GRANT.

CITY POINT.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch.

CITY POINT, August 12, 1864.

THE WRECK AND DEBRIS OF THE LATE EXPLOSION

is being rapidly cleared away, and the wharf and government buildings will soon be repaired for occupation. I can hear of no additional bodies having been found since the main account of the accident was sent you.

THE KILLED

will not be near the number currently reported, and may certainly be set down at less than thirty-five, and probably less than twenty-five. The difficulty in ascertaining precisely is that the negroes who were not disabled ran away. Many supposed to be killed are returning daily. Some of them never stopped in their headlong flight until six, eight and ten miles were placed between them and the scene of the disaster.

REBEL DESERTERS AND REFUGEES

are coming within our lines daily in considerable numbers, and narrate the unvarying story of suffering and discontent among the rebel soldiery and people. It is tolerably well ascertained that Lee has been moving large bodies of troops northward for the supposed reinforcement of Early. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry and several columns of infantry are known to have gone.

QUIET RECONNOISSANCES

are going forward here to learn the strength of the rebel army left, and a week may not pass away without some counter movement on our part. The visit of General Grant to the Upper Potomac was known in Rebeldom as soon as in Gotham, and was interpreted to mean a withdrawal of our main force here for active operations in that quarter, under the immediate direction of the Lieutenant General. They have apparently been hurrying and rallying in hot haste thitherward ever since.

THE FIFTH CORPS.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURG, August 11, 1864.

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS.

A combination of officers has just been formed in this corps, whose sole and avowed purpose is to smooth the wrinkled front of grim visaged war. "Knights of the Social Circle" is the name of this new organization. They had their first meeting last evening, which lasted somewhat into morning. It was numerously attended, and the concomitant commissary and cold collation and music and toasts, and speeches and songs, vindicated most fully the appropriateness of the name chosen. I never heard speeches more brimful of pungency and mirth, toasts of more incisive wit and sarcasm, or songs whose mirthful melody or touching pathos more roused the latent joys or deepest feelings of the soul. The leading speakers were Colonel Welch, Sixteenth Michigan; Lieutenant Colonel Sherwin, Twenty-second Massachusetts; Dr. Read, Medical Director Third division; Captain Smith, Corps Commissary, and Captain Burdett. The "Arkansas Traveller," by Captain Steele, was one of the finest humorous delineations I ever saw. Captains B. F. Buckles, George H. Weir, John D. Adair and H. H. Finley, commissaries of the corps, furnished the collation, which in extent and variety reflected the highest credit on their taste and liberality. The following were chosen as permanent officers.

President—Colonel Welch, Sixteenth Michigan.

Vice Presidents—Lieutenant Colonel Sherwin, Twenty-second Massachusetts, Dr. Read, Surgeon-in Chief, Third division.

Secretaries—Captain George H. Weir, Commissary Subsistence; Captain W. S. Davis, Chief of Pioneers; Captain Burdett, Commissary Subsistence; Captain John D. Adair, Commissary Subsistence, Dr. Derby, Surgeon-in Chief, Fourth division; Lieutenant Ford Morris, Assistant Adjutant General artillery brigade.

Treasurer—Captain Hilton.

The organization is to meet weekly if the exigencies of the service permit. Its object is high toned, and for the social improvement and rational enjoyment of its members.

THE CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS.

A subscription paper is in circulation, having for its object relief of the Chambersburg sufferers. A large sum has already been subscribed.

THE NEWS FROM MOBILE AND ATLANTA.

News reaching us from Mobile and the situation of affairs about Atlanta has had a very inspiriting effect on the troops.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Mr. Finley Anderson's Despatch.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 11, 1864.

In the court of inquiry in relation to the unsuccessful assault on the enemy's position in front of Petersburg, on the 30th of July, General Burnside, after he had finished giving his direct testimony to day, was questioned by the court especially in relation to the instructions given by him to his division generals concerning the assault, the military formation and tactical movements of the storming columns, and also in relation to whether he had authority to order troops other than his own intended to assist in the assault that day. The whole of General Burnside's direct testimony is introduced to demonstrate that he did everything that any one in his position could do to insure the success of the affair. What important points the court may elicit during the course of the inquiry only the sequel itself will show.

POINT OF ROCKS.

Mr. William H. Merriam's Despatch.

POINT OF ROCKS, Va., August 11—4 A. M.

THE CASE OF BRIGADIER GENERAL WILDE.

