THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOURTH EDITION.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Splendid Victory in the Shenandoah Valley.

AVERILL DEFEATS EARLY.

REBEL GENERAL LILLY CAPTURED.

THE REBEL LOSS OVER 500.

FOUR GUNS TAKEN.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The *Star* says a despatch from General Hunter reports the following just received from General Averill:—

"NEAR WINCHESTER, July 20.—Breckinridge divided his force at Berryville last night, sending Early to Winchester and taking another division towards Millwood.

"I attacked and defeated Early in front of Winchester to-day, killing and wounding over three hundred of his officers and men, capturing four cannon, several hundred small arms, and about two hundred prisoners. General Lilly is seriously wounded and in our hands; Colonel Board, 58th Virginia, killed. Cannon and prisoners have been sent to Martinsburg.

"The enemy's loss in officers is heavy. Prisoners admit their force to have been 5000. The commands of Jackson and Imboden, which were present, are not included in the mentioned strength."

Averill's Victory.

General Averill telegraphs that he has captured four pieces of artillery from Early's rear-guard.

The Latest Peace Mission.

There is considerable discussion going on concerning the recent visit of Colonel Jaques and Edmund Kirk to Richmond, although the latter gentleman was only the *compagnon du voyage* of the Colonel.

The distinguished hospitality which was extended at the Spotswood House, is considered indicative of very little starvation in Richmond, if the story be true.

Jeff. Davis and his prime ministers are represented to be in jubilant spirits over the prospects of the Confederacy, and express themselves as more able than ever to whip the north. It is evident that, while thus thinking, no thoughts of peace will receive any consideration from them.

It must be borne in mind that this visit had no political signification whatever, and the Confederate authorities did not regard it as such; it was nothing more nor less than a friendly talk between Jefferson Davis and Colonel Jaques, the latter of whom has some original ideas in reference to an ultimate peace between the two sections of our country being effected by certain religious influences. The Colonel's account of this visit is anxiously awaited.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY

The Attacks of the Enemy Repulsed.

OUR LOSSES SMALL.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The *National Republican* says:—"The Government has received despatches from General Sherman this morning announcing that the enemy assaulted the Union lines three times yesterday, and were repulsed each time, with little loss to us.

Most of our men fought behind earthworks, and hence our small loss, but the enemy came out of the defenses of the city to offer battle, and being more exposed suffered greater loss.

THIRD EDITION.

FROM CHARLESTON.

SHELLING OF THE CITY.

FORT SUMTER BOMBARDED.

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

NEW YORK, July 21.—The steamer *Fulton*, from Hilton Head, with dates to the 17th instant, has arrived.

The Rebel officers have been placed in buildings on Cummings' Point.

Charleston is being vigorously shelled.

Fort Sumter has been subjected to a very heavy fire from Morris Island.

All the troops have returned from the recent expedition.

Refugees report that the Union prisoners in Charleston are treated inhumanly.

The *Fulton* towed the steamer *America* to this port disabled.

The *Palmetto Herald* gives an account of the recent expedition to John's Island. The Rebels made two previous assaults on our forces, but retired with heavy loss.

It is believed that Rebel troops have been withdrawn from either Johnston or Lee, to the number of ten thousand, to defend Charleston.

THE GUERILLAS IN MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH, July 20.—Thornton's guerillas, nearly 500 strong, were in Carroll county to-day, and will probably make an effort to cross the Missouri river. General Fiske is pressing them hard; but his force is insufficient to effect much. The loyalists are flocking to his standard, however, and North Missouri will soon be a hot place for bushwhackers.

Advices from Chillicothe state that Thornton was twenty miles south of there this morning. He told his men he was going to Howard county; but it is believed that he will try to cross the Missouri river and get south.

A scout sent south from here, reports some 300 guerillas near Bloomington. General Fiske's appeal is being rapidly responded to.

FROM MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, July 20.—The steamer *City of Alton*, from Memphis, has arrived, with fifty bales of cotton for St. Louis. The Memphis papers contain no additional details from General A. J. Smith's expedition.

Recruiting in the Rebel States.

ALBANY, July 21.—Governor Seymour will not appoint State Agents to recruit men in the Rebel States. The cities or counties can do so, the State authorities giving them the facilities directed by Congress.

EXTRA!

FIFTH EDITION!

CROOK'S VICTORY.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

WHAT THEY SAY.

REBEL PLUNDER TRAIN DESTROYED.

Large Number of the Rebel Stragglers Captured.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

Last night eighty-one Rebel prisoners arrived here from Sandy Hook, Md., having been sent here by order of Brigadier-General Howe, under guard of Company I, 1st Maryland, Potomac Home Brigade, commanded by Lieutenant Colb. These prisoners state that they were in charge of the invading plunder trains, and were overhauled near Snicker's Gap by a portion of our pursuing forces under General Crook.

A brisk fight took place on Monday, which continued with much fury for some time, but a train guard finding it impossible to save the train, destroyed it by fire, and retreated, leaving the teamsters and others at the mercy of our forces.

A despatch from Harrisburg states that we captured over three hundred wagons, heavily laden with grain; but by this statement it would appear that the Rebels burned the train.

These prisoners were mostly detached from their command, and at the time of their capture were acting as teamsters. Many of them expressed satisfaction at being captured, and while at Colonel Ingraham's office last night quite a number of them asked permission to take the oath.

