THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

FROM PETERSBURG.

Attack on the Fifth Corps.

REBELS ASSAULT OUR WORKS.

THEY ARE DISASTROUSLY REPULSED.

Enemy's Loss Over 2000.

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

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The mail-boat is just in, bringing news from the Potomac Army up to Monday at 9 o'clock A. M. We hold, up to that time, our fortified position on the Weldon Railroad.

On Sunday, A. P. Hill made an assault on our left, held by the 5th and part of the 9th Corps.

The enemy attempted to carry the works by assault, and moved steadily up in three columns, part of them reaching our works, but a terrible fire from our batteries decided them to retreat, and few or none escaped to the woods from which they had come.

Their dead and wounded were left on the field in heaps, and we captured about 800 prisoners, some of whom report that General Hill was knocked off his horse by a piece of shell, and was carried to the rear mortally wounded.

We captured several stands of colors.

The enemy's loss is believed to be over 2000, while ours will not exceed 500.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

NO BATTLE YET.

SKIRMISHING GOING ON.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Direct advices are at hand from the Shenandoah Valley, which state that no engagement has occurred.

Skirmishing, however, is lively near Charlestown.

FROM ATLANTA.

Two Hundred Rebel Soldiers Come into our Lines Under Fire.

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—On the 13th instant, in front of Atlanta, the 15th Corps charged the Rebel works, and, at the same time, Carlin's line engaged the enemy in skirmishing. The Rebel soldiers in the rifle-pits were called upon to come out, when about 200 of them leaped from the pits and came into our lines, amid the fire of the remaining Rebels. Carlin then advanced a strong body, and, after a skirmish, took possession of the rifle-pits, and now holds them. They are within three hundred yards of the enemy's works.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 23.—Passengers from Harper's Ferry, and elsewhere on the Upper Potomac, represent things as being in a cheerful condition there, but heavy fighting is anticipated. No fears are entertained of the result. No Rebels have yet crossed the Potomac.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT BURNED.

CAIRO, August 22.—The steamer *Carrier*, owned by the Memphis and St Louis Packet Company, was burned to the water's edge at 9 o'clock this morning, while transferring her cargo of naval stores to the naval despatch boat *Volunteer*, at Mound City. The fire was caused by the ignition of a barrel of naptha, which was being hoisted. The *Carrier* was valued at $50,000, on which there was an insurance of $25,000. She is a total loss. The cargo was a valuable one. No lives were lost. One man was seriously burned, but he will recover.

EXECUTION OF GUERILLAS.

FRANKLIN, Ky., August 22.—Two guerillas, G. Bloom and W. B. M. Glassin, were executed here on Saturday, in retaliation for the murder of Union citizens by guerillas.

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—On the 18th inst., in Meade county, a detachment of the 35th Kentucky came on a squad of guerillas, and killed Frank King and Burch, two notorious robbers.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 23.

Payment of the Soldiers.

On Saturday the Paymaster General, "*by order of the President of the United States*," made requisitions upon the Treasury for $9,500,000 for the payment of troops. Acting Secretary Harrington at once approved the requisitions, and ordered them paid, and the money is to-day in process of distribution among the army paymasters for immediate use. Whatever is necessary of the amount is to be first applied in payment of those soldiers whose term of service has expired, and who are ready to be mustered out.

Grant's Recent Movements.

The late movements on each side of the James show how warily General Grant is watching his adversary, and the pertinacity with which he holds to him. The latest manœuvre to the left, when Warren's Corps was thrown across the Weldon Railroad, is designed for the double purpose of interrupting that important line of communication, and calling away a portion of the Rebel force from the north side of the James.

Lee displays all his skill in counter-manœuvres to foil the purposes of Grant; and the operations of these great antagonists resemble precisely a gigantic game of chess. Strategy is for the present the order of the day; it is felt that the relative proportions of the contending forces will not authorize on our part hazardous operations involving a great loss of life; but if any entry can be found in the losses of the enemy's buckler, General Grant will in with his lance.

The Draft.

Those who fancy that the Administration will be budged from the duty of enforcing the draft by its supposed political effect may at once dismiss the notion. The draft will positively be made, as the salvation of the country demands that it should be. General Grant is awaiting its fruits to make a sure thing of Richmond. The determination on this score is irrevocable; and Mr. Lincoln declares that if his re-election is to be baulked by means of this measure, he will at least have the satisfaction of going down with the colors flying.

Bounty Jumpers Receiving their Deserts.

BOSTON, August 23.—Thirteen deserters from the 1st New Hampshire Cavalry, who escaped while that regiment was embarking on Sunday, have been arrested and sent to Fort Warren in irons. Twenty others are still at large.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The War in the Shenandoah Valley.

BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

SOME OF THE CASUALTIES.

OUR CAVALRY DRIVEN BACK.

Sixth, Eighth and Nineteenth Corps Engaged.

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

BALTIMORE, August 23.—The following is published in the *American* of this morning:—

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., August 22.—A brisk engagement took place yesterday about two miles beyond Charlestown, between the Army of Western Virginia and the Rebel force now in the Shenandoah valley. The battle commenced at 8 o'clock A. M. by a heavy column of Rebel infantry and cavalry attempting to pierce our extensive front near Summit Point. After a sharp but decisive struggle, our skirmishers were compelled to give way.

The 1st Division (General Wilson) of General Torbet's Cavalry Corps were engaged on our right, and suffered heavily. General Mackintosh's Brigade of that division lost nearly 300 men; but only one officer was seriously injured. Acting Adjutant Lloyd, of the 22d Wisconsin Cavalry, and three other officers, were slightly wounded, but have not yet left their commands.

The movement had evidently for its object the possession of Martinsburg, for at the same time that the attack was made at Summit Point, another false movement was made against our extreme left; then the attacking column slowly moved down towards our right, and then suddenly a new body of troops appeared in front of our right—the 6th Corps—and a short but determined battle took place.

The 6th, 8th, and 19th Corps formed in line of battle from right to left, as I have written them down. The 6th Corps bore the brunt of the engagement, and the 2d Division lost heavily—some 300 men wounded, and from 60 to 70 killed and missing.

The loss of the enemy was fully as heavy.

Among the officers wounded in this corps are the following:—

Lieut.-Col. George E. Chamberlain, 1st Vt.
Lieut.-Col. A. A. Hale, 6th Vermont.
Major G. W. Durnell, 6th Vermont.
Captain B. D. Fabgan, 6th Vermont.
Captain Lewis Redenbach, Co. B, 61st Pa.
Lieut. Charles C. Money, Co. C, 2d Vermont.
Lieut. J. N. Price, Co. A, 61st Pa.

Our right drove the enemy for over a mile, and then fell back to their old line, holding it till 10 o'clock, when the entire army retired towards Halltown, where they now lie in line-of-battle, on the first range of hills in the immediate vicinity of that place.

The 8th Corps, General Crook, were only partially engaged and lost but a few men. The left, consisting of the 19th Corps, General Emory, were not engaged, as their line rested on Berryville pike.

The entire line extended from Berryville pike on the left to Smithfield pike on the right, and occupied a commanding line of country running between those two roads, situated some two miles from Charlestown.

The cavalry corps, after the enemy had shifted his front from our left to right, retired down the Berryville pike, and passing through Charlestown, bivouacked in the fields to the right of the town.

All last night troops were passing through Charlestown in the direction of Halltown, and the scene by moonlight was an extremely inspiring one. The cavalry were left in front of Charlestown, and their pickets relieved the infantry before daylight.

At sunrise "forward" was sounded, and the entire corps moved forward and took up the position abandoned by the 8th and 6th Corps.

At 6 o'clock, as I rode away, *en route* for the Ferry, a sharp and continuous skirmishing fire broke out, and it lasted until 9 o'clock, when it suddenly slackened, and before I left Halltown had entirely ceased.

The cavalry have orders to endeavor to push through to Martinsburg, and the infantry are busy pitching impromptu camps along the line of battle, awaiting the result.

Rumors are afloat that the Rebels are crossing the Potomac at Martinsburg—with what truth I cannot say. Certain it is, however, that the Rebels have possession of that town, whatever may be their ultimate intention.

Large numbers of loyal citizens are here, endeavoring to reach places of safety further North, fearing a total abandonment of the valley.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE "CHINA" AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The steamer *China* has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 13th instant.

The United States steamer *Kearsarge* and another American steamer passed Deal on the 11th, bound westward.

General Grant's renewed activity near Petersburg has caused a decline in the Rebel loan, and later American news is anxiously waited for.

More desperate rioting has occurred at Belfast, Ireland.

A Prussian decree has been issued, partially reducing the forces to a peace footing.

The decrease of specie in the Bank of France during the week was over 1,000,000 francs.

Owing to the protests of the American and English Ambassadors, the Turkish Government permits the continuance of the religious controversy in Protestant books.

The *Times* of Saturday favors the withdrawal of the British troops from Canada, their presence being an element of danger, as provoking invasion whenever the Americans have a grievance against England.

In the Crown prosecution for shipping seamen on the pirate *Georgia*, the prisoners were found guilty and bound over for judgment.