Brigadier General E. A. Wilde, United States Volunteers, was recently arraigned and tried before a court martial, of which Brigadier General T. H. Neill, Acting Inspector General of the Eighteenth army corps, was president. The charge upon which General Wilde was tried was disobedience of orders in that he refused to select from his command a competent quartermaster for the purpose of relieving another one; and that when so ordered by his commanding officer, Brigadier General E. W. Hincks, he refused to comply, saying, "Tell Gen. Hincks that I know my rights, and shall maintain them." General Wilde plead guilty to the first and second specifications, and not guilty to the charge. He was found guilty upon all three by the court, and sentenced to suspension from rank and pay for six months, and to be reprimanded in general orders. The point of interest in the case, as developed by Major General Butler, the reviewing authority, as the Commanding General of the department, by whom the proceedings of the court were disapproved, turns upon the spirit of General Orders No. 46, 1863, which provide explicitly that a majority of a court trying an officer in command of colored troops shall be composed of officers commanding colored troops. General Wilde duly pleaded this order, and is fully sustained by General Butler. Touching this order, the Commanding General of the department affirms that he has found a prejudice among some officers—which prejudice is now happily dying out—so strong, inveterate and deeprooted that in his judgment, after mature reflection, such officers (namely, those not commanding colored troops, in case of the trial upon charges of an officer who does command them) would not form an impartial tribunal. He therefore made the order referred to, which, if accepted by the coming writers upon military law, will, of course, in this respect, materially modify the system of military jurisprudence in our army.

CAPTAIN W. R. HOWE,

an assistant adjutant general of the army, but more recently upon the staff of General W. H. T. Brooks, as Corps Commissary of Musters, has been relieved from duty in the Tenth corps and ordered to report to the Adjutant General of the army at Washington for orders. The New York papers lately seemed to concur in the announcement that Captain Howe had been killed before Petersburg, and for this reason the Pittsburg papers, the city wherein Captain Howe resides, unanimously produced choice and feeling obituary notices of the deceased (?) officer. It is gratifying to know that, after having been hit several times, he still survives to serve his flag with ability, success and acceptance. Two Captain Howes from Massachusetts regiments were, however, killed before Petersburg, and this fact doubtless led to the mistake.

BERMUDA HUNDRED

Mr. Wm. H. Merriam's Despatch.

NEAR WHITZEL'S TOWER, Va., August 12—Morning.

A QUIET DAY.

Throughout yesterday the stillness of a Northern country Sabbath prevailed in all this region of the war, not even the crack of a pistol being heard. General Butler paid an official visit to Lieutenant General Grant and to one other point, returning only after dark. As I write firing prevails at Petersburg.

A HOMICIDE.

An unusual casualty for the scene of war occurred in the Eighth regiment Maine Volunteers yesterday morning, resulting in a homicide. A corporal and a private of that command were breakfasting together and joking as they ate. The passing jokes, it seems, were not without their sting; for when the corporal asked the private to "pass the pepper" a dispute arose, which ended in the two going outside of the tent and fighting in common until the private was killed. A general court martial will adjudicate the case.

A REBEL DESERTER,

who came in yesterday from the Twenty-eighth South Carolina regiment, states that the greatest possible dissatisfaction exists among the rebel soldiers with the action and treatment of the rebel authorities. He affirms that the disposition to wholesale desertion is constantly growing, and his statements are partially confirmed by the large number of deserters who actually come within our lines from day to day. There can be no doubt that a general spirit of insubordination is rife among the rebel soldiery, and as the campaign grows older we shall have occasion to note its effects.

The Press Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 11, 1864.

The cause of the explosion at City Point has not yet been ascertained, and probably never will be, as the only persons who could give any account of the matter, were those on the boat at the time, and not one of them is believed to have escaped. There were five or six soldiers on guard on the vessel, and they, with a number of idlers, were engaged in fishing at the time. None of them have since been found. Of the large crowd of negro laborers at work on the boat, there were about twenty-five dead found; and allowing for those blown overboard and missing, there were at least fifty killed. The number injured is believed to be about one hundred, and being scattered in different places their names cannot be ascertained.

One man who had been kept a prisoner at headquarters for six or seven months, condemned to the Dry Tortugas, and had been pardoned, was on his way home. He was visiting a companion on the boat at the time, was blown into the river, and his body was found three miles below City Point. A number of instances of narrow escapes are related, many of which seem almost miraculous. When the effects of the explosion and the extent of the ruin caused is seen, it is surprising that thousands, instead of hundreds, were not involved in the catastrophe. A soldier of the Fourth United States regulars was at guard on the river bank at the time. Some of his comrades seeing the air filled with missiles told him to run and hide. But he refused to leave his post, and fortunately escaped injury. The same man was tried four years ago for some offence, for which he was sentenced to forfeit all pay excepting one dollar per month during the remainder of his service. A few days ago he received a notice through the Adjutant General's office, that the fine had been remitted for gallant services in front of the enemy. This act of bravery, in remaining at his post regardless of danger, shows how well he deserved the consideration of the government.

