# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

## THIRD EDITION.

### FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY

Some Additional Details of the Investment of Atlanta, and of McPherson's Death.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24.—Nothing has been received here confirmatory of the reported occupation of Atlanta. Despatches from General Sherman may have passed through to Washington; but none have been received here from Atlanta, and the report is considered doubtful. It is not to be supposed that Sherman would occupy Atlanta without informing the War Department and the public. He has maintained strict silence for the past three days, and it is inferred that an engagement has been going on for a day or two past. There are several facts strengthening this explanation, of which his silence at so interesting a moment in the campaign is considered the strongest.

A despatch has been received here, dated yesterday, the 23d, stating that General McPherson had been killed on the 22d. No explanation is given; but the presence of the enemy and the fact of an engagement going on are indicated. General McPherson's body will arrive here to-morrow or next day.

Another fact strengthening the supposition of a battle is that, instead of sending troops to Richmond or Kirby Smith, Hood has had reinforcements from Charleston and elsewhere.

Johnston was relieved because he opposed risking a general engagement, while his subordinates were in favor of it, particularly Hood and Stewart. It is represented that much feeling existed against Johnston for refusing battle, and he was relieved to make room for a fighting man. Hood and Stewart have been promoted on the strength of their fighting qualities, and will have to sustain their characters, even at the cost of defeat.

A general engagement is all that Sherman asks, and what he has been seeking for two months, and during the whole time of Johnston's retreat to Atlanta. There is a strong belief that the Rebels cannot get away from Atlanta, and I have great hopes that Sherman will get Hood's army in the city and capture it. You may have later and superior information from Washington, but the above are the opinions prevailing strongest here.

We have details here to the 21st, giving an account of the battle on the 20th, and the assault by the principal part of Hood's army on Hooker, induced, it is supposed, by Hood forcing the right back, so that our course could be uninterrupted. The repulse of the Rebels was a bloody one. At this time the left was at Decatur.

On the 21st, McPherson, on the centre, moved forward and established a line east and south of Atlanta, and within two miles and a half of the town. Blair's Corps formed the extreme left, and rested south of the city, his left flank being within two miles of the Macon Railroad. Logan was across the Decatur Railroad, on the centre of the line. The other corps extended north in the following order:—Dodge, Schofield, Palmer, Howard, and Hooker. On the right, and resting on the Chattahoochee river.

The enemy's line accommodated itself to ours, extending from the river, parallel and covering the roads to Atlanta, around the city, and in front of Blair and Logan. Our cavalry were in line, facing east, along the Decatur, Cross Keys, and Lebanon road, protecting our line of supplies by Roswell.—*N. Y. Herald.*

**A Battle on Wednesday—The Rebels Completely Repulsed.**

*From the Nashville Union, July 22.*

A despatch from General Sherman, received in this city yesterday, announces that a sanguinary battle occurred day before yesterday, near Decatur, which resulted in an important victory to our arms. We have as yet no particulars, save the result.

The General says:—"The enemy attacked General Thomas fiercely, and were handsomely repulsed and roughly handled." Further details may be expected soon.

The two armies are now on level ground, and the fighting is more nearly equal than heretofore. We have no doubt but that the Rebel army will speedily be overwhelmed.

**Later from Atlanta—A Desperate Battle—Rebels Attempt to Crush Our Left—General McPherson Killed—The Rebels Beaten Back into their Fortifications—Indications of their Abandoning Atlanta.**

WASHINGTON, July 24, 11 P. M.—The Government has received despatches from General Sherman, announcing that on Friday the Rebels, under General Hood, massed a heavy force against his left wing, consisting of McPherson's grand division, composed of Logan's and Blair's Corps, and made a desperate attack, gaining a temporary advantage. The enemy, after terrific fighting, in which a number of charges were made on both sides, were repulsed with much slaughter and driven into their fortifications.

Major-General McPherson, during the battle, became separated from his staff, and was killed by sharpshooters firing from an ambuscade. The loss of General McPherson is deeply deplored by the Government, and will fill the hearts of all loyalists with sadness and gloom.

After General McPherson's death, General Logan assumed command of his grand division.

A later despatch states that our forces had obtained possession of the elevated ground on the northeast of the town, and that siege guns had been mounted which command the place; also that the Rebels were burning their stores, preparatory to a retrograde movement. Everybody feels confident that Atlanta by this time has fallen into our hands.

**Particulars of the Movements of the Army after Crossing the Chattahoochie—Occupation of Atlanta—Montgomery, Ala., Occupied by General Rousseau.**

CINCINNATI, July 4.—The correspondent of the *Gazette*, under date of Atlanta, (Georgia) July 22, give full and highly interesting details of the movements of SHERMAN'S army since crossing the Chattahoochie River.