LIVERPOOL, August 13.—Flour is 6d. cheaper. Wheat easier. Corn firmer. Beef steady. Pork dull. Bacon 6d. lower. Butter steady. Lard firm. Tallow dull.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.—Cotton—The sales to day amounted to 12,000 bales, including 5000 to speculators and for export. The market is firmer and prices have an advancing tendency.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are inactive.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.—Consols closed at 89½@89¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central 45@43 per cent discount; Erie Railroad 40@42.

SHIPPING.—Arrived from Philadelphia, *Dorsey*, at Antwerp.

From Mexico.

CAIRO, August 22.—Advices from Mexico received via New Orleans, state that Doblado has abandoned the cause of Juarez and gone to Havana. He was compelled to pay a fine of $50,000 to save his life.

Cotton and Tobacco.

CAIRO, August 22—Eighty seven bales of cotton, and twenty-seven hhds. of tobacco, have been received here from Hickman, Kentucky, for New York.

The Cumberland River.

NASHVILLE, August 22.—The river is eight feet on Harpeth shoals, and still rising.

ATTACK ON MOBILE.

Advance of Gen. Granger.

A REBEL REPORT.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Richmond papers of Saturday say that a heavy Union force is moving overland from Pensacola towards Mobile.

Granger Within Five Hundred Yards of Fort Morgan—Land Operations Against Mobile—The Union Forces Advancing on Each Side of the Bay, Etc.

THE LAND FORCES OF GRANGER WITHIN FIVE HUNDRED YARDS OF FORT MORGAN.

DAUPHIN ISLAND, August 12.—The land forces of General Granger are within five hundred yards of Fort Morgan.

The gunboats and mortar batteries and siege guns are ready to begin the bombardment as soon as orders are given.

FORT MORGAN DISENGLINED TO STORM.

The ram *Tennessee* was ordered to approach Fort Morgan and fire into it, which was done without causing any act of hostility on the part of the fort. It is supposed the Rebels have their reasons for holding out in this sullen, silent, non-combative manner. It may be that they have certain things to accomplish before surrendering, and a little time is precious to them just at this juncture of affairs. Be this as it may, our naval and military authorities are exerting themselves in a most commendable way for the fulfilment of their mission, and the Rebels cannot delay the final result very long. Fort Morgan has got to fall, and our troops will take possession of Mobile. These are events which will most certainly transpire.

EXCITEMENT AT MOBILE.

Passengers who left Mobile on Wednesday last represent the people there as in a fearful state of excitement. The Rebel Major-General Maury was in command of the defenses of Mobile, and was pressing every male inhabitant into his service, without regard to age or color. He is entirely dependent on soldiers obtained in this manner to make anything like resistance to our arms, being left without any veteran regular force. In other words, he is mostly dependent on the militia, or citizen reserve soldiers of the State, to resist the progress of our arms in that direction. He might as well have men of straw.

Many of the people are opposed to the Rebel authorities, and are most anxious that our forces should take possession.

TRADE IN MOBILE.

There is very little trade or business of any kind in Mobile. What little there is doing is in groceries and produce brought from the interior. Corn is the principal crop that is being raised, and a great deal of this is made into whisky and sold as groceries. Many of the cotton presses in Mobile have been transmogrified into whisky distilleries, where corn is manufactured into a liquid state, and made to act as a great promotor of Southern Rebel courage. This is one way of keeping up courage and business at the same time.

Mobile has suffered severely from fires since the Rebellion, many of its most prominent and beautiful buildings having been destroyed, among them the Court House.

The people who had residences on the bay have all removed to Mobile since the appearance of our fleet.

MOBILE PILOTS.

Four of the principal Mobile pilots volunteered to take our fleet in. They manifest the most friendly spirit, and are ready to do everything in their power to assist our forces. They are headed by Mr. Robert Moore, an old and, we understand, an accomplished pilot of that section. These men have all been sufferers by the Rebellion, and they are anxious to see the authority of the United States restored once more.

FORT MORGAN WILL NOT SURRENDER.

The commander of the fort will not surrender until the last brick is swept away.

THE MEN SICK OF THE REBELLION.

This is not, however, the feeling of the men in Fort Morgan. However much the officers may desire to be distinguished in the way of becoming perfect bricks in Fort Morgan, this kind of ambition has long since left the men, and their greatest desire now is to see the Stars and Stripes again waving over its rightful possessions. The men in Fort Morgan hail from all sections of the South. They are heartily sick of the Rebellion and its inglorious, heartless leaders, and are anxious to come to terms and take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

HOW RECRUITS ARE OBTAINED.