A large force of laborers are clearing away the rubbish at the landing. It is said that several barrels of human remains were found intermingled with the ruins, none of which could be identified.

AUGUST 12—6 A. M.

The firing between the pickets yesterday and last night was much sharper than for several days past, and since daylight this morning a regular duel has been going on in front of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth corps.

The Fortress Monroe Despatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 12, 1864.

The hospital steamer Monitor arrived from the Point of Rocks, on the Appamattox river, with one hundred and two sick soldiers for Hampton Hospital. Thirty patients leave the Hampton Hospital to day to join their regiment at Old Point, on their way home, their term of enlistment having expired.

The English frigate Challenger arrived at two o'clock this afternoon, and was saluted, &c.

List of deaths at Hampton Hospital since last report:—

B. A Beverstock, 163d Ohio; Edwin Pleager, 2d Pennsylvania artillery; John Keiffer, 130th Ohio; Hugo Leigo, 3d New York cavalry; Jerome Leonard, 55th Pennsylvania; E. C. Reeder, 143d Ohio; A. P. Connor, 10th New Hampshire; E. K. Lyman, 1st Connecticut; R. L. Turney, 2d Pennsylvania artillery; James Brown, 142d Ohio; John R. Brooker, 11th South Carolina; Thomas Ware, civilian; Jos. Colson, 142d New York; W. Kehoe, 139th New York; D. Newell, 24th Iowa; W. M. Amich, 55th Pennsylvania; Julius Leisle, 130th Ohio; Thos. K. Holt, 9th Maine; Robert Tolan, 142d New York; L. B. Howe, 1st New York mounted rifles; C. Deterrick 47th New York; Paris Clary, 22d United States, colored; J. M. Russell, 134th Ohio; H. B. Monroe, 49th North Carolina, rebel; A. R. Hugh, 25th Massachusetts; J. B. Waters, 133d Ohio; Wm Hasey, 30th Maine; J. H Doubleday, 169th New York; Levi Martin, 47th New York; Thomas Wilson, 4th New Hampshire; Charles G. Donaldson, 112th New York; George Nuffer, 10th New York artillery; George D. Mott, 58th Pennsylvania; Wm. Johnson, 96th New York; James Barber, 10th New Hampshire; F. O. R. Benjamin, 97th Pennsylvania; Elijah Combs, 43d Ohio; John Rainhart, 133d Ohio; Isaac Harrower, 115th New York; John A. Hervey, 132d Ohio; H. N. Fish, 21st Connecticut, S. R. Prentice, 1st District of Columbia cavalry; J. G. Brooks, 10th New York; Wm. A. Armstrong, 2d Pennsylvania.

DEATHS IN CHESAPEAKE HOSPITAL SINCE LAST REPORT.

Lieut. John C. Neil, 3d New York artillery; Capt. A. G. Brush, 13th New York; Lieut. Fra Pealer, 142d Ohio; Lieut. Henry Brown, 130th Ohio; Lieut. D. W. Cooper, 10th New York; Lieut. B. G. Minturn, 92d New York.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Affairs before Petersburg.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, August 11.]

PETERSBURG, August 10, 1864.

About noon to-day a heavy explosion occurred in rear of the enemy's lines on the City Point road. The cause is unexplained. There was rather more than the usual sharpshooting and mortar shelling this evening. The weather is sultry. There was a slight rain to day.

SECOND DESPATCH.

PETERSBURG, August 10, 1864.

The explosion yesterday is still unexplained. The enemy are concentrating their lines on our right (their left) and receding from the direction of the Weldon Railroad, and showing themselves in diminished force. Everything indicates that the enemy are throwing themselves on the defensive. There was little sharpshooting, and scarcely any mortar or artillery firing to-day.

Destructive Fires.

Within the past few days there have been a number of destructive conflagrations in various parts of the country. There was a large fire in Boston on Thursday, one in this city on Friday, and another in Troy yesterday. The losses by fire this year are enormous and entirely unprecedented. By the following table, compiled from a record kept in this office of conflagrations where the loss amounted to $20,000 and upwards, it will be seen that the number of fires and the value of the property destroyed during the month of July was as follows —