A letter received in this city by an officer from Sandy Hook, Maryland, states that many stragglers from the retreating invading force come in to that place daily and surrender themselves. The men are completely worn out by rapid marching, and numbers of them are shoeless, with their clothing torn into shreds.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A CONFERENCE WITH JEFF. DAVIS—RETURN OF THE CONFERREES.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, Monday July 18, 9 P. M.—Edmund Kirk, author of "Among the Pines," and Colonel James F. Jaques, 73d Illinois, have just returned here from a visit to Richmond and a conference with Jeff. Davis and the Rebel Secretary of War, Benjamin.

It was known to a few that they had passed into the Rebel lines, and great anxiety has been felt for their safe return.

The nature of their mission is unknown, but it is thought to have some political importance.

Whatever it was, the manner of procedure has been unique, and the result seems to be very satisfactory to themselves. It is not probable that they were authorized envoys of the Government with authority to propose any terms of peace, but simply individuals permitted by the Government to pass through our lines.

At any rate, they were well received and well treated, and permitted to stop at the leading hotel.

THE ORDER DIRECTING GENERAL BUTLER TO RETAIN HIS COMMAND.

The following extracts from Special Order No. 61, issued last evening by Lieutenant General Grant, bear directly upon this point:—

III. Paragraph one of General Orders No. 225, Adjutant General's office, current series, of date Washington, July 7 1864, is hereby suspended, and the following assignments to the command of corps is announced until permanent arrangements are made by the President.

Brigadier-General W. H. Martindale is temporarily assigned to the command of the 18th Army Corps.

Brigadier-General A. D. Terry is temporarily assigned to the command of the 10th Army Corps.

By command of Lieutenant General GRANT.
E. S. PARKER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL TERRY.

General Terry's assignment to the command of the 10th Army Corps, will be a source of satisfaction to its numerous friends both in and out of the army. It was General Terry who organized the 10th at Gloucester Point in the early part of May of this year, when it joined General Butler's Department, and became a part of this campaign.

For his noble work in this respect General Terry received the hearty thanks of Major-General Gillmore, who did not accede to the command of the corps until it reached its present headquarters. General Terry is a cool, cautious, and most energetic soldier and the President, if he very wisely could, could do no better than to continue him in command of a body of troops his energy and sagacity have done so much to organize and build up.

RAIN.

July 19, 9 A. M.—We are now experiencing the refreshing influence of a steady rain, which commenced falling about seven o'clock, with good promise of continuing during the day.

The Ninth Corps.

A REBEL PLAN FRUSTRATED BY DESERTERS.

NINTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURG, Va., July 19—A. M.—On Sunday night an attack was expected from the enemy upon our front, and due preparations were made to meet it. It did not come, however, and on the day following it was ascertained through deserters that the Rebels had massed before us, but the order to attack was countermanded, as it was feared that the movement had been discovered by deserters who came to us on the same day.

These desertions are now very frequent. The following will illustrate how one "Reb" came in: during the day he called out from his picket post "Say, Yank, what you got to eat over there?" Now it happened to be a day when the Sanitary Commission had just distributed a miscellaneous supply of vegetables, and accordingly "Yank" had quite a list of good things to enumerate.

At the conclusion of it, "Johnny" exclaimed, with a smack of his lips, "Golly, that's better than our corn meal!" Then, he asked, "Do you got any whisky?" to which came the answer, "Plenty—two rations a day." A pause of a few minutes ensued, and then Johnny, who had apparently been studying over the matter, called across "Well, Yank, guess I'll come over and see you to-night," and come he did.

EFFECTS OF A SHELL.

Yesterday one of our shells exploded in a house just within the Rebel lines, and on the outskirts of the city. The building took fire and was consumed in full view of our intrenchments. Several unusually loud explosions have been heard recently in the Rebel forts, and it is supposed that some of our shells struck in the caissons or ammunition chests.

The Eighteenth Corps.

THE REBEL WORKS NORTH OF PETERSBURG SHELLED.

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, in the Field, July 18.—The usual quiet was most unexpectedly broken to-day by the sudden opening on the Rebels of a 13-inch mortar. This piece had been brought out and placed in position with much labor and difficulty, but its success on this its first trial amply repays all trouble of transportation. In three discharges the range of the Rebel works on the opposite side of the Appomattox was obtained and parapets, earthworks, and ditches, were dashed out of all shape by the two hundred pounds of iron tearing through them.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

General Crook's Victory—Trains for Wheeling—General Sigel, &c.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—There was great activity all last night in the United States Medical Purveyor's Department here. This would indicate that a battle had been fought, probably at Snicker's Gap, or that one was soon expected.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad trains commenced running through to Wheeling this morning.

General Sigel continues at the Eutaw House.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Rebel Propositions to Return to the Union—The Rebel Terms and Conditions—The Union Conditions and Terms—Semi-Official Interview Between Confederate Commissioners and Mr. Greeley—How it Originated and Terminated—Still Further on the Matter—An Independent Commissioner to Richmond—Rev. Colonel Jaques has an Interview with Jeff. Davis—What he Tells and what he Withholds.

The following important despatch from Niagara Falls to the Rochester *Democrat*, was telegraphed to a private party in New York last evening. We do not vouch for its accuracy:—

NIAGARA FALLS, July 20.—Two weeks ago, Geo. N. Sanders, C. C. Clay, of Alabama; Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi; and J. P. Holcomb, of Virginia, arrived at the Clifton House, just across the river from this place. Their arrival was duly announced in the public press, and the object of their mission was understood to be to consult with the Democratic leaders of the North in reference to the Chicago Convention.

Results proved, however, that they had a double purpose in view, which was first developed to Horace Greeley by George N. Sanders, who wrote to Mr. Greeley, stating that Messrs. Clay, Thompson, and Holcomb were duly recognized Commissioners of the Confederate Government, and desired to know what terms could be made for terminating the war between the two sections.