A youth, fourteen years of age, who visited Fort Gaines just previous to the attack of our forces, to see some friends there, was pressed into the Rebel service, and found there when our forces took possession. He belonged to the interior of Alabama. The youngster seemed much pleased at being under the folds of the American flag once more, and said if he could help it he would never be found battling against it again. The little fellow seems to have been inspired with a spirit of genuine patriotism from seeing the brilliant conduct of our forces in action.

The grandeur of the scene must have been exciting and inspiring, to behold a fleet of vessels passing a chain of fortifications, strongly garrisoned and fortified with the implements of death and destruction, and backed by a fleet whose strength was the pride and boast of the enemy, and manned, too, by desperate men. To encounter all this, and success fully overcome it, is a work that must crown our navy and the gallant old Farragut with imperishable glory. But this is only a chapter in the life of this brave man, and his life is composed of many chapters that are intimately connected with the glory of his country. Such a man is just the one to take Mobile; and the work is as good as accomplished when he has commenced it, for he takes no step backwards.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

THE WELDON ROAD.

Unsuccessful Attempts of the Enemy to Retake It.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 22.—The mail steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at this port at 4 30 this afternoon, from City Point.

She brings intelligence that the enemy have been making a desperate effort to retake the Weldon road, but have so far been unsuccessful.

Our forces now hold the road firmly, and have secured a position from which it is believed the enemy cannot drive them. The enemy made three desperate charges on our lines yesterday, and were repulsed each time with very heavy loss to them.

Our loss was light, and it is reported that we captured 500 prisoners.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

WARREN FIRMLY INTRENCHED.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, Six Mile House, August 20.—Our position to-day is unchanged. To-night finds our forces where last night found them, with this addition—that in the interval the earthworks they threw up have been strengthened and new ones added. A renewal of yesterday's assaults has been momentarily expected. Our skirmish lines have jealously watched every indication of intended attack.

Our line of battle has been in readiness to spring to arms and fierce conflict. Our batteries have waited the signal to hurl shot and shell upon the enemy's advancing column. But the enemy has not, thus far, seen fit to renew his attacks. The punishment he received yesterday may have taught him a lesson.

VALUE OF THE WELDON ROAD TO THE REBELS.

As the case stands, these two facts are evident: It is fatal, or the next thing to it, to the enemy to lose the use of the railroad across which our battle line now extends, and to drive us from our position and recover this road his every resource and energy will doubtless be called into action. On our side it is of the utmost importance to maintain our position, and to this end our men will fight, I am satisfied, as long as there is hope and a man left.

The next and perhaps most important act in the great war drama in front of Petersburg promises, therefore, to be performed here. The ground is chosen, the preliminary flourish of trumpets has been sounded, a great battle is imminent, and a great victory or great defeat awaits our arms.

FRIDAY'S FIGHTING.

The fight of yesterday afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock and lasting till dark, was more decisive in character and more brilliant and beneficial in result than was at first supposed. Reports of our losses from captures and the number of our wounded incited in many apprehensions of reverse and disaster, from which it would be difficult to recover.

The closing of the contest was an emphatic and pronounced different verdict. The Rebel slain and wounded left on the field bear testimony to the punishment and loss in this regard three times that of ours. Most important and decisive of all was the fact that at the close of the contest we held the ground we occupied at its commencement.

OUR BATTLE LINE

was very angular in formation. General Griffin's division was on the left, and General Ayres' next, and both on the east side of the railroad. Across the track came Colonel Hofman's brigade; next General Crawford's division, with Colonel Bragg's brigade, of Cutler's division, on his right, temporarily assigned to Crawford's command. On our right was the 9th Corps. It was a severe and determined conflict.

THE REBEL FLANK MOVEMENT AND ITS REPULSE.

This war has rarely developed a more daring attempt at flanking—one so successful at the commencement and such a strange reverse ending—as that made by the enemy on our right. General Bragg deployed the 19th Indiana as skirmishers. The enemy's skirmishers, followed by two lines of battle, suddenly dashed in overwhelming numbers upon them. Through some strange oversight the skirmish line was not properly supported.

The 19th Indiana gave way, and the 6th Wisconsin was sent to its support. Our line here was in a skirt of pines with a cornfield in the front and rear. Dashing over the first field, the enemy pushed through our lines and swept round the rear of Colonel Wheelock's brigade. Colonel Wheelock's troops, who were behind breastworks they had thrown up, seeing a force of Rebels in their rear, at once changed front by talking to the other side of their breastworks.

A murderously repulsing volley was poured into the enemy, at which they moved to their right, taking in their track nearly all of the 9th and 10th New York regiments, the 107th Pennsylvania Regiment and 1st and 2d Pennsylvania Reserve Veteran regiments, the last two regiments constituting Colonel Hartshorn's Brigade, the 3d Brigade of General Crawford's Division.