On the morning of the 18th the whole line advanced, McPHERSON taking position on the extreme left, SCHOFIELD the left centre, HOWARD the centre, HOOKER the right centre, and PALMER the extreme right.

On the morning of the 19th our advance reached Peach Tree Creek, a stream running nine miles north of Atlanta, and after considerable skirmishing the enemy was dislodged, and portions of HOWARD'S Corps crossed, our left in the meantime swinging around to the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, near Decatur, and tearing up several miles of the track.

On the evening of the 19th and morning of the 20th HOWARD, HOOKER and PALMER crossed with the balance of their corps, forming in line of battle along the north bank of the creek. At 3 P. M. the Rebels made a desperate and sudden assault on HOWARD in great force. The attack soon extended to HOOKER'S Corps, the Rebels advancing three lines deep. A portion of our line first wavered before the terrible onset, but were quickly rallied and stood firm as a rock.

Upon this portion of our line was massed over half the entire Rebel army, both parties fighting, for the first time in the campaign, in the open field. Before dark the Rebels were entirely defeated, having failed to break our lines at any point, and retired in disorder, leaving most of their dead and two hundred wounded on the field. Our loss will reach two thousand men, principally from HOOKER'S Corps. The Rebel loss in killed and wounded and missing exceeds six thousand, including three brigadier-generals.

On the extreme left the operations were equally successful, McPHERSON driving the enemy several miles. BLAIR'S Division advanced a mile and a half south of the Augusta Road.

On the morning of the 21st the enemy were driven, with much loss, to the works immediately around Atlanta, and on the 22d they had withdrawn entirely from HOOKER'S and PALMER'S front, and at 2 P. M. of that day portions of our army entered the city.

The correspondent adds that we may have fighting for the full possession of the city, but the campaign is considered substantially closed.

A report, believed to be reliable, announces the occupation of Montgomery, Alabama, by General ROUSSEAU.

The *Commercial* has the following official report of the losses in HOOKER'S Corps in the battle of Atlanta:—WILLIAMS' Division, 627; GRAHAM'S, 427; WARD'S, 527; NEWTON'S, 102—total, 1673. Among the killed are Colonel LOOMIS, One-hundred-and-fifty-first New York; Lieutenant-Colonel BANDALL, One-hundred-and-fortty-ninth New York; Adjutant RADCLIFF, One-hundred-and-forty-third New York. Wounded severely, General GRESHAM, commanding a division; Major BRAMWELL, One-hundred-and-fifteth New York; Lieutenant-Colonel MCNETT, One-hundred-and-forty-first New York.

The *Journal* announces the occupation of Atlanta by our forces on Friday. The Rebel loss, in killed, wounded and missing will reach six thousand, including one thousand killed. Part of our army have entered Atlanta. We may have more fighting for the full possession of the city, but the campaign is virtually ended.

—*Fidelio* has been produced with remarkable success at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, with Titiens as "Leonora," and Bettini, Junca, Gassier, and Santley in the other parts.

### ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

**Trying to Blockade the James River—Army Changes.**

The game of the Rebels, played the other day, in firing upon our gunboats from Strawberry Plains, on the James river, has been blockaded.

An expedition went to the place where the Rebels had their guns posted, and occupied the premises. The movement was gallantly performed by the 11th Maine Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, and a Rebel lieutenant and ten privates were brought in prisoners. Our men had matters their own way, and escaped a single casualty.

The role of Generals Martindale and Terry respectively over the 18th and 10th Corps was brief. Day before yesterday they were temporarily placed in command; to-day I send word that they have been superseded. General E. O. C. Ord, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the 18th Corps, and Major-General D. B. Birney, United States Volunteers, to the 10th.

General Martindale goes home this evening on sick leave, having suffered greatly from the hardships and exposure of the campaign.

## LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

HARDY PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

CONJECTURES AS TO WHAT GRANT WILL DO.

ABSENCE OF EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.

FORTHCOMING STORM.

PETERSBURG UNDERMINED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

*From the Richmond Whig, July 21.*

The war is not to end in a thunder-clap. There will be no Yorktown and no New Orleans, but a gradual drizzling and dying out of the contest. Such, at least, are the present indications. Our untried full general may electrify the country by an assault and a telling victory before Atlanta, or he may repel an attack in force, on the part of Sherman, and follow up the success.

The Confederates in front of Petersburg may deliver or receive a general engagement, and in either event they can hardly fail of success. All these are possibilities, but the history of the campaign up to this time does not justify the expectation of a decisive victory either in Georgia or Virginia.