Date.	Loss.	Date.	Loss.
1—Louisville, Ky.	$1,450,000	16—Cincinnati	$30,000
1—Philadelphia	100,000	17—Lowell, Mass.	130,000
2—Springfield, Mass.	50,000	17—Acushnet Forks, N.Y.	25,000
4—Saratoga	150,000	18—Portsmouth, N.H.	35,000
4—New York	160,000	18—Buffalo	20,000
5—Boston	25,000	20—Manayunk, Pa.	200,000
5—Chicago	25,000	20—Cleveland	50,000
5—East Windsor, Ct	25,000	20—Phelps, N. Y.	35,000
6—Bethlehem, Pa.	30,000	21—Castleton, N. Y.	50,000
7—Chicago	60,000	21—Farmington, Ct.	30,000
7—Vassalboro, Me.	35,000	22—Boston	40,000
8—Salmon Falls, N.H.	500,000	22—Defiance, Ohio	100,000
9—Forest Grove, N.J.	20,000	22—Philadelphia	300,000
10—Southington, Ct.	70,000	22—Mexico, N. Y.	70,000
10—Burlington, Wis.	20,000	23—Chicago	40,000
11—New York	500,000	25—Lockport, N. Y.	50,000
11—St. Louis	40,000	25—Springfield, Mass.	120,000
11—Chicago	75,000	24—Rochester, N. Y.	60,000
11—Augusta, Me.	25,000	24—Syracuse, N. Y.	75,000
13—Waterford, R. I.	100,000	24—Jamaica, L. I.	25,000
13—St. Louis	50,000	26—Cayuga Falls, Md.	30,000
15—Brooklyn	1,000,000	28—Ogdensburg, N.Y.	50,000
15—St. Louis	600,000	31—Centreville, Ct.	25,000
Total fires	46	Total loss	$6,700,000

Ship Launches.

Mr. E. F. Williams launched a beautiful vessel from his yard yesterday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock

LAUNCH OF THE GUIDING STAR.

Yesterday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, the successful launch of the new mail steamship Guiding Star came off at the foot of Houston street, East river, at the large ship building yards of Messrs. Roosevelt, Joyce & Waterbury. Prior to the above hour thousands had congregated at the yards to witness the auspicious event, among whom was James A. Raynor, Esq., the president of the New York Mail Steamship Company, who appeared to take a lively interest in the whole affair. The Guiding Star is a noble vessel, and shows to what perfection shipbuilding has been brought in our metropolis. The vessel is intended for the Havana and New Orleans mail route. The men commenced to unloose her from the stocks at half past four o'clock, at which time her upper decks were crowded. In ten minutes afterwards she glided into the watery element amidst the cheers of the vast crowds around the yards and docks. Not the slightest accident occurred, and every matter was very successfully carried into effect.

All the mail ships of the Company have been erected by these builders, and the Day Star is on the stocks in their yards and is in a very forward state. The Guiding Star will make her first trial trip in September. When the Day Star follows she will be commanded by Captain Bell, now in charge of the Evening Star.

The following are the dimensions of the Guiding Star: Extreme length, 313 feet; breath of beam, 41 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet; measurement, 416 tons.

HOARDING OF PRODUCE.—The Chicago *Tribune* publishes the following table, showing the amount of flour and grain in store at Chicago at the date indicated. It proves that there is double the amount on hand this year that there was in 1863, and the fact indicates a speedy collapse in prices:—

	July 25, 1864.	July 25, 1863.
Flour, barrels	27,203	22,498
Wheat, bushels	916,447	4,0,296
Corn	1,748,451	982,761
Oats	267,632	216,286
Rye	12,868	21,926
Barley	6,070	1,346

SHERIDAN.

Mr. T. C. Wilson's Despatches.

VICINITY OF MARTINSBURG, August 11—A. M.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL GENERAL LEE.

A deserter who has just come in reports that General Lee, accompanied by the rebel secretary of War, went to the Southwest a week or so ago to look after the defences of Atlanta and other points. He says Beauregard was left in command of the army around Richmond.

To-day a great number of refugees attempted to reach their homes in the Shenandoah valley, but failed.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

A small force of the rebels, supposed to have been cut off, returned to Martinsburg to-day, and entered the town about nine A. M., driving out our scouts and the refugees citizens.

During their stay this last time the rebels searched the houses in Martinsburg, and found secreted in them a great variety of merchandise and liquors. In all instances they took these away.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Last night the passenger trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are reported to have reached Hancock. Other trains are said to have got as low down as Black creek.

Railroad men who arrived at Martinsburg report that the railroad will be opened immediately, and that General Grant expressed it as his intention in future to have the line protected effectually.

THE REBEL REGIMENTS

seem to be getting exceedingly small. The First, Second, Third and Fourth North Carolina regiments have been merged into one regiment, and this latter does not exceed one hundred and fifty privates. One of the merged regiments had only two men left.

Aside from the railroad buildings there has been no destruction of property in Martinsburg.

CUMBERLAND, Md., August 13, 1864.

The rebels have all left this section of the country, with the exception of McNeil's command of robbers and guerillas. Of course there are horse stealing parties prowling around as usual.

