing. Major Lynde, of the general's staff, with a company of 15 men, Major Archer of the 1st Division, and Major White of the 57th Massachusetts, accompanied the flag.

The Rebels, in the signal, the Rebels acknowledged it and came forward to meet it. The officers who met it were the uniform—one of a colonel, the other of a captain. They refused, however, to give their names, and the flag was received and forwarded by them to the authority with whom the power resided, but no answer has yet been received. Our officers sought permission to smother the wounded while waiting, and it was granted. Accordingly the Rebels followed us back to the crater, and within twenty-four hours—a portion of the time in the blazing sun—were given each a drink of brandy.

The crater of the mine fell in plain view, but the Rebels refused to allow any approach to it, and the wounded near it were supposed to have been abandoned. The Rebels of the wounded were a fatal. Unable to move, our men were obliged to lie on the ground, and they were subjected to the merciless rays of a scorching sun. The dead and wounded lay in their faces blacked by the sun. About twenty living and one hundred and fifty dead are lying between the lines. Up to the present time no answer has been received. The signal agreed upon for the announcement of an answer by the enemy was the display in the daytime of a white flag, or at night the blast of a bugle in front of their works.

Our officers and those who received them, were covered for a mile together, and through this means we learned that the Rebels had captured a prisoner. His wooden foot was shattered by a ball, precluding the possibility of walking. He claims to have been captured by the Rebels, and that he was shot through the head by a Rebel. An incident is related of him while with his brigade in the front. A Rebel officer, who had been pushed forward to the crater, attacked Major Lynde, of the 9th Corps, and after a short contest was run through by the Major, who then found himself unable to disengage his sword.

The General had been a witness of the reverse, and, now unbuckling his own sword, said:—Here, Major, take my sword; you know how to use it.

Colonel Marshall, 14th New York, is also a prisoner, and unharmed.

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FIFTH EDITION! LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

DINGS OF MOSEBY'S GUERRILLAS!

ALL ABOUT EARLY'S ARMY.

GETTING IN THE WHEAT.

A SPY TO BE HUNG.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Yesterday morning at half-past seven o'clock, Moseby, at the head of 200 guerrillas, passed through Lonsburg, going westwardly towards Ashby's Gap. They had with them fifty-four horses, stolen in their late incursion across the river. A squad of fifty of the same gang passed through the same place an hour later and were pursued by some of our cavalry, and four of the Rebel guerrillas killed.

This morning twenty-two Rebel officers, captured at Petersburg on the 29th, arrived here from City Point. Among them is one staff officer, one major, and five captains.

The following information is derived from a Rebel officer, who deserted Early's army yesterday, and came into our lines. The Rebel cavalry force now operating in the valley and up the river number eight thousand effective men.

They have all been remounted and equipped recently, and are under the command of Bradley T. Johnson and McCausland. The infantry forces are under Early, who says he is determined to hold the valley at all hazards. His forces in the valley are engaged in threshing wheat, and he retains every tenth bushel; also levying a tax for the labor performed in securing the crop.

Early's force numbers thirty-five to forty thousand men, this officer says. The Rebel major, Harry Gilmer, who was reported killed at Chambersburg, yesterday morning with a small detachment of his command.

William H. Carter, a citizen of Maryland, convicted as a spy, is to be hung on Friday, in the yard of the Old Capitol Prison.

DEFEAT OF M'CAUSLAND.

The Rebel Raiders Routed.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The extra Republican says that despatches from Harper's Ferry, dated at 9:30 P. M. yesterday, state that McCausland, with a force of cavalry and artillery, attacked Averill and Kelley at Cumberland with great fury, evidently expecting to smash them.

The Rebels were promptly repulsed and repulsed, and completely routed. Averill captured several caissons and a large number of weapons heavily laden with spoils taken by the raiders in Pennsylvania.

It was also reported that one piece of artillery was taken from the Rebels.

FOURTH EDITION. MOVEMENTS OF REBEL RAIDERS.

HAGERSTOWN PILLAGED.

THEY OCCUPY MARTINSBURG.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The Rebels entered Hagerstown yesterday, and, after pillaging the place, recrossed the Potomac. They are again in considerable force at Martinsburg, having moved up from Winchester.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that all the dead and wounded are cared for.