It is very certain that neither Grant nor Sherman can afford to stay much longer. Summer days are long, but only one month and a few days of summer remain, while the fatal ides of November are hurrying fast. Lincoln must have battles, nay, he must have victories within ninety days, or his doom is sealed. The fortifications at Petersburg and Atlanta are very powerful, and every day makes them more so; yet they must be carried, and that speedily, at whatever sacrifice of life, to secure the fall elections.

There will be a bloody and desperate battle, more desperate and bloody, we doubt not, than any which have occurred. Of that we may be very sure, for there is no escape from it. The Moloch of Abolitionism demands fresh hecatombs of victims, and from that demand there is no appeal.

Still, a decisive victory for either party is hardly possible. How, when the war has degenerated into a question of mud and mortars? The combatants approach within arm's length, and the first object of each is not to attack but to play the part of the dirt dauber, and envelop themselves in impenetrable walls of mud as speedily as possible. Days are thus wasted, and then ensues an assault on one side or the other, with the inevitable repulse of the party assaulting.

The defeated army returns to its intrenchments and throws up more dirt, front, flank and rear, while the repellants sit quietly behind their intrenchments, throw up more dirt and wait for another assault. A conjoint catalepsy of longer or shorter continuance follows, enlivened by occasional galvanic spasms of shelling and sharpshooting, when all or a sudden the one party or the other (Yankees generally both in Virginia and Georgia) side steps to the left or right, as the case may be; the other party pursues or falls back, and the dirt-dauber game is renewed in another position.

What a strange spectacle this to the military critics in Europe! In 1861 there were field engagements; in 1864 there is nothing but siege after siege. What hope is there of a signal victory to either side? Can Grant hope to repeat Ulm, or Sherman Saragossa? We think not.

Under such circumstances we do not perceive how the war is to terminate except by a tardy and gradually diminished dribble. But the advantages are altogether on the side of the Confederacy. They can afford to wait patiently, their adversaries cannot. No rapidly approaching Presidential election urges the former on to desperate and repeated battles; no impending financial crash disturbs their equanimity. With steady and unpaling front they await the foe.

We take it for granted that decision of character is not wanting in the new commander in Georgia, and, if that be so, we see no reason why flank movements at Atlanta may not be brought to grief as easily and certainly as at Petersburg. But we warn the sanguine reader against high-wrought anticipations. Sherman has prepared behind him, base after base, strongly fortified.

Defeat is not annihilation in his case any more than in that of Banks, if, indeed, so much, for he is a man of infinitely more ability, and has with him some of the best minds in the Yankee service. The repulse of Sherman at Atlanta will be followed by a succession of sieges at the fortified points in his rear.

What Grant will do, or what will be done with him, is a matter of conjecture. He is so completely incarcerated in redoubts, redans, traverses, and the like, we very much doubt whether he could extricate himself if left entirely unmolested. We think it not unlikely that he will, after one or two more fights, imperceptibly "creep" away like a dilapidated barrel of his favorite Monongahela. He is under the necessity of butting his brains entirely out, and we trust he will be permitted to do so. The war may then linger, splutter, flare, and finally die out at its leisure. What matter, so we win our independence, as we surely shall?

**Richmond Quiet—Speculations About the Future.**

*From the Richmond Whig, July 21.*

The day promises to be of more than ordinary dullness. It will belie the spirit of the time—one eminently sensational and excitable. The city is dull, the heavens are dull, all things seem to partake of the same listless character.

We have looked for some excitement, some rare bit of news, which would serve to disturb the equableness of the hour; but our anticipations seem doomed to disappointment. May we not read in the calm and lull which pervade the signs of a forthcoming storm, which will be all the more fearful from its present supreme quietude? Nothing so presages the storm as the calm, we are accustomed to say. There are periods in the political as well as the physical world when a reaction takes place—when, after long and uninterrupted spells of quiet, the most dreadful convulsions occur.

Will such be the result of the protracted stillness which has settled over the armies on the banks of the Appomattox, the Chattahoochee, and the Potomac. Even now, in the hushed intervals of battle, we listen with bated breath for the shock of arms, which, whilst it will bring to many a hearth its fraughtage of woe and mourning, will wreathe new chaplets of glory for our devoted and peerless veterans.

—Madame Harriers-Wippern—a hideous name for a prima donna—is attracting much attention at her Majesty's Theatre, London. Her "Alice," in Meyerbeer's *Robert*, was a great success.