He added, however, that these Commissioners were not specially authorized to negotiate for a cessation of hostilities or a restoration of the Union, but that they would like to have an informal conference with such persons as the United States Government might indicate to meet them.

These facts having been presented to Mr. Lincoln, he requested Mr. Greeley to act in the matter as he thought advisable under the peculiar circumstances, and stated that he (Mr. Lincoln) should at any time be pleased to receive propositions from those who had been in arms against the Government for a return to their allegiance and duty as citizens of the Union.

He also stated that he should be pleased to see the Union restored upon any terms consistent with the present and future safety, welfare, and honor of the Government. Mr. Greeley having settled all preliminaries with Mr. Lincoln, proceeded to this place, reaching here last Monday morning, and took up quarters at the International Hotel.

A correspondence was at once opened with the commissioners, and, as a final result, they made the following propositions, and gave it as their opinion that the Richmond Government would approve and ratify the same. The restoration of the Union *in statu quo* upon this basis:—

First. All negroes which have been actually freed by the war, to be secured in such freedom.

Second. All negroes at present held as slaves to remain so.

Third. The war debt of both parties to be paid by the United States.

Fourth. The old doctrine of State rights to be recognized in reconstructing the Union.

This proposition was laid before Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Greeley. The President at once telegraphed to Mr. Greeley the terms upon which he would propose a settlement and reconstruction, to wit:—

The full and complete restoration of the Union in all its territorial integrity; the abandonment of slavery by the seceded States, under conditions which should, while respecting the property-rights of all loyal men, afford ample security against another war in the interest of slavery.

After considerable correspondence between the parties, it was concluded to refer the whole matter back to the two Governments for reconsideration. All negotiations having been terminated, Mr. Greeley, in company with Mr. Hay, Private Secretary of Mr. Lincoln, called upon the commissioners at the Clifton House, on the Canada side, where a protracted and pleasant interview was held, and the various questions under consideration were discussed at length.

Mr. Greeley left the Falls for New York on this afternoon's train. It is understood that the commissioners with Sanders and Jewett, who are both, are to remain and carry on negotiations with the Democrats. A letter is to be prepared for the Chicago Convention, in which the commissioners will hold out strong assurances of a restoration of the Union under Democratic auspices.

The whole movement is regarded by many as a mere scheme to entrap the Administration into a false position before the country and the world, for the benefit of the disunion Democrats.

A MISSION TO RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 20.—An individual, fresh from Richmond, not as a released prisoner, but an honored guest, entertained three days in the capital of the Southern Confederacy, feasted by Jeff. Davis, Benjamin, and their compeers, having around him the romance and the mystery of an unknown mission, and knowing the secrets of the Rebel prison-house, is *rara avis* enough to make a sensation even amid the leaden and languid heat of a Washington summer's day. Such a personage, bringing with him all the experiences enumerated, arrived here to-day direct from Richmond by way of General Grant's headquarters.

His name is Colonel James F. Jaques, of the 73d Illinois Volunteers, Colonel, but parson also, being a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though neither envoy nor ambassador, Colonel Jaques had a mission of his own, clothed with no authority to speak for either President or Government, he appears to have had authority enough of some kind to command a hearing from the principalities and powers that sit in Richmond; in fine, without being a plenipotentiary, he seems to be endowed with a certain species of power behind the throne that caused him to be attentively listened to and kindly treated by the chiefs of the Rebellion.

Of the real object and end of Colonel Jaques' mission, I am requested by himself not now to speak. It is perfectly proper to state, however, that it is in no respect official in its character, and that he had no warranty whatsoever to enter into any negotiations between this Government and the Rebel authorities. Any statement that would convey a different impression is false.

Secondly, it may be stated that though Colonel Jaques' mission contemplates results of the highest importance; these results are ulterior rather than immediate. Finally, it is warrantable to say that though his mission was one of peace, it was not a peace mission. Colonel Jaques belongs to the church militant, and believes most heartily in dealing the Rebellion what "Hudibras" calls "apostolic blows and knocks." Yet he has faith that the time will come, and is rapidly coming, when an agency of reconciliation, which he believes to be of immense power, can be used.

Animated by this sentiment, he succeeded in so impressing his views upon Mr. Lincoln that the President, without according him the smallest official recognition or authority, was willing, believing his honesty of purpose, that he should try the experiment of a visit to Richmond. Accordingly, he gave him a personal recommendation to General Grant to pass him through the lines, or otherwise forward his views.

Thus aided, Colonel Jaques, accompanied by Mr. Edward Kirke, made his way from General Grant's headquarters by the north side of the James river, and passing the Rebel lines, reached the Confederate capital. Here they remained for three days—Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last. While in Richmond, Colonel Jaques, at his own request, was placed under guard; but he had the entire freedom of the city, and put up during his visit at the Spotswood House, the "crack" hotel of Richmond.

The Colonel, during his three days' stay, visited the various Confederate authorities, as well as the prisons and hospitals in which our captives and wounded are confined. He had two prolonged interviews with President Davis in his office in the Custom House; and although the nature and subject matter of the conversations between himself and the Rebel President are not proper for present publication, yet it is understood that Colonel Jaques met with considerable success in impressing his views upon Mr. Davis. When taking his leave, Davis took the Colonel's hand in both his, shook it warmly and cordially, and stated that, leaving out of view the present struggle, he had the highest respect for his character and aims.

The Colonel, while a guest at the Spotswood House, fared sumptuously, being fed on chicken, turkey, mutton, and all the viands of a well-appointed hotel, and entertained with fine brandies and costly wines. His bill would have amounted to more than $500 in Confederate money, but he found it impossible to induce his entertainers to accept any return for the hospitality he had received.