General Kelley had a review here on Thursday last, on which occasion the citizens of Cumberland and vicinity gave him and his command a grand ovation. Thanks were publicly tendered by the citizens of the place to General Kelley and his troops for their defence of Cumberland.

The prisoners captured by General Averill have been sent to Camp Chase.

Both the soldiers and citizens here manifested great pleasure in hearing it reported that the President has breveted General Kelley a major general for his successful defence at Cumberland and New Creek.

It has been ascertained from prisoners, since the engagement near Cumberland, that it was McCausland's intention to burn Cumberland, move west and destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad its entire length to the Ohio river, and thence turn south into the Kanawha valley. By the successful defence at Cumberland all this was prevented.

Everything is quiet here now. The railroad trains are running regularly from Wheeling to Hancock, and on Tuesday next will run through to Martinsburg. The road is now safe and guarded. The damage by the late raid on the railroad line west of Martinsburg was but trifling, and will all soon be repaired.

Mr. DeB. Randolph Keim's Despatches.

HARRISBURG, August 11—P. M.

MARTINSBURG.

A gentleman who reached here this afternoon from Hagerstown gives some important facts in regard to matters in the Shenandoah valley. He says Martinsburg is entirely abandoned by the rebels, and he has no doubt that by this time it is reoccupied by our forces.

ADVANCE OF OUR FORCES—A FIGHT.

Two columns of our troops are now advancing up the valley. One of the columns encountered a body of the enemy as it was moving from Martinsburg. A brisk fight ensued, in which the enemy was worsted, and my informant says the report when he left Hagerstown was that we were handsomely driving the whole rebel force.

THE REBEL RETREAT.

A movement threatening Winchester and the plunder gathered there first brought about the retrograde movement of the rebels.

OUR FORCES SOUTH OF THE REBELS.

We have a report that there is a force of our troops south of the rebels, thus cutting them off from their retreat. So numerous of late have been reports of this character that we do not put implicit confidence in the present, but will await further confirmation before mentioning it as a fact. There are no rebels west of North Mountains.

TRAVEL.

The Hagerstown and Martinsburg stage has not yet resumed travel, but will do so speedily.

BEDFORD, Pa., August 8, 1864.

REBEL SYMPATHIZERS AT BEDFORD SPRINGS.

Communication by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad eastward being interrupted by the enemy, in order to reach the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad I was obliged to take stage from Cumberland to Bedford, a distance of thirty miles. One mile and a half south of Bedford, and on our route, lay the Bedford Springs. Having plenty of time we tarried over an hour in looking about the grounds and tasting of the various waters. Now, I do not propose to speak of the desirability of the springs as a summer resort, the medicinal and health imparting effects of its waters; but briefly, pointedly and plainly of the character of the people that have centered here the present season—and I may add that the case has been the same every year of the war.

THE GUESTS OF BEDFORD SPRINGS

are made up of two classes, socially and politically. The first class are those of Union feelings and sentiments, with all their attendant finer qualities of heart and head. The other class consists of a shabby, irresponsible and low order of Philadelphia and Baltimore secessionists, either by blood or sympathy. The latter come here less to imbibe their favorite sulphur water than to hold a reunion of friends to treason. They too, being in a decided majority, amuse themselves by brow beating and misusing the tolerant minority of loyal gentlemen and ladies who have come here for the benefit of their health. And, in fact, to such a degree does this constant taunting of the Unionists extend, that the larger portion of their number have been forced away in order to escape the bitterness and superior numbers of their enemies. As an example of the feeling

A TOURNAMENT.

Yesterday afternoon, a means of harmless enjoyment was made a contest of the two political parties, into which the guests of the Springs have divided themselves. At the opening five competitors entered the list. After several efforts three of the party withdrew, leaving the contest between Mr. Lyon, a young lawyer of New York city, and formerly a resident of Bedford, and one Dr. Seltzinger. Mr. Lyon represented the Union, and was dressed in Brother Jonathan costume, and the Doctor the secession element, in the riding, Mr. Lyon won the victory. The crowning, as is usual upon such occasions, was to take place at the evening ball. The defeat, however, of the secessionists, in the true spirit and unprincipled character of secessionism, caused the opposition to declare Mr. Lyon's riding was unfair, and made every kind of unjust accusation, deciding at first not to attend the crowning. Night came, but the opposition did not fail to make their appearance, and chivalry-like exposed their foul natures by passing remarks upon the ceremonies. Miss Dollie W., of Harrisburg, daughter of the President of the Northern Central Railway, was crowned the fairest of the Union fair, and I may add parenthetically, from what I saw, very rightly so too. The bitter feeling of the secesh did not even end here; but the triumph of that most estimable minority, for a short period humbled their pride.