It was evidently the intention of the enemy to push along our entire line in this flanking manœuvre; but the coolness and gallantry of Colonel Wheelock and his men, aided by General White's Division of the 6th Corps, which behaved with the steadiness and bravery, sent the Rebels back to their starting place. They charged on the enemy, capturing a number of prisoners and a battle-flag.

ALONG THE LINE—GENERAL CRAWFORD.

Meantime the battle was raging fiercely along other portions of our line, and, as I have stated, was continued till dark, and terminating in our holding our original ground.

General Crawford had three narrow escapes—two from being killed by Rebel bullets, and one from capture. To repel the flank movement, and in reorganizing his lines, he fearlessly exposed himself to the enemy's bullets and shells. A Minie ball grazed the front of his body, carrying away a button of his coat.

Four of his staff had their horses shot under them—Captain Mountfelt, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Merrifield, Lieutenant Heads, and Lieutenant Clark, the last named in addition being wounded in the arm. At one time General Crawford, while attended by a single orderly, found himself confronted by two Rebels, who demanded his surrender. Seeing three of our soldiers, he called out to them, "shoot these rascals!" upon which his attempted captors dropped their own pieces, and were brought in prisoners.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Out of the 1st and 2d Veteran Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments mentioned as captured, two officers subsequently escaped, Captain Heckman and Lieutenant Dwyer. Some of the Bucktails also escaped, and in addition brought in about forty prisoners with them. An unfortunate circumstance connected with our captured regiments is the fact that two of them were armed with the Spencer repeating rifle, the possession of which by the enemy is greatly to be regretted.

STAFF OFFICERS MISSING.

Three officers of Colonel Lyle's staff, commanding 1st Brigade, 3d Division, are missing, and supposed to be prisoners. Their names are Captain Porter, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Trull, Assistant Inspector-General, and Lieutenant Hosea, 59th Massachusetts Regiment, Captain McClellan, Assistant Adjutant-General of General Cutler, is also missing, and supposed to have been captured.

[This is doubtless Captain Carswell McClellan, of Pa., a relative of General McClellan. Captain Arthur McClellan is also in the service as a staff officer.]

GENERAL JOSEPH HAYES' LAST RIDE.

Among the captured I regret to mention Brigadier-General Joseph Hayes, who commanded the 1st Brigade of General Ayres' Division. It will be remembered that he is a new brigadier, having been promoted for gallantry in the Wilderness, where he was wounded. The loss of such a capable and gallant officer is deeply to be lamented. He was at first reported wounded, but it has since been ascertained positively that this report is untrue. Captain Davis, of his staff, was taken prisoner at the same time. General Hayes' Brigade, composed mainly of regular regiments, fought splendidly.

—The New England Female Medical College in Boston has received legacies of $16,000 within the past year, and $17,000 within nine years, $20,000 of which go to the free scholarship fund.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The specialty of *Aladdin* will never grow wearisome. It is even more popular now than when first produced. The fountain of colored water "surrounded by a column," and all the beholders with the light are as at first enchanted. We forewarn will not be necessary to take leave of the Charcoal Sketches at the Chestnut. We are glad to see Mr. Sinn—the assistance of the management of the New Chestnut, Mr. Sinn—a gentleman of cheery, entertaining and good taste, and one who has established at Washington one of the most popular and successful places of amusement in the United States.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 71½. Noon, 80. One P. M., 82. Wind, W. by N.

BURNETT'S SHARPSHOOTERS.—This morning about fifty additional recruits were sworn into the several companies forming in this city for a regiment of sharpshooters, to be attached to General Birney's command. The officers of this regiment, so far as appointed, consist of Colonel J. W. Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Lyman, Quartermaster Ed. L. Postle, Company A, Captain A. W. Buchman, recruited in Lancaster, has been mustered into the service. Co. B, Captain Sylvester Bonnaffon; Co. C, Captain A. L. Kelly; Company E, Captain Hawkins; Co. E, Captain M. J. Cooke and Co. G, Captain A. J. Wales, are all being recruited in our city, and are filling fast. Co. D is being recruited in Lancaster, and Co. H, Captain H. Brooks, is being raised in Delaware county.

The other two companies are being raised by the lieutenant-colonel, in the western part of the State, and are nearly full. Those who enlist in the five companies raised in this city, and are credited to Philadelphia, receive their bounty cash down, from a committee of citizens who have determined to advance the money for that purpose. The regiment, which will be one of the finest that has left the State for some time, will be filled before the draft takes place.