Colonel Jaques also had interviews with Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State; Mr. Ould, Commissioner of Exchange; and other Confederate dignitaries and authorities.

The Colonel was permitted to visit the Libby and Belle Isle Prisons, and reports that he was agreeably disappointed by the comparatively comfortable condition in which he found our Union captives therein confined. The wounded also, though only the more desperate case are retained in the hospitals of Richmond, he found as well cared for as could be expected.

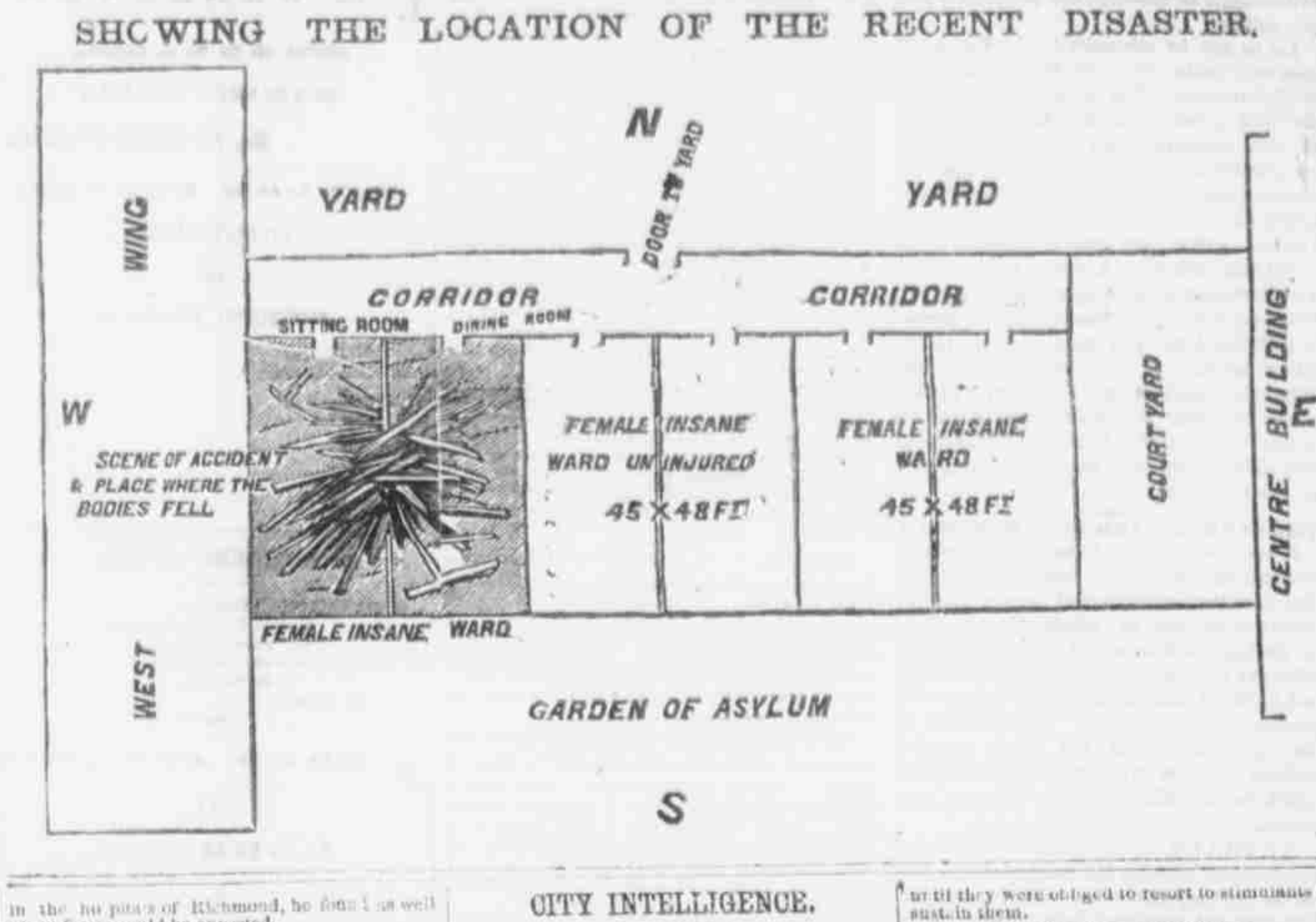
The streets of Richmond are almost deserted, few others being seen than soldiers, women, negroes, and cripples. Many of the stores, however, remain open, and there is some business activity.

Colonel Jaques describes Jeff. Davis as hale and hearty in appearance, his health being much better latterly than it had been; and though thin in face and person, the tough and wiry constitution of the Rebel chieftain presents no likelihood of his giving out during the natural life of the Rebellion.

Extraordinary though Colonel Jaques' story, his mission, and all belonging thereto may appear, there can be no doubt whatever of his thorough honesty; and with this quality he appears to be credited both by our own and the Rebel authorities. Of his wisdom there may possibly be more question.—*N. Y. Times.*

GROUND PLAN OF BLOCKLEY ALMSHOUSE,

SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE RECENT DISASTER.



TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

Rebel News.

Richmond papers of the 18th are at hand, but are filled almost exclusively with extracts from Northern papers about the Maryland raid and express doubts as to the capture of Washington.

Our Prisoners at Richmond.

Several escaped prisoners from Richmond, belonging to Massachusetts regiments, reached here to-day. They say that most of the prisoners captured from Grant are in Richmond. They bring no news.

New Postal Changes.