—Joachim, the violinist, has written to the other great violinist, Ernst, on the occasion of playing one of the latter's new compositions, as follows:—

"I certainly had hoped, from the account my brother has from time to time given me of you, that, on the occasion of our meeting again, this spring, I should have once more enjoyed the pleasure of hearing the magnificent tones of your violin. Providence decrees otherwise. I am not destined, dear master, to hear you, and thus to me, thanks to your confidence, is entrusted the noble task of making the musical world of London acquainted with your newest creation. I need scarcely say with what deep love I shall devote myself to the service of your muse. Command me as you will, and let me soon know on what day your concert is to take place. I am exceedingly anxious to see *your etudes*, though I am really afraid of your fingering (in allusion, we presume, to the uncommon grasp of Herr Ernst's left hand), but whatever comes from your pen I will at all events practise, even though I may not succeed in doing it justice. Your truly devoted friend, JOSEPH JOACHIM."

## FOURTH EDITION.

VICTORY! VICTORY!

THE BATTLE AT ATLANTA.

FIGHTING ON FRIDAY.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER

OVERWHELMING DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

One Thousand Rebels Buried by our Troops.

SIX THOUSAND REBELS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

SEVERAL REBEL GENERALS REPORTED KILLED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The *Republican* has issued an extra with the following information from General Sherman's Army:—

Despatches to the Government represent that a great battle was fought in Atlanta on Friday, resulting in horrible slaughter, and a complete repulse of the enemy at every point.

The enemy, holding the largest part of the city, assaulted our works on Friday with great fury, evidently expecting to drive our forces out of the city.

The 15th Corps, commanded by Frank Blair seemed to be the special object of the Rebel wrath as the enemy massed against it an overwhelming force.

The "15th" received the shock gallantly, and held its own until General Dodge, with the 16th Corps came up, when the Rebels were hurled back with great slaughter.

General Logan, at the head of the 17th Corps went into battle with the rallying cry of "Remember McPherson." This corps, as well as Blair's 15th Corps, both constituting the army under Major-General McPherson, fought desperately, the news of their brave commander's death having been communicated to them just before going into battle.

General McPherson was shot while reconnoitring. He having become separated from his staff for a moment, a Rebel sharpshooter shot him from an ambush.

The terrible struggle ended by repulsing the enemy at every point on the line. It was arranged that on Saturday the dead of both armies should be buried, and the wounded removed under a flag of truce. The Union troops buried one thousand Rebels, left on the field within our lines; besides, the Rebels buried many of their own dead near their own works.

Upon this basis it is estimated that the Rebel killed and wounded on Friday, will exceed 6000; the average of killed and wounded in battle being about seven wounded to one killed. Our loss will reach about 2500 in killed and wounded—the 15th Corps suffering severely, for the reason named above, that the enemy massed against it. It was this act of the enemy, in part, that cost him such a heavy loss.

While the work of burying the dead and removing his wounded was going on on Saturday Sherman's heavy artillery was playing upon the city. At the same time large fires were observed in different parts of Atlanta, supposed to be the destruction of supply depots and such other property as they could not convey away, and did not wish to have fall into our hands.

This was considered evidence of an intention by the enemy to evacuate the place.

Several Rebel generals are reported killed but thier names are not given.

**The Peace Negotiations—Mr. Greeley and Mr. Jewett—A Missing Letter.**

The following letter was not included in the recently published peace correspondence:—

"INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, July 20, 1863.—In leaving the Falls I feel bound to state that I have had no intercourse with the Confederate gentlemen at the Clifton House but such as I was fully authorized to hold by the President of the United States, and that I have done nothing in the premises but in fulfilment of his injunctions. The notes, therefore, which you have interchanged between those gentlemen and myself can in no case subject you to the imputation of unauthorized dealing with public enemies.

"HORACE GREELEY.

"To W. C. JEWETT, Esq."

**Guerillas on the Cumberland—Steamer "St. Louis" Captured and Burned—Full Particulars.**

The Cumberland river is becoming very low, and owing to the shallow water navigation is quite difficult, and not unmixed with danger. The banks swarm with guerilla bands, and the present stage of water greatly favors their operations. They are enabled to ford the stream at many points, the Louisville *Journal* says, and in the shallow beds of water can even ride out into the river, and surround and board the unarmed transports.

Captain Hines, of Kentucky guerilla fame, has been commissioned as a Colonel, and he has been actively engaged in recruiting a regiment on the southern border of the Cumberland. He has now about two hundred men, superbly mounted and tolerably well armed. At two o'clock on Monday he appeared on the banks of the river with his command, at Sailor's Rest, a way landing between Clarksville and Fort Donelson, eighteen miles from the former place.

The *St. Louis*, Captain Richey, was passing down the river at the time. In attempting to pass the landing, a rapid fire was concentrated on her by the guerillas, and she was forced to halt and surrender. Hines ordered her to be brought ashore, and, after plundering her cabin, set the boat on fire. The steamer was under Government charter, and was coming out of the river near Nashville. No stores were captured. The only loss was the destruction of the boat. The fire burned rapidly, and the flames could be seen for several miles. The *Mercury* and *Arcola*, owned by Sherley, Woolfolk & Co., were on the river and in sight of the burning boat.