MORTALITY AMONG FOUNDLINGS.—At the meeting of the Board of Guardians, held yesterday, a communication was received from the Medical Board, stating that they had held a special convention for the consideration of the resolution passed by the former Board in regard to foundlings. They referred the subject to a special committee, consisting of the Chairman of their Board, and obstetricians of the House, who reported that in consideration of the present inferior hygienic condition of the Children's Asylum, they recommend that a building be erected entirely distinct from the Almshouse proper, and removed from the malarious influence of the river, and that the building be made large enough to accommodate the Nursery Department also. By this course they think that the minimum mortality of the Children's and Nursery Department will be fully attained.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Henry Parkains, Wm. Berger, and R. Potter were before Alderman Welding last evening, charged with having committed an assault and battery on Aaron B. Large, barkeeper at the Madison House. The defendants, it is alleged, refused to pay for some drinks, and being remonstrated with, beat Mr. Large upon the head with bowls and plates. Parkains was committed in default of $1500 bail, and the others in default of $800 bail, to answer at Court.

MILITARY HOSPITALS.—The whole number of patients in the United States Military Hospitals in this department is 10,477. During last week there were admitted 3574.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Delegates from the various fire companies assembled at the Hall of the Fire Association, Fifth and North streets, last evening, and placed on nomination the following gentlemen to be voted for as Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department on the 12th of September next. One candidate from each division will be elected:—

FIRST DIVISION.

T. Mellusher, Moyamensing Hose Company.
Samuel H. Pease, Columbia Hose Company.
George W. Sizeman, Shiffler Hose Company.
Robert B. Warren, Hope Hose Company.
James M. Roberts, Columbia Engine Company.
Richard Kelsh, Good Intent Hose Company.
Wm. T. Hazel, Hope Engine Company.

SECOND DIVISION.

George Hessler, Mechanic Engine Company.
Andrew W. Wright, Independence Hose Co.
Thomas S. Robinson, Vigilant Engine Co.
George W. Downey, Western Engine Company.
Wm. F. Englehart, Hand-in-Hand Engine Co.

THIRD DIVISION.

James Adams, Decatur Engine Company.
James M. Smith, Union Engine Company.
Daniel Williams, Franklin Engine, Frankford.
Jos. Wiser, Decatur Engine Company.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Jacob Gonaver, Franklin Engine, of Germantown.
Henry Weinerstine, Germantown Hose.
George W. Fox, Columbia Engine, of Germantown.
James F. Mullin, Washington Engine, of Germantown.
Benjamin Curry, Mount Airy Engine Company.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Hamilton C. Scott, Kingessing Engine.

MORTGAGE BANKS.—The following decision by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will greatly relieve collectors and merchants, in respect to merchandise required to be warehoused under the late Internal Revenue act:—

"OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, August 22, 1864.—In order to avoid unnecessary delay and trouble at this time, collectors may, upon the parties giving them the required bond, permit them to store their merchandise in their warehouses, without waiting for this office to approve the bond. That may be done subsequently. "JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner."

The Commissioner also decides that receipts for the delivery of any property are chargeable with a stamp duty of two cents, and this applies to all dray receipts and all receipts issued or received by steamboats, railroads, or express companies. Bills of lading or receipts for any goods, wares, or merchandise, to be transferred from any port or place in the United States, and to be delivered at any port or place in the United States, are subject to the stamp duty of two cents.

IMPORTANT WOOL SUIT.—An important wool suit is about to be held in Cleveland, Ohio. The alleged facts are that H. C. Davis, the plaintiff in the suit, a wool dealer of Philadelphia, contracted to purchase a considerable amount of wool from D. P. Bayard, of Stark county, Ohio. After the contract had been made, the price of wool advanced, and 18,000 pounds of wool, included in the contract, were sold by Bayard to another person at a price above that for which it was contracted by Davis. But wool advanced still further, and then Bayard, instead of delivering to either the first or second buyers, sold the wool to still another person at still higher rates. On learning these facts, Davis commenced proceedings in the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio, and Deputy United States Marshal Shamons replevined the wool while in transit to the last purchasers. It was taken to Alliance by the Deputy Marshal, and shipped to Cleveland. About an hour after Simmons left with his prize, another suit of replevin came in from the second purchaser, but it was too late. The question of what constitutes a bargain in selling wool will probably be settled by this action.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.—Each receipt or duplicate receipt given to the owner or consignee for property to be shipped over or on any railroad must be stamped with a two-cent stamp. In *all* cases shippers must send stamped receipts or must pay for the stamp if it is furnished by the agent. Receipts taken for property delivered to owner or consignee must be stamped with a two-cent stamp. The penalty for omitting the stamp, or not cancelling the same, is two hundred dollars for each and every offense.