It is officially announced that hereafter the United States postage charge, without regard to distance, on letters addressed to or received from the British West Indies, Cuba, Aspinwall, Panama, or any other foreign place or country, to and from which different rates of postage have not been established by international postal convention or arrangement, will be ten cents the single rate of half an ounce or under, which must be prepaid on letters sent and collected, or letters received.

Also, that the United States postage charge on newspapers and other printed matter sent to or received from the countries and places referred to, will in future be as follows: On newspapers, 2 cents each; and the established domestic rates on pamphlets, periodicals, and other articles of printed matter, which must in like manner be prepaid on matter sent and collected, or matter received.

In future the international postage charge upon all letters passing between the province of New Brunswick and any part of the United States, without regard to distance or route of conveyance, will be ten cents the single rate of half an ounce, or under, prepayment optional.

Department of West Virginia.

The difficulty which induced General Hunter to ask to be relieved from the command of the Department of West Virginia, has been happily solved, and he will continue in his position. Brigadier-General Crook has been appointed a Major-General on General Hunter's very earnest recommendation. Between the columns of Hunter and Wright, it is believed that little of the Maryland plunder will ever reach the Richmond railroads. There was but little in the way of food or stock to be stolen in Maryland, and what little there was the Rebels was in too great a hurry to collect systematically. Many well informed people think Early's men will be hungry before they reach Richmond.

The Number of Our Sick.

There are now about fifteen thousand sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals in this Department. The total number of patients in all the military hospitals throughout the country is about ninety thousand. In the camp hospitals it is estimated there are about fifty thousand, making a total of one hundred and forty thousand soldiers incapacitated for service.

The disease most prevalent now in the army is diarrhœa and dysentery. The Washington hospitals are being cleared of the slightly wounded and convalescents, who will be sent North immediately. Every bed that can possibly be vacated will be come so before the end of the week.

Commissioner of Immigration.

Brigadier General James Bowen, of New York, arrived here last evening. To-day he has been in consultation with the Secretary of State relative to his appointment to the Commissionership of Immigration created by a recent act of Congress. It is not positively known whether he will accept the position or not.

From Bermuda.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Bermuda papers to the 13th instant received here furnish but little news. From the 4th to the 11th instant five steamers arrived there from Wilmington, N. C., with an aggregate of 3000 bales of cotton and a large quantity of tobacco. Three steamers cleared on the 7th for Wilmington.

The steamer *Little Hattie* had returned in distress from being chased by a Federal gunboat.

Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21.—The repair shop of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad was burned to-day. The loss amounted to $30,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Flour has declined 25c. Sales of 7000 bbls. at $9·50@10 for State; $10·50@11·25 for Ohio, and $10·50@11·25 for Southern. Wheat declined [illegible] cents. Corn quiet; no sales. [illegible] Pork heavy at $39@40·25. Lard firm at [illegible] Whisky dull at $1·74c.; holders ask $1·75. Receipts of Flour 22,000 bbls.; Wheat 110,000 bush.; Corn [illegible]

BALTIMORE, July 21—Flour quiet; sales of [illegible] at $12 75 for Kentucky white; new Southern [illegible] Corn dull and drooping. Whisky dull and [illegible] Groceries dull and unsettled.

Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 107¾; Illinois Central, 123; Cumberland preferred, 56; Illinois [illegible] Michigan Southern, 82¾; New York Central, 131½; Reading, 131¾; Hudson River, 127¾; Erie, [illegible] One Year Certificates, [illegible] Treasury 7·30s, [illegible] Five-Twenties, Coupons, 103⅝.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M. 75½. Noon, 79½. One P. M., 75½. Wind, North.

ALMSHOUSE CATASTROPHE.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

THE SCENE THIS MORNING.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

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

We published in THE TELEGRAPH of yesterday a full and graphic account of the appalling catastrophe at the Insane Department of the Blockley Almshouse, by which some forty maniacs were either killed outright or so terribly mangled that in many cases their recovery is a matter of considerable doubt.

The Cause of the Accident,

we then stated, was owing to the fact that the first pier, or the one supporting the first floor of the building, together with the arch, had given way, and that no support being left for the piers alone, the second and third floors of the department fell in, carrying with them the inmates, who were either seated or moving to and fro upon them.

At a meeting of the Guardians of the Poor, held yesterday afternoon, a statement in reference to the accident was made by the builder, Mr. John Sunderling, who had charge of the work of introducing heaters into the Asylum.

The substance of the statement is incorporated in the following

Report of the Committee.

On the 20th instant, at about six o'clock A. M., an occurrence took place at the western end of the Insane Department buildings, involving loss of life and injury to a number of the insane inmates.

It appears that a chimney-stack had been originally erected, extending with its supports from the ground to above the roof. In making alterations, some thirteen years since, the arch and piers on which the stack was built were removed, except about four inches of a division-wall on each side, remaining under the middle of each side of the chimney. On this slight support the stack rested until the present time. Workmen are now at work in preparing for heating and ventilation of the building, and yesterday afternoon were working in the cellar under the stack, in keying up and supporting another arch near the stack, and also in building a foundation for a pier to support the stack that has fallen. Nothing had been recently removed that tended to support the stack.

The casualty appears to the committee to have resulted mainly, if not wholly, from the cutting out of the passage through the cellar arches for the introduction of the boilers and heating pipes. In the cutting of this passage, some years ago due regard had not been paid to the situation of the parts of the building immediately over the passage, and the chimney stacks thereby lost nearly all their support.

From an examination of the workmen it does not appear that there was any indication of danger when they quit work yesterday afternoon, or any change in the appearance of the chimneys or floors. The report was accepted.