General Sheridan came up on a brief visit to-day.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN AFFAIR.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The steamship Bremen from Southampton, on the 20th ult., arrived here this afternoon.

The news has been generally anticipated via Cape Race.

Garibaldi left Lechl on the 19th for Caprea. All the islands on the West Coast of Schleswig are in the hands of the Allies.

Peace negotiations were probably commenced at Vienna on July 19.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—The sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 18,000 bales, including 6000 bales on speculation. The market is steady. Breadstuffs.—Wheat advanced 1d., and Flour is 6d. better. Corns are well advanced.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 3.—Flour dull at 61-50 for Howard Street superior. Wheat steady; sales of 4000 bushels at 22-1/2 for No. 1. Corn, 10-1/2.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Flour declined 50 lbs.; No. 1, 10-1/2; No. 2, 10-1/4; No. 3, 10-1/8; No. 4, 10-1/16; No. 5, 10-1/32; No. 6, 10-1/64; No. 7, 10-1/128; No. 8, 10-1/256; No. 9, 10-1/512; No. 10, 10-1/1024; No. 11, 10-1/2048; No. 12, 10-1/4096; No. 13, 10-1/8192; No. 14, 10-1/16384; No. 15, 10-1/32768; No. 16, 10-1/65536; No. 17, 10-1/131072; No. 18, 10-1/262144; No. 19, 10-1/524288; No. 20, 10-1/1048576; No. 21, 10-1/2097152; No. 22, 10-1/4194304; No. 23, 10-1/8388608; No. 24, 10-1/16777216; No. 25, 10-1/33554432; No. 26, 10-1/67108864; No. 27, 10-1/134217728; No. 28, 10-1/268435456; No. 29, 10-1/536870912; No. 30, 10-1/1073741824; No. 31, 10-1/2147483648; No. 32, 10-1/4294967296; No. 33, 10-1/8589934592; No. 34, 10-1/17179869184; No. 35, 10-1/34359738368; No. 36, 10-1/68719476736; No. 37, 10-1/137438953472; No. 38, 10-1/274877906944; No. 39, 10-1/549755813888; No. 40, 10-1/1099511627776; No. 41, 10-1/2199023255552; No. 42, 10-1/4398046511104; No. 43, 10-1/8796093022208; No. 44, 10-1/17592186044416; No. 45, 10-1/35184372088832; No. 46, 10-1/70368744177664; No. 47, 10-1/140737488355328; No. 48, 10-1/281474976710656; No. 49, 10-1/562949953421312; No. 50, 10-1/1125899906842624; No. 51, 10-1/2251799813685248; No. 52, 10-1/4503599627370496; No. 53, 10-1/9007199254740992; No. 54, 10-1/18014398509481984; No. 55, 10-1/36028797018963968; No. 56, 10-1/72057594037927936; No. 57, 10-1/144115188075855872; No. 58, 10-1/288230376151711744; No. 59, 10-1/576460752303423488; No. 60, 10-1/1152921504606846976; No. 61, 10-1/2305843009213693952; No. 62, 10-1/4611686018427387904; No. 63, 10-1/9223372036854775808; No. 64, 10-1/18446744073709551616; No. 65, 10-1/36893488147419103232; No. 66, 10-1/73786976294838206464; No. 67, 10-1/147573952589676412928; No. 68, 10-1/295147905179352825856; No. 69, 10-1/5902958103587056517152; No. 70, 10-1/11805916207174113034304; No. 71, 10-1/23611832414348226068608; No. 72, 10-1/47223664828696452137216; No. 73, 10-1/94447329657392904274432; No. 74, 10-1/188894659314785808548864; No. 75, 10-1/377789318629571617097728; No. 76, 10-1/755578637259143234195456; No. 77, 10-1/1511157274518286468390912; No. 78, 10-1/3022314549036572936781824; No. 79, 10-1/6044629098073145873563648; No. 80, 10-1/12089258196146291747127296; No. 81, 10-1/24178516392292583494254592; No. 82, 10-1/48357032784585166988509184; No. 83, 10-1/96714065569170333977018368; No. 84, 10-1/193428131138340667954036736; No. 85, 10-1/386856262276681335908073472; No. 86, 10-1/773712524553362671816146944; No. 8