The *Mercury* landed not far from the scene of disaster, and took on board the crew of the *St. Louis*. Strange to say, she was not molested. The *Arcola* was coming up the river, loaded with Government freight, and towing a barge laden with coffee. Her officers became much excited, and cutting the barge loose, allowed it to float with the current. The *Arcola* succeeded in getting her head turned down stream, and pressing on all steam, arrived safely at Fort Donelson.

The *Mercury* arrived at the Fort a short time after the *Arcola*. The barge of coffee, at last accounts, had not been picked up. If it should fall into Rebel hands it will prove a valuable capture indeed. None of the crew of the *St. Louis* were wounded by the guerilla fire. The *St. Louis* was valued at $20,000 and was insured for $10,000.—*New Albany (Ind.) Ledger, 22d.*

**AMUSEMENTS.**

POSTPONEMENT.—By a special notice in another column it will be seen the first performance of *Aladdin*, at Grover's New Chesnut Street Theatre, has been postponed until Wednesday night, in consequence of some important alterations to be made in the stage machinery. Nothing but a desire to produce this spectacular drama in a style of unexampled splendor would have induced the delay. Reserved seats already purchased will be good until used.

—Rossini's *Otello* has been revived in London, with Tamberlik as the "Moor," and La Grua as "Desdemona."

## EXTRA!

## FIFTH EDITION!

LATER FROM ATLANTA.

SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS.

SICK AND WOUNDED CARED FOR.

First Line of the Enemy's Fortifications Held by our Troops.

**Special to The Evening Telegraph.**

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Latest intelligence received here since the battle before Atlanta, on Friday, states that there was not much fighting on Saturday, the dead and wounded being properly cared for.

All that is officially known concerning the occupation of Atlanta is that we hold the first line of the enemy's fortifications.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Secretary Returns from Niagara.

ARRIVALS FROM CITY POINT.

A Prisoner Escapes from Richmond.

**Special to The Evening Telegraph.**

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Yesterday the hospital steamer *Connecticut* ran aground on the Kettle-bottom shoals, on the Potomac river, whilst on her way from City Point to this city with sick and wounded. The tug *Seth Low* was despatched to the assistance of the *Connecticut* this morning, and in case the *Low* fails to haul her off, steamers will be sent down to remove the sick and wounded.

The new revenue cutter *Seward*, built at Philadelphia, has arrived here. She is a fine, fast side-wheeler, and on her trip round gave good satisfaction.

Mr. Nicolay, the President's Private Secretary, returned to this city yesterday from Niagara Falls.

An escaped prisoner from Libby prison came into our lines in the Valley last week, and reports that he left Lieutenant Frank Foot, of the 121st New York, in the prison. Lieutenant Foot was reported as killed in the battle of the Wilderness, but it now turns out that he was wounded and captured, having lost a leg.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

**STEAMER "BELGIAN" AT FATHER POINT.**

FATHER POINT, L. C., July 25.—The steamer *Belgian*, from Liverpool on the 14th instant, and Londonderry on the 15th, passed this place at noon for Quebec.

The *Hansa* arrived at Southampton on the 15th. Dano-German affairs remain unchanged.

The reported engagement between the *Kearsarge* and *Florida* off Jersey needs confirmation. It is false as regards the *Kearsarge*, which vessel is cruising off Dover; but it may have been the gunboat *Sacramento*, which has left Cherbourg.

The ship *Clementine*, from New York, for Bristol, has been abandoned at sea.

Sales of Cotton at Liverpool for the week 113,000 bales, including 36,000 to speculators and 24,000 to exporters. Prices have advanced ¼d. to 1d. per lb. Middling Orleans is quoted a 31½d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions firm and advancing.

LONDON, July 15.—Consols closed at 90⅞@90⅞ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £230,000.

**Arrival of a Gunboat.**

BOSTON, July 25.—The United States gunboat *Connecticut* has arrived at this port.

**Accident at Newport.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—Four persons were drowned at Newport yesterday afternoon by the upsetting of a boat.

## TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

**Atlanta.**

Nothing additional confirming the occupation of Atlanta is at hand.

**Rain at Washington.**

Copious rains have fallen here for ten hours.

**General Martindale.**

General Martindale has arrived here from Bermuda Hundred on sick leave.

Major-General Ord assumes command of the 18th Corps during General Martindale's absence.

**The Seven-Thirty Loan.**

Proposals for the new Seven-thirty Loan will be issued to-morrow.