THE SCENERY ALONG THE SCHUYLKILL.—DELIGHTFUL TRIPS.—The steamer *General Hooker* has of late became a part and parcel of Fairmount Park, as no person visits the latter place without indulging in the many benefits presented by the former. The *General Hooker*, a neat, safe, and commodious steamer, plys between Fairmount Park and the Falls. The trip occupies one hour and twenty minutes, and affords strangers and others visiting our city an opportunity to view the beautiful scenery along the river Schuylkill. It is really to be regretted that more such opportunities for enjoyment and recreation are not presented to that portion of the community who, on account of business or pecuniary means, cannot leave the city for any length of time.

DECEASED OFFICERS.—Colonel Daniel Chaplin, 1st Maine Artillery, arrived in this city on Saturday last, in the steamer *De Molay*, wounded in the chest. He was taken to Turner's Lane Hospital, where he died in the evening.

Colonel J. F. Gould, 59th Massachusetts Regiment, arrived at the same time, and was taken to the officers' hospital, at Camac's woods, with his leg amputated, where he died on Sunday afternoon.

Major H. L. Patten, 59th Massachusetts Regiment, also arrived on Saturday, with his left leg amputated above the knee. He is doing well at Turner' Lane Hospital.

UNION REFUGEE.—A Union refugee from Richmond, Va., named Mrs. Lucretia Rodd, with four small children, is now at the Union Refreshment Saloon, in search of her husband, who had been pressed into the Rebel army in last November, and who subsequently deserted and entered the Union lines. In the month of April Mrs. Rodd left her home with her children, and by fatiguing marches reached our lines near Petersburg. From that place she came to this city. She is a Union lady, and her husband is also a Union man. She is without funds, and is desirous that her husband may know of her whereabouts.

COURT-MARTIAL.—This morning a general court-martial convened in this city by command of Major-General Couch. A number of officers are to be tried, and it will be the most important court ever held in this city. The court is composed as follows:—

Colonel W. W. H. Davis, 104th Pennsylvania.
Colonel Peter Sides, 77th Pennsylvania.
Lieut.-Colonel L. L. Lewis, 110th Pennsylvania.
Lieut.-Colonel Charles Ewing, 4th New Jersey.
Major Arthur Doering, 22d Maine.
Captain A. Bazalt, 2d Ohio.
Captain C. F. Colgan, 28th Pennsylvania.
Captain Charles P. Clarke, Judge Advocate.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—This morning Mr. Samuel Shaffer, for many years Chief Clerk in the office of the City Treasurer, died at the Black Bear Hotel, where he boarded. He was found dead in his room, and is supposed to have died from hemorrhage of the lungs. He was in the City Treasurer's office for over ten years.

PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.—A special meeting of this organization has been called for to-morrow (Wednesday, 24th) afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, in Select Council Chamber. A full attendance is requested, as business of great importance to the newspaper profession will be transacted.

THE ALMSHOUSE.—The present number of inmates in the Blockley Almshouse is 2300, which is the same number as at the same time last year. During the last two weeks there were admitted, 84; births, 6; deaths, 17; discharged, 38; eloped, 22.

COLORED REGIMENTS.—The 55th Regiment (Colored) was completed on Saturday. This is the eighth regiment which has been filled in this city under the auspices of the Supervisory Committee. Recruiting is still going on quite briskly.

PAID OUT.—During the past two weeks $26,105·10 has been paid out by the Commissioners having charge of the disbursements of the city funds for the benefit of the families of volunteers.

FOR FORT DELAWARE.—The 6th Massachusetts, which arrived here last night, will leave to-day for Fort Delaware. The regiment was entertained at the Union and Cooper Shop Saloons.

RECRUITING.—This morning fifty-six recruits were paid the City bounty. Forty-eight of them who enlisted as volunteers received $400 each, and eight who went as substitutes were paid $250 each.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—This regiment, whose term of service expires in a very few days, will have a grand reception on the occasion of its return to this city. At a meeting of the Committee, held last evening, the following route of procession was adopted:—

Up Third to South street, up South to Twentieth, up Twentieth to Callowhill, down Callowhill to Sixteenth, down Sixteenth to Chestnut, down Chestnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Vine, up Vine to Ninth, down Ninth to Race, down Race to National Guards' Hall, where the regiment will be dismissed.

The following companies will participate in the reception:—Delaware Engine, Perseverance Hose, Assistance Engine, Washington Hose, Hope Engine, Western Hose, Independent Engine, Moyamensing Hose, and Shiffler Hose.