Mr. Woodward moved that the Committee on Out-wards and the Committee on Insane Department prepare a minute of the facts relative to the accident, for insertion on the minutes of the Board. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Woodward, a vote of thanks was then tendered to the officials of the house, who had used so many exertions in alleviating the pains of the wounded; to Mayor Henry, and the police sent by him to assist in restoring order, and to all who had assisted in alleviating the terrors of the calamity.

Scene this Morning.

This morning scores of the relatives and acquaintances of those supposed to be killed or wounded by the terrible accident of yesterday, presented themselves at the Almshouse for the purpose of learning the whereabouts of those whose names were either contained in the published list of yesterday, or whose remains had not yet been recovered from the ruins.

In nearly all these cases, inasmuch as five bodies yet remain unrecognized, such persons were admitted, and the grief displayed when the dead and mangled body of a friend or relative was recovered is beyond description. No bodies have been taken from the ruins since yesterday, and it is the opinion of the Committee that the appended list gives a correct idea of the loss by the accident.

List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

KILLED.

Margaret Dennen,	Sophia Ellinger,
Lina Mitchell,	Ann Reynolds,
Susan Owens,	Christiana Allison,
Andrew J. Noble,	Elizabeth Bera,
Ann Culbraith,	Ellen Murray.

Five persons, also dead, are not yet recognized.

Missing,

and presumed to be the names of those yet unrecognized:—

Catharine McManus,	Mary Ann Stacy,
Catharine May,	Rosa Hampton.
Ann H. Franklin,	

Wounded.

Mary McCarley, slight; Catharine Cumiskey, seriously; Rebecca Flinn, seriously; Ann McGlinnon, slight; Margaret Robinson, slight; Mary Dix, slight; Susan Devine, slight; Nancy Mann, seriously; Frederica Arnold, slight; Sarah Dunn, seriously; Adela de Passerie, seriously; Catharine Bean, seriously; Matilda Wilcox, seriously; Ann Balcom, slight; Ann Stevens, seriously; Margaret Marry, slight; Isabella Burns, seriously; Ann Coleman, seriously; Madeline Bonsinger, seriously.

Mrs. Rice, the nurse, is not dead, as was first reported, and though at present suffering no very severe internal injury, she is very much prostrated. She was on the third story floor at the time of the accident, and was precipitated through to the first floor. How she escaped with her life is a great miracle.

The Nurses,

Mrs. Ackley, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Griffith, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Williams and Miss Chapman, and of the male nurses, Mr. Hill, Mr. Matlack, and Mr. Weller, labored with unremitting zeal in rescuing the wounded from the mass of ruins which covered them. Their control over the patients was never evinced in a more remarkable degree than during the trying circumstances of yesterday. All of them worked until they were obliged to resort to stimulants to sustain them.

The Medical Attendance.

Drs. Wallace, Poor, Muller, McClure, Borden, Woods, and McCoy, (of the Insane Department), physicians of the hospital, were in attendance throughout the entire day, and by their skill, greatly alleviated the condition of the sufferers.

Dr. S. W. Butler, the resident physician of the house, and Dr. J. Lewis, Jr., consulting surgeon, were also instrumental in their particular line of practice in aiding the sufferers.

Condition of the Wounded.

It is thought that most of the wounded will recover in course of time, although from their deranged condition it is difficult to tell what internal injuries they have received.

At the Green House.

This morning fifteen bodies were laid out in wooden coffins, awaiting the arrival of the Coroner, previous to their interment. The five bodies yet unrecognized will be kept for a few days yet.

The Coroner's Jury

reached the Almshouse this morning at eleven o'clock, and immediately made a tour of inspection of the upper and lower stories of the building. We can give our readers no better idea of the

Condition of the Building

before the accident, and of the great culpability of those persons who made the alteration some thirteen years ago, than to state that the arch and piers on which the block was built were all removed, with the exception of about four inches of a division-wall on each side of the chimney.

On this slight foundation the stack rested up to the time of the accident. From the first floor to the top of the chimney, is a distance of 61 feet. The arches have been cut about 200 feet, and upon these three arches rests the entire weight of the building.

The Coroner's Inquest

was held in the Guardians' room of the Almshouse. The following named persons constituted the jury:—

Charles Rubicon,	James Hutchinson,
William Taggart,	J. R. Gatchel,
Samuel Hains,	Samuel Williamson.

The inquest then commenced as follows:—

Marshal Hennsey, sworn.—He stated that yesterday morning, a few minutes before 6 o'clock, the runner of the institution left word with his clerk, at the storekeeper's, that the building had fallen down. He came to the building and found it in the condition described. He has been with the institution six years.

He never knew the piers had been cut away. He knew the opening had been cut, however, and that was all. He never understood from any parties connected with the Almshouse that the piers had been cut away.

He could not have told exactly where the opening had been made, unless particular measures had been taken to ascertain the fact. Had the accident occurred an hour earlier, all the inmates would have been in their beds.

The contractors of the hospital at the time the alteration was made were Messrs. Birkenbine, Marain, and Trotter. (The present building occupied by the inmates of the Insane Asylum was used as a hospital at that time, in 1851.) The bricklayers were at work at the time of the accident, strengthening the piers.

There was no unusual commotion in the rooms at the time. From what he had seen since, if there had been any unusual commotion, the floors would have sprung.