The whole amount authorized by Congress, viz, four hundred millions, will probably be called for.

**Register of the Treasury.**

There are already over a dozen applicants for the position of Register of the Treasury, which will not be vacant until the first of August next, when Mr. Chittenden's resignation takes effect. Among the most prominent candidates for the position is the Hon. Mr. Woodbridge of Vermont.

**Land Office.**

The General Land Office is sending out its annual instructions to the Surveyors-General of land in States and Territories, which are to govern the public surveys under the recent appropriations of Congress. The instructions for several of the districts have already been despatched.

**Hospital Stewards.**

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 19, 1864.—Circular No. 58.—The following classification of Hospital Stewards is announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

The first class will consist of those appointed in the Regular Army by the Secretary of War, and those of the non-commissioned staff of regular battalions and volunteer regiments.

The second class will consist of those selected by surgeons of hospitals, and detailed by the *written* order of the commanding officer at a post (or with bodies of troops) of *more* than four companies.

The third class will consist of those selected by surgeons, and detailed by the written order of the commanding officer at a post (or with bodies of troops) of four or less number of companies.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

**National Banks.**

The following National Banks have been established since the 16th instant:—

| | Capital. |
|---|---|
| City National Bank of Dedan Rapids, Iowa | $100,000 |
| Haverhill National Bank of Haverhill, Mass | 200,000 |
| Second National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa | 50,000 |
| Charter Oak National Bank, Hartford, Conn | 500,000 |

**Officers Cashiered.**

Lieutenant George W. Moore, and 2d Lieutenant McManus, of the 118th Pennsylvania (Corn Exchange) Regiment, have been cashiered, and are now in this city.

Colonel James Gwynn has been absent for some time past, and the regiment has but very few officers left.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 65½. Noon, 72. 1 P. M., 76. Wind, S. S. W.

THE REPORTERS' CONVENTION.—We are pleased to announce that a majority of the gentlemen attached to the public press of Philadelphia have determined to hold a meeting for the purpose of forming an association devoted to the best interests of the profession, and for the purpose of elevating its followers to an exalted standing in society. The meeting will be held on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, in the Assembly Buildings, corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets. Besides effecting an admirable organization, it is understood that delegates will be chosen to represent the body in the Reporters' Reform Convention, to be held in the city of Chicago early in August. All persons connected with the press in a literary capacity are invited to be present and take part in the proceedings.

MORE FIRES.—This morning, between nine and ten o'clock, a fire occurred at the Book-binding establishment of William G. Perry, at the southwest corner of Fourth and Race streets. The flames originated in the third story, and were extinguished without great loss. An alarm was given and a large number of companies were on the ground; and but for the interference of Chief Engineer Lyle and the police, the whole place would have been flooded.

About eleven o'clock last night the three-story brick stable of John A. Evans, in Gilford street, below Shippen, was destroyed, together with eight horses. A number of carriages in the establishment at the time were saved.

The flames communicated to the cabinet warehouse of Mr. Lewis Fayette and Mr. Kollock, undertakers. The structure was a large one-story frame, and was formerly used as an ice-house. The stock, consisting of a number of ready-made coffins, was saved, but the building was reduced to ashes.

Another stable, owned by Mr. E. C. Knight, a frame, one story high, was destroyed. The horses and carriages were saved.

The house of Mr. Franz Theis had the roof burned away and the furniture damaged by water. A two-story frame building of Mr. Wm. Reynolds was also destroyed.

A row of bricks on Shippen street were injured in the rear. The whole loss will reach $3000 or $10,000.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—There are three separate amendments to the State Constitution to be voted upon at the special election to be held on Tuesday week. The first relates to allowing soldiers the right of suffrage the same as if they were present at their homes, and the second and third amendments have reference to an abuse of power by the Legislature. The amendments read as follows:—

Section 4. Whenever any of the *qualified electors* of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

Section 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed by the title, except appropriation bills.

Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

THE NEW CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE.—The contract for the erection of this bridge was awarded just four years ago, at the sum of $280,423, under the stipulation that it was to be ready for the iron work in one year from the date of the contract. The work was delayed and a further allowance of $85,000 was made the contractors on account of the rise of price in materials and labor. Four years have now elapsed, and the structure is not yet ready for the iron work. Since the contract was made iron has advanced over fifty per cent., and as the contractor has been delayed by another party, he too may demand a further advance in the price at which he contracted to do his part of the job. It is fair to presume then that it will be at least two years before we will have a bridge over the Schuylkill at Chesnut street wharf.