AN INSULT TO GOV. CURTIN.

About a week since, Governor Curtin was at the Springs. At the same time ex-President Buchanan was also there. Seeing the Governor one evening seated and in conversation, Buchanan arose and advanced. The Governor, with proper etiquette, also rose and advanced, extending his hand to the ex-President, whereupon the latter wheeled upon his heel, turned his back and walked away.

GENERAL BUELL.

The conduct of General Buell has also been shameful to the most extreme degree. If for no feelings of personal respect, out of regard for the favors shown him by the government, it would be more becoming to keep aloof from the contaminating majority of guests at Bedford Springs. Instead, however, of doing this, he receives their flatteries, applause and courtship, and is the hero of the season among a crowd who would land anything that would sympathize and add numbers to their party.

NATIONAL FAST DAY.

On this occasion the antagonism of the persons alluded to presented itself in a still more striking manner. It was proposed by the Unionists to set aside the ball for that evening, and manifest some regard for the day in that way. The secessionists, hearing this, at once were unanimously in favor of the ball, and when the hour came the music struck up and the dance went on with more vigor and enthusiasm than any night of the season. It is unnecessary to add that the Unionists were not present.

THE SPRINGS BAND

This necessary body of individuals are as much tinctured with the element as the most hot headed, and at certain hours sit under the trees of the lawn and murder secesh airs to an alarming extent.

THE REV. DANIEL WASHBURN.

Hearing of the impiety of the guests of the Springs, the Rev. Daniel Washburn, of Philadelphia, was designated to visit here, to hold services and to introduce the prayer for the President. At first there was considerable controversy upon the subject; but the secessionists, thinking this too glaring a case of hostility, tolerated the obnoxious prayer, though with evident disapprobation.

FRIAR

We might mention a hundred other cases of the abominable behavior of the guests at Bedford Springs, but the above are sufficient to introduce the subject to the mind of the authorities and the people. The proprietor of the Springs, whether sympathizing with the Unionists or secessionists, we are not prepared to state positively, but he certainly extends greater favor to the latter. It would be well for the government at least to demand respect of these people if they have not sufficient firmness to punish them. It is deplorable to permit an unprincipled and rude set of individuals to thus mar the happiness of Union people, and that, too, in their own State. Let something be done.

Mr. N. Davidson's Despatches.

HARPER'S FERRY, August 13, 1864.

The rebel General Early continues to retire rapidly in our front. It is thought probable that he may make a stand near Woodstock.

Mosby attacked our cavalry supply trains this morning near Berryville, with artillery, and succeeded in burning some fifteen or twenty wagons, when he was driven off.

HARPER'S FERRY, August 13, 1864.

Since the advance of the forces of General Sheridan towards Winchester, everything has remained remarkably quiet at this point, under the command of Brigadier General Max Weber, who has charge of this military district. General Weber is a brave and worthy officer, and was sevrely wounded at the battle of Antietam. He has been in this department since April last, and has administered the affairs in this district during a portion of the time. His health scarcely admits of the active field service which would be far more congenial to his taste.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now operated only to this point, but will soon be opened to Martinsburg.

Captain Melvin, of the Adjutant General's Department, is in charge of General Sheridan's headquarters here during the absence of the General and staff in the field.

General Sheridan advanced by way of Charlestown and Berryville to Winchester. Our cavalry had some skirmishing with the enemy at various points. Between Berryville and Winchester they came upon a party of some fifty rebels engaged in threshing grain. They surprised and captured the whole squad.

Early was completely surprised by the approach of our army, and made but slight resistance. He found his position flanked by Sheridan's manœuvres, and fell back during the night, having attempted an artillery duel in the afternoon.

Our latest information is to the effect that General Sheridan passed through Winchester yesterday morning.

No details of our losses in the skirmishes have reached here. One cavalry officer had his arm shot away, and some fifteen or twenty men were killed and wounded. These are in hospital at Berryville.

This Harper's Ferry is a hot, narrow-contracted gorge, between two lofty summits, and filled with ruins of former houses, shops and armories. It is totally unfit for a base of supplies for a large army, and I trust will not long figure in that character. There is no hotel here, and only two or three boarding houses where tolerable accommodations can be had.

General Weber sent a patrol of fifteen men and a sergeant across the Shenandoah a day or two since to search for and confiscate some goods which had been smuggled into Loudon county. They found the goods and seized them. While on their return they were attacked by fifty of Mosby's guerillas, and had a sharp fight, in which they lost two men killed and one or two wounded. They succeeded, however, in bringing off most of the goods, consisting of ladies' shoes, calico, silk, &c., to the value of some two thousand dollars.