George Erety, sworn:—Made an arrangement for altering the building for heating purposes in 1863; since the 1st of January of the present year they had been making these preparations; at no time had he been notified of any weakness in the building until the time of the accident; he would have felt himself just as safe in any of the rooms as in the open field.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—Henry B. Joshlin, whose service in the United States Army dates as far back as 1798, died at the Naval Asylum yesterday, in the 84th year of his age....Since January 1, 96,377 barrels of crude, and 121,407 barrels of refined coal oil have been shipped to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Railroad....All vessels arriving at this port from Havana and Matanzas are to be quarantined at the Lazaretto, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever at those ports....The ship *Coburg* sailed for Liverpool yesterday, having on board 15,694 bushels of wheat and 4351 barrels of flour....The slaughter-house of Henry Yeager, Crease street, below Belgrade, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon....Two children belonging to a poor woman residing at Chesnut Hill, were bitten a few days since by a mad dog, and died in a few hours after of hydrophobia....The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company paid over, yesterday, a donation of five thousand dollars to the United States Christian Commission.

HUNDRED DAYS MEN—CAMP CADWALADER.—This extensive establishment for the reception and organization of recruits is now the scene of great activity. The immense influx of hundred days men during the last week, has exhibited the wisdom of the Government in erecting and maintaining, at whatever cost, a depot where new troops can be at once taken in hand, provided with all the necessaries of military life, and reduced to a state of organization indispensable to their efficiency.

Great trouble has arisen from the acceptance by officers raising companies of boys under the proper age, and unfit for the trials and hardships incident to the military service. Of course, the proper officers cannot, without gross dereliction of duty, pass and muster such youths into the service, to become a mere drag on the officers of the corps to which they may be attached, and a useless expense to the Government, already burdened by so many thousands of helpless beings, who fill its hospitals, and at the same time occupying the accommodations so much needed for those stricken down by wounds or disease contracted in actual service.

Had the same care that is now exhibited by the military officers at Camp Cadwalader been made the rule in all previous calls for troops, our armies would now be much stronger than they are. The Government would also have saved many millions of dollars, expended in the equipment and support of men who were unfit for duty when enlisted; and who, after remaining for months and years swelling the number and expenses of the army, have finally been discharged without having ever rendered a day's actual service in the field.

Of course, it is very annoying to an officer engaged in raising a company to have one-half of his would-be soldiers thrown out by the inspecting and mustering officers, but in most cases the fault is his own. A proper attention to his duties, as laid down in the regulations for the recruiting service, would have saved him and his rejected men, or boys, the mortification of having his fine company of perhaps a hundred persons of all ages, sizes, and physical conditions, reduced to a squad of twenty or thirty men actually fit for service.

The demands of the Government are for men—men able to aid in actual field operations—and if any one anxious to become an officer so far forgets his duty to the country as to attempt to pass off helpless boys, who would faint under the weight of their arms alone on the first day's march, as proper material for soldiers, he must not feel surprised if officers whose influence in those matters entitles them to judge, and whose sworn duty it is to reject all who are not, in their opinion, able to endure all the fatigues of war, reduce their numbers to such a small squad that they are not entitled to be mustered as a company organization.

By taking proper care as to whom they present for muster they will not only spare themselves much trouble and useless exertion, but they will materially lessen the labors of the officers in charge of the Government depots.

On arriving at Camp Cadwalader, and entering the service, the men are expected to conform to the admirable discipline already established there; and if this comes a little rough at first, it is well for all to bear in mind that discipline is necessary to the very existence of an army, and that new recruits have so much to learn, that they cannot commence too soon, or be taught too rapidly.

The term for which the "Hundred Days men" have been enlisted is so short, and the necessity of their being brought into such a state of discipline as will make them efficient, is so great, that every officer is called on by his duty to spare no exertion to bring them into a condition in which they may render as much service as possible before their term expires. To this end Lieutenant-Colonel Zulick, commanding the camp, Captain A. J. Cohen, Assistant Adjutant-General, and the entire staff of officers attached to the depot are most earnestly bending all their energies. They desire to send to the aid of the Government well organized and efficient regiments, and not mere armed mobs.

We append a list of the officers permanently attached to the Draft Rendezvous at Camp Cadwalader:—

Lieutenant Colonel S. M. Zulick, Commanding.
Captain A. J. Cohen, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Captain Charles E. Etting, Aide-de-camp.
Captain J. T. O'Brien, Superintendent of Barracks.
Captain J. C. Devine, Receiving Officer.
Captain Williams, Assistant Superintendent of Barracks.
Captain Ayer, 21st Volunteer Reserve Corps.
Captain Newberry, 21st Volunteer Reserve Corps.
Captain Billington, 196th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Captain R. G. Felters, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Captain Mertenbaker, 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Captain N. Myers, 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Captain W. S. Robinson, 1st Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieutenant J. D. Mercer, Disbursing Officer.
Lieutenant Theodore Snyder, Quartermaster.
Lieutenant Kimball.
Lieutenant J. S. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence.
Lieutenant [illegible] 2d Cavalry.
Lieutenant E. A. Walsh, 109th Pennsylvania Vols.
Lieutenant [illegible] Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieutenant M'Cranahan, 1st Cavalry.
Lieutenant John M'Elwain, 6th Pennsylvania Vols.
Lieutenant N. Fenno, 17th Cavalry.
Lieutenant James Darling, 3d Artillery.
Lieutenant B. Pfeifer, 8th Cavalry.
Lieutenant G. Selkirk, 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieutenant Ballinger, 196th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

NEW STEAMERS.—The Independence Engine Company have contracted with the Chapman Brothers, Beach and Marlborough streets, for the construction of another new steam engine, the one just housed by them having been purchased by the Government for the U. S. Arsenal in this city.

At the works of the same firm there are also in course of construction the following new steamers:—

One for Flemington, New Jersey, which is nearly finished, and will be shipped to its destination next week. It is for the use of the authorities of that place.

The Rainbow Company, of Reading, are also having one constructed, and will be finished in about a week. It is built on the same plan as the Good Intent, of this city.