CREDITED TO THE DRAFT.—During the past week the following named persons presented acceptable representative recruits:—

Twelth Ward.—Alexander S. Leidsworth, William A. Finley, George S. Zeigler, John W. Wise, George K. Mecum, Henry S. Franks, W. John Caser, Joseph Easterly, Daniel Brinton, Henry R. Mitchell, John H. Mellvain.

Thirteenth Ward.—Lewis Hachman, Edwin S. Mills, Frederick Lefrandt, Daniel H. Kraus, Enos L. Reed, George E. Chambers, Frederick A. Sonne, James M. Whaby, Joseph Hanck, John Craig, James H. Kitridge, Connac F. Clothier, George W. Turner, John E. Kochersperger.

Sixteenth Ward.—John S. Somers, Charles Lutz, Samuel F. Smith.

Seventeenth Ward.—Isaac H. Dietrich, Linford Lukens.

Eighteenth Ward.—Richard H. Camp, William M. Camp, Samuel P. Courtney, Peter K. Sheets.

Nineteenth Ward.—Richard Lambert.

BOUNTY-JUMPER NICELY CAUGHT.—This morning an individual presented himself at a substitute brokers' office, in Seventh street below Chesnut, and offered his services as a "sub." The broker questioned him for a few moments, and suddenly recollected that he had only a few days previous seen the same man sworn into the army as a substitute for another person. Being satisfied that he was a bounty-jumper, the broker quietly left his office, and secured the services of a police officer, who arrested the scoundrel and took him to the Provost Marshal's office, where it was learned that he had not only "jumped the bounty," as it is called, but had previously deserted his regiment, which is now in front of Petersburg. If all substitute brokers would act in this way, and cause the arrest of every deserter and bounty-jumper who crosses their path, a more worthy class would be obtained by those who are desirous of being represented in the army.

THE RECENT CASE OF SHOOTING.—Dr. Alfred W. Green, Surgeon in charge of the barracks at Fifth and Buttonwood streets, had a hearing on Saturday before Alderman Beitler upon the charge of accidentally shooting a little boy named Michael A. Guyer, as stated in THE TELEGRAPH. It will be remembered that the surgeon was in pursuit of a deserter, and firing at him, the ball missed its mark, struck a wall, rebounded, and took effect in the back of the child. The deserter had not turned the corner when the Doctor fired, as was alleged. The child, it is thought, will recover. The deserter was a notorious bounty-jumper, and is said to have robbed the Pennsylvania Reserves of three thousand dollars. It is a great pity that the ball missed its intended mark.

A SHARP THIEF.—This morning, a man named James Dillon was before Alderman Clouds upon the charge of larceny. He was arrested in Carroll street, Nineteenth Ward. He picked the pocket of a man who was lying asleep. A policeman saw him commit the act and gave chase. The thief ran several squares, and seeing no chance for escape took refuge in a yard, and before he could be secured threw the pocket-book down a cesspool. He hoped thus to save himself by destroying all evidence of his guilt; but the Alderman did not view it in this light, and committed him to prison to await trial.

THE PLAY OF BASE BALL.—This week is to be celebrated by several grand base ball matches between the clubs of this and other cities. The Resolutes of Brooklyn will play the Athletics on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock; the Camden Club on Friday at 9 A. M.; the Keystones same day at 3 P. M, and the Olympics at 3 P. M., on Saturday. On the 8th of August the Atlantic Club will visit our city, and play the Athletics, Keystones, Camden Club, Olympics, and Mercantiles. Entertainments will be given on each of the occasions to the visiting clubs.

A STEAM FIRE ENGINE FOR MANAYUNK.—Since the destructive fire at Nixon's paper mill in Manayunk, steps have been taken towards securing a steam fire engine for that district. Manayunk does not contain a single steamer, and the location of one will no doubt be made by Councils as soon as the citizens desire. Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed.

HEAVY LOSS.—At the fire at Simons' factory on Friday evening, there was consumed 2,000,000 feet of seasoned timber, 100,000 feet of white pine 100,000 white oak spokes, 50,000 hickory spokes, 3000 pairs of hubs, 500 sets of wagon wheels for ordinary purposes, 200 sets of Government wagon wheels, and a large number of ambulances in course of construction. A number of caissons and traveling forges were ready for delivery at the time of the fire.

FIRE.—The building known as Fleura Hall, situated at Front and Moore streets, was considerably damaged by fire yesterday afternoon. The building was occupied as a lager beer saloon by Mr. Wolf, by G. W. Lippy as a stable, and by several families. Three frame buildings in the rear were also slightly damaged.

DEATH IN A STATION HOUSE.—This morning a man named William Proctor was found dead in one of the cells at the Fifth Ward Station House.