Adams' Express Company have an office here, in charge of Mr Kirkland, and it is doing a large business in the way of freight and money packages. Fruits and melons and other luxuries are brought up in reasonable quantities and sell readily.

Several paymasters have visited the army, and the soldiers improve this opportunity of sending greenbacks home.

HARPER'S FERRY, August 13—11 A. M.

News has just arrived that a supply train, which left this point for Winchester last night, was attacked during the night by guerillas and a portion of it captured. How serious the loss is I am unable to learn as yet. A sutler was also captured and robbed, but then released. His captors were afterwards captured in town by our men, and the sutler's money found upon their persons. What disposition will be made of these highwaymen I do not know; but the universal sentiment is that they should not be treated as prisoners of war.

General Duffie's command has gone out this morning, and it is believed will hunt up the marauders and recover the property.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Safe Return of General Bradley Johnson's Command—Affairs Progressing Favorably in the Valley, &c.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, August 11.]

General Early reports officially, on the 8th instant, that General McCausland had arrived in Hardy county, having sustained very little loss. The statement in the Yankee papers of his defeat, on which the rumors of Wednesday were based, being untrue.

Despatches received in this city yesterday from General Bradley Johnson's command report his safe return.

We think there is no doubt that everything is progressing favorably for the Confederates in the valley.

Terrific Boiler Explosion at St. Louis.

ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL OTHERS INJURED.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, August 10.]

About half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning the boiler in a carpenter shop on Fourteenth street blew up with a tremendous explosion, completely demolishing the building and burying four men in the ruins. The sound was like the explosion of a sixty-four pounder, and a crowd soon gathered around and went to work to extricate the men from the mass of brick and broken timbers that covered them.

George Groop, a stairbuilder, was at work at the time of the explosion at the south end of the shop, sixty feet from the boiler. He noticed the wall moving, and stooped on a level with his bench, by which precaution he escaped the falling rubbish which was piled above him, and crawled out without being hurt, having received only a slight scratch upon his wrist.

The engineer, Fred., (his other name not known), was insensible when taken out, and died in half an hour.

Louis Deitelheim, when extricated, was found to be scalded on the neck and arms, but not dangerously injured, and was able to walk home. Deitelheim had charge of the engine at the time.

Oliver La Page, carpenter, an old shop hand, was at work in the second story. His face was bruised, and his head cut and bruised so that his eyes were forced nearly out of their sockets. He retained his consciousness, but was unable to speak. His recovery is considered doubtful.

The cause of the explosion was defective iron in the boiler, which had been in use four or five years. The boiler split about the centre, turning it completely around, and throwing a piece about ten feet by five or six a distance of fifty yards. The boiler was fourteen feet by thirty inches. The engine was an upright sixteen horse power. The building was a two story brick, sixty five by thirty-three feet.

We have never seen a building more completely demolished than this. It looked like it had been turned upside down and shaken to pieces. Scarcely one brick was left on top of another. Those who were looking on at the time say the house was lifted about twenty feet in the air.

The boiler appeared thinner than common boiler iron, and a competent inspector would no doubt have pronounced it unfit for use.

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. J. C. Clemens and family, of St. Louis; William Spuythe, of Havana; Mr. A. Warner, of New Orleans, and Mrs. Wagley, of Memphis, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel William H. Seward, U. S. A., and Mr. George Fosdick, of New Orleans, are stopping at the Astor House.

The King of the Belgians has conferred upon Sir John Bowring the honorary distinction of a Commandership of the Order of Leopold.

The Emperor Alexander, at Kissingen, named the King of Bavaria Colonel of the First regiment of Hulans of the Guard, the proprietor of which was the late King Maximilian, of Bavaria.

The new King of Wurtemburg, married in 1846 to the Grand Dutchess Olga, sister of the Emperor of Russia, has no children. The heir presumptive to the throne is now Prince Frederic, son of the late Prince Paul, who was brother of the late King William.

M Durand-Brager, the marine painter, was lately at that port and visited the scene of the combat of the Kearsarge and Alabama, for the purpose of preparing for a picture of the incident.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, who has left Carlsbad, intends, before returning to his capital, to stop for a few days at Prague with the Emperor Ferdinand, his uncle, who in 1848 abdicated in his favor.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Before Judge Joseph Barnard.

AUGUST 9.—*In the matter of the application of George Keyser.*—The applicant in this case was convicted of petit larceny in the Court of Special Sessions, and sent to the Penitentiary for three months. On the trial it transpired that the property alleged to have been stolen was worth $40. The counsel for the prisoner held that the offence, if any was committed, consisted of grand larceny, and claimed that the accused should be tried before the Court of General Sessions. A writ of certiorari was allowed on the ground that the Court of Special Sessions had no jurisdiction in the matter, and now the counsel for the prisoner moves for a habeas corpus, so that the prisoner might be allowed to go at large until the matter should be decided by the Supreme Court, general term.