The one building for the Humane Company, of this city, to take the place of their old one, purchased by the Government, will not be completed for several months.

The Water Witch Fire Company, of Delaware, have also contracted with the Chapman Brothers for the construction of a steamer. It speaks well for the skill and workmanship of Philadelphia mechanics when other cities send their orders here to be filled.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 21

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Dinsmore Oil.. 5⅜	8 sh Dalzell Oil.... 8⅜
100 sh McClintock.... 5	100 sh do........... 8⅜

FIRST BOARD.

$425 N. Pa. scrip...... 95	200 sh Sch. N. pf...b5 36
$1000 do............101½	100 sh do.......... 36
$100 U. S. 5-20s.......104⅜	50 sh Lehigh C & N... 85
$500 do............103⅝	20 sh Penna R R.... 71⅝
10 sh Louisville Bk...116	17 sh Little Sch...... 48⅜
100 sh Fulton Coal.... 8⅝	100 sh Long Island...c 48
100 sh Mineral Oil.... 7	5 sh Acad. of Music 45
100 sh Reading R. s5 65⅜	27 sh Cam & Am.....157
400 sh do........c 65⅝	30 sh Minehill....... 62
100 sh do.... 65⅜ b100	50 sh Morris Ca emp 96
200 sh do..........c 65⅜	

H. S. LEACH, Stock Commission Broker, No. 7 Farquhar Buildings, Walnut street, below Third.

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.		Second Call.	
United States 6s, 1881, int off	102⅝	bid	102⅜	sales
Rock Island Railroad	..	bid	107⅜	sales
Reading Railroad	65	bid	65⅜	sales
Illinois Central Railroad	..	bid	123	sales
Galena Railroad	..	bid	49	sales
New York Central Railroad	132	bid	137⅜	sales
Erie Railroad	109⅜	bid	129⅜	sales
Harlem Railroad	124½	bid	..	sales
Gold	255	bid	..	sales
United States 5-20s	103⅝	bid	103⅜	sales
Market	Heavy.		Steady.	

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	102¾	103¾
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	104	106
Certificates of Indebtedness, New	90½	91⅜
Quartermaster's Vouchers	90	91
Gold	255	260
5-20 Bonds	103⅜	104⅜

10-40 Coupon Bonds ready for delivery to June 27 inclusive.

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	260	12 M.	256
11 A. M.	258⅜	1 P. M.	257⅜

Market Steady.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, July 21.—There is a steady demand for Quercitron Bark, and small sales No. 1 are making at $50 per ton.

Cloverseed is scarce and quiet. In Timothy a sale of 300 bushels was effected at $4·25. Flaxseed is worth $3·25 with small sales.

In Provisions we have no change to record in prices.

The Flour market is devoid of activity, with but little demand either for export or home consumption. Small sales to the trade have been effected at $9·25@10 for superfine; $9·75@10·25 for extras; $1[illegible] for extra family; and $1[illegible] for fancy lots, as in quality. Rye Flour and Corn are quiet.

There is rather more Wheat offering, and holders are obliged to concede to the demands of buyers, in order to effect sales. The demand has fallen off, and prices have ruled irregularly. We notice sales of 500 bushels prime new Southern at $2·[illegible] and about 800 bushels Kentucky white at $2·75. There is very little Rye here, and it is wanted at $1·70@1·75. The stock of corn is low, and sales of yellow to the extent of 1500 bushels in store at $1·73 and 1200 bushels afloat at $1·73. There is very little demand for Oats, some sales of Pennsylvania were effected at 92c.

Whisky has improved. We notice sales of refined at $1·[illegible]@1·80, and a small lot of Eastern, 50 bbls., at $1·80.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Alden (Br.), Hatcher, New York, Workman & Co.
Barque Almira Bennett, Pensacola, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Barque Killingwood, Killingwood, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Eliza Ann, Ayers, Remedios, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Express, Eldridge, Boston, Quintard & Ward.
Schr Saratoga, Pinkham, do., L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Sahwa, Jasper, do., do.
Schr J. Satterthwaite, Long, Boston, Day & Waddell.
Schr Leonora, Shepard, Ipswich, do.
Schr G. W. Carpenter, Edmonds, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Julianna, Harding, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr J. L. Leach, Endicott, Fortress Monroe, Tyler & Co.
Schr Sarah, Westcott, Newbern, do.
Schr J. S. Baker, Henderson, Fortress Monroe, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Leonard Myers, Munday, 14 days from New Orleans, in ballast to captain.
Schr Canary, Parker, 10 days from Calais, with lumber to Gaskill & Galvin.
Schr P. Martin, Aldrich, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.
Schr Pennsylvania, Barnes, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Hammitt, Van Dusen & Lochman.
Schr F. P. Howard, Hopkins, 10 days from San Salvador, with pineapples to Warner Draper.
Schr Lavinia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with corn to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Flying Dragon, Daniels, 4 days from Wellfleet, in ballast to captain.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, from Salem, in ballast to captain.
Schr Boundary, Johnson, from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr Cohasset, Tobey, from Dighton, in ballast to captain.
Schr Jane N. Baker, Henderson, from Boston, in ballast to Tyler & Co.
Schr H. A. Weeks, Ketchum, from Salem, in ballast to captain.
Schr R. E. Shark, Jarrell, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Charles Moore, Ruhl, from Providence, in ballast to captain.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS 344—July 21, 1864.
18, 57, 39, 56, 15, 43, 26, 2, 53, 33, 8, 66.
EXTRA CLASS 345—July 21, 1864.
53, 26, 41, 77, 59, 17, 35, 36, 16, 49, 43, 54.
Circulars sent by addressing
E. E. Browne & Co.,
Covington, Ky.