THE DRAFT.—The quota of Pennsylvania under the call of the President for five hundred thousand additional men is sixty-one thousand seven hundred men. At this rate, some 12,340 men are to be supplied by the city of Philadelphia. There is an official credit, however, of some four thousand men, thus reducing our quota to a few hundred over eight thousand. As is well known, however, there is some dispute in relation to an additional surplus to the city by reason of parties who have entered the naval service, and for whom it is alleged we have not yet received credit. We have no doubt but that when this matter is thoroughly investigated, the demand upon us will not exceed seven thousand persons, requiring an average of about three hundred men from each Ward.

The agents from Philadelphia for recruiting for the several districts of Pennsylvania, in the revolted States, had not, at last accounts, been appointed. It is to be hoped that the matter may receive speedy attention at the hands of the proper authorities, so that this city may be able to get into the field in time to recruit her quota. The agents, when appointed, receive no instructions in regard to their duties, except such as are embraced in the general order of Governor Curtin and the directions of Colonel Quay, already published. But it is understood that they, being appointed by recommendation of the citizens of the different counties, will act in perfect honor towards their respective districts, swearing men in for their districts alone, and showing no partiality to minor districts. By this arrangement the whole number recruited for a county will be equitably divided among the sub-districts in their credits.

In regard to the one hundred days' militia, the Provost Marshal General has decided that they are not exempt from the draft under the recent call of the President, but in case of being drafted they will be credited for any service previously rendered.

A word or two in reference to the provisions of the new act of Congress as regards the bounty to volunteers and substitutes, it will be well for our citizens to bear in mind.

The city pays the bounty of $250 to all who enter the service, whether as volunteers or substitutes, as each man counts to our credit; but the Government bounty is paid only to volunteers, and not to substitutes. As the matter now stands, the volunteer for one year receives $100 from the city and $100 from the Government; if for two years, he receives $200 from the city and $200 from the Government; if for three years, he receives $300 from the Government and $250 from the city. The Government only pays one-third of the bounty at the time of enlistment, while the city pays the whole amount. The substitute receives the city bounty and whatever sum his principal pays for his services. Representative recruits are placed upon the same footing as substitutes.

This evening, at eight o'clock, a meeting of the delegates appointed by the different Wards of the city, to devise measures to encourage enlistments, will be held at the District Court Room, No. 2. We trust that the attendance will be large, and that the object in view may be successfully accomplished.

It is a mistake to suppose that the draft takes in persons eighteen years of age. The law reads that "All able-bodied persons between twenty and forty-five years of age, not exempt by service already rendered, or other causes enumerated, are liable to draft."

THE COMING DRAFT.—We call attention to the advertisement of S. H. Josephs & Co.'s Substitute Office, No. 428 Walnut street. Persons liable to the draft, which will most certainly take place September 5, had better secure their substitutes at once; and all of our patriotic citizens not liable to be drafted cannot exercise their patriotism in a more substantial form than by sending one or more into the field to sustain their laws and country.

WE HAVE BY FAR the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, *at much lower prices*. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none. BENNETT & CO.

TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.

**PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.**

MONDAY, July 25.—The wet and unpleasant state of the weather to-day has increased the dulness of the markets generally, and trade has been of a very limited character.

Quercitron Bark is scarce, and first No. 1 is wanted at $50 ⅌ ton.

We hear of no operations of any magnitude in Provisions.

Clover, Timothy, and Flaxseed remain as last quoted.

For Flour, the demand for export was trifling, and but about 1000 barrels were taken at $10·75@11 for good Pennsylvania and Western extra family. The retailers and bakers buy only to supply immediate wants at $9@9·50 for superfine, $9·75@10·25 for extra, $10·50@11·25 for extra family, and $11·50@12 for fancy brands. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal there is nothing doing.

There is but little Wheat here; the demand, however, is unimportant; in the absence of sales we quote red nominal at $2·55@2·60, and white at $2·60@2·70. Rye is scarce and firm at $1·80@1·81. In corn there is but little doing—the sales reaching only about 1200 bush. yellow at $1·75, and white at $1·69. Oats are dull, with small sales of Pennsylvania at 90c. 2300 bush. Barley Malt were sold at $2. Barley is inactive.

The Whisky Market is unsettled, and prices are lower; sales of refilled and Easton at $1·78@1·80.

**PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.**

JULY 25.—The receipts of Beef Cattle at the Avenue Drove Yard are moderate this week, reaching about seventeen hundred head. There is a steady demand at prices ranging from 13@14c. for common, 15@16c. for fair to good, and extra at from 16½@17c. ⅌ lb., as to quality. At the close the market was rather dull, and small sales of common Cattle were made at rather lower prices than the above.

Cows.—About 120 head ar