The Assistant District Attorney was present to oppose the motion; but the Court announced that any argument on the point was unnecessary. Judge Barnard said he would be ashamed of himself if he sent such a frivolous matter before the general term, and declared the writ quashed.

ANOTHER NEW JERSEY EDITOR ARRESTED.—Mr. Orson C. Cove, editor of the *Somerset Messenger*, who was brought before United States Commissioner Whitehead yesterday afternoon, was arrested for violating the twenty-fifth section of the Enrolment act, approved March 3, 1863. He was finally held to bail in the sum of $500 each from four sureties.—*Newark Advertiser, August 11.*

Religious Intelligence.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

The Rev. A. Francke Mason will preach at the Sixth street Baptist church, Sixth street, between avenues B and C, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and quarter to eight o'clock in the evening.

The Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., will preach in the Madison avenue Baptist church this morning at half-past ten o'clock.

At St. Ann's free church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, the rector will preach at the half past seven and half-past ten in the morning and half-past three in the afternoon services, the latter for deaf mutes, and Rev. J. Tuttle Smith at quarter to eight in the evening.

The Rev. James B. Hardenbergh, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, No 194 Broadway, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. The public are invited to attend.

The Church of the Resurrection, Thirty-fifth street, a few doors east of Sixth avenue, will be open for divine service Sunday morning, commencing at half past ten o'clock.

Divine service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutgers Institute, Fifth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty second streets, this afternoon at five o'clock. The Rev Mr Wardlow will preach.

Daniel Milton, the American Shaker, President of the Christian Israelite church, will lecture in the shipyard foot of Houston street, East river, this afternoon at five o'clock. Subject—"False Education of the People by the Clergy." Jeremiah 5th, 30th and 31st verses. The constitution of the United States will be read at the close of the lecture.

At the Memorial church, Hammond street, one block from West Eleventh street and Seventh avenue, the Rev James Cameron, of California, will preach this evening. Services in the morning at half-past ten o'clock, and in the evening at a quarter to eight o'clock.

"They that Take the Sword shall Perish by the Sword," or the "Cause and Cure of War," will be the subject at the meeting at Metropolitan Hall, 95 Sixth avenue, this afternoon at three o'clock. In the evening at eight o'clock, "The Efficacy of Prayer."

What and Where is God? will be the question for discussion before the Philosophical Society at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, at Union Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street.

P. B. Randolph will speak at Union Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty third street, at half-past ten and at half-past seven o'clock. Subject—"Our Country's Future—The Monroe Doctrine." A temperance oration entitled "The Three Drunken Brothers." Public discussion at half past two o'clock in the afternoon.

PROGRAMME OF THE INSTALLATION OF THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

The installation of the Most Reverend Doctor McCloskey as Archbishop of New York will take place in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in this city on Sunday next, the 21st instant, at half past ten o'clock A. M. The Right Reverend Doctor Timon, Bishop of Buffalo, N. Y., will officiate as celebrant at the Pontifical High Mass, and the Most Reverend Archbishop McCloskey will deliver his inaugural address on the occasion. All the prelates of the province of New York, and a great many Roman Catholic clergymen, are expected to be present on the occasion. A procession will take place before the celebration of high mass from the Archiepiscopal residence in Mulberry street, around to the front of the Cathedral, and enter the edifice by the front door. The ceremonies will be of the most imposing and solemn kind. The music on the occasion will be under the direction of Professor G. A. Smitz, the organist of the Cathedral. Admission to the building will be by tickets and every attention will be granted to those who wish to be present at the ceremonies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland met in Belfast, July 5. Rev. John Rogers was re-elected Moderator, it being the first time in the history of the Irish church that a man has been elected to the chair for two successive years. Mr. Rogers is the rival of Dr. Cooke, and it is as such that he has succeeded.

The McClellan Meeting.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, August 13, 1864.

You ask in this morning's HERALD "What became of the invitations to the speakers who did not appear?" and apply to me for an answer. I cannot answer the question, because the majority of the replies received by us, while highly approving the object, were either marked "private" or accompanied with a request not to publish. In relation to Judge Dean, however, I will say that he intended to speak, but was called away from the city by urgent professional business.

Your questions to Messrs. Belmont and Barlow I take great pleasure in answering, because it illustrates in a remarkable degree the theory advanced by you in yesterday's paper in relation to its being a spontaneous movement of the people without the aid of the politicians. The entire amount of money appropriated by the Central Committee for the meeting was about $2,000.