The companies will be divided into two divisions, the first four companies to constitute the first division, and the latter companies the second division. The line will be formed on the north side of Washington avenue, the right resting on Fifth street. The first division will occupy the space between Fourth and Fifth streets, and the second division the space between Third and Fourth streets. The 23d Regiment will form on Third street, north of Washington, and will come into line between the first and second divisions. The ambulances of the fire companies intending to participate will follow in the rear of the returning regiment.

David M. Lyle, Chief Engineer, has been chosen Chief Marshal of the procession.

DELEGATE ELECTION.—This evening the National Union party will elect delegates to the City Convention, to nominate candidates for City and County officers; also, delegates to a Senatorial Convention in the Third Senatorial District, and delegates to the various Representative and Ward Conventions, to nominate candidates for members of the State Legislature, City Councils, and Ward officers. The polls will be open from 6 to 8 P. M.

FIRE.—About half-past three o'clock this morning a fire occurred at a bakehouse, in Hare street, Fifteenth Ward. The flames originated from the oven.

ALSACE IRON COMPANY.—August 23, 1864.—To the President of the Alsace Iron Company, Philadelphia. Dear Sir:—I have to report with regard to the mine this week, that the work is in successful operation. There have been delivered in Reading about one hundred tons of ore, which will be forwarded by canal to the furnaces at Spring Mill in the course of this week. The teams are daily hauling to Reading about twelve tons per day. Two hundred tons have now been sold at from five to six dollars per ton, but I am of opinion that the price may be considerably advanced at the next sale. The quality of the ore is such that the demand for it will insure the sale of any amount that can be mined. The drift is getting along as fast as it can be worked, and the appearances for ore getting more favorable as it advances, and will cut the vein now being worked about seventy feet lower in the hill.

Yours, &c. ROBERT E. HOBART,
Superintendent at the Mine.

DR. COMPTON, No. 1047 Vine street.

INVALID CHAIRS enable a person to recline in bed in any position. Sold wholesale or retail at W. Henry Patten's, the manufacturer, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, August 23.

There is rather more activity in the Stock Market this morning, and prices are steady. Government bonds continue in good demand at a further advance, with large sales of 5-20s at 111½@112¼; 7-30s at 109@109¼, and of 1881 at 108¾@109.

In Railroad shares there is not much doing, but prices are firm. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 75, which is an advance; Reading at 67¼; Minehill, 62; North Pennsylvania, 34; and Catawissa preferred at 41½@42, which is a slight advance. 22¼ was bid for Catawissa common; 36 for Philadelphia and Erie; 59 for Long Island; and 47 for Little Schuylkill.

There is very little doing in City Passenger Railroads. Spruce and Pine sold at 40; 24 was bid for Arch street; 50 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 72¼ for Second and Third.

There is more doing in Coal Oil shares, and prices have an upward tendency, with sales of Dalzell at 9½@10, which is an advance; McClintock at 8½; Densmore at 12½; Egbert at 3½; and Organic at 1·56.

Bank shares are firm at about former rates. 133 was bid for Philadelphia; 28½ for Mechanics'; 81 for Western; 27 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 33½ for Consolidation; and 40 for Commonwealth.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market. Loans are plenty on call at 6 per cent. per annum; best paper is selling at from 7@9 per cent.

Gold is rather better, but the market continues dull, and the sales are in a small way only—opening at 256½; advanced and sold at 257 at 11 o'clock; 257¼ at 12; and 257¾ at half-past 12.

A despatch from Washington this morning says it is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates a new loan, the terms of which have not been decided. On inquiry at the Department it is ascertained that there is no truth in the statement.

The subscriptions to the new loan on Saturday amounted to $695,000, and to the 10-40s over half a million. The subscriptions yesterday, reported at the Treasury Department, amounted to nearly one million dollars.

We call attention to the Report of R. E. Hobart, Superintendent of the mines of the Alsace Iron Company, published in another column.

—Our dates from New Orleans are to the 14th instant. The *Picayune* has the following report in relation to cotton:—

"The market continues at a stand still, with too great a difference between buyers and sellers to admit of any business. At auction, five bales sound repacked sold at $1·33½, twelve do. Middling at $1·40, and four do. strict Middling at $1·34½. These figures are considerably below the views of holders; but it is said purchases might have been made to a limited extent at $1·40@1·43 for ordinary, $1·45@1·47 for good ordinary, $1·48@1·50 for low Middling, and $1·52@1·55 for Middling. The accounts from the neighboring parishes, with regard to the injury to the growing crop by the army-worm, are of the most discouraging character."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Government Stocks show another advance. Coupons of 1881 selling at 109¼, 5-20 Coupons at 111¼, and Certificates at