THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

ANOTHER RAID IN MARYLAND

MOSEBY ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

EXODUS OF PEOPLE FROM ROCKVILLE

ANOTHER BIG SCARE.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Citizens arriving this morning from Rockville and Muddy Branch report that two or three hundred Rebel cavalry, supposed to be Mosby's gang, crossed the Potomac last night into Maryland. Colonel Lowell, of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, succeeded in having the Government supplies and a considerable quantity of flour removed, via the canal, to Georgetown. The people of Rockville seem in a little panic over it.

GREAT VICTORY BEFORE ATLANTA.

TERRIBLE DEFEAT OF HOOD

Capture of 4000 Prisoners

REBEL KILLED AND WOUNDED IN OUR HANDS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Official details of General Sherman's battle on Thursday show that it was a brilliant and decided success.

Hood abandoned the field and fell back to his fortifications, leaving all his dead and wounded in our hands, while nearly four thousand prisoners were taken. Our loss was but fifteen hundred.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST

GEN. THOMAS GAINS A VICTORY

REPORT OF A DESERTER.

LEE AND FORREST'S DEFEAT

FORREST CERTAINLY WOUNDED.

MORE ABOUT GENERAL STURGIS' DISASTER.

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

From General Sherman.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—To-day's Nashville *Union* states that a telegram from General Sherman says the enemy attacked General Thomas on Wednesday, fiercely, and were handsomely repulsed and roughly handled.

The *Union* adds that the two armies are now on level ground, and the fighting is more nearly equal.

Female Prisoners from Georgia.

Another instalment of fifty Rebel women from Georgia arrived here to-night. Three hundred and fifty more are reported at Nashville, and will be forwarded here on Tuesday next. They are to be sent out of the limits of the United States.

Rebel Deserter from Forrest's Command.

CAIRO, July 22.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 20th has a statement made before the Provost Marshal by Lieutenant Allen, a deserter from Forrest's command, who took the oath of amnesty, and immediately left for his home in Kentucky. He reports that General S. D. Lee commands General Polk's old department, and that Richardson has been superseded by Nealy, Richardson having been charged with making two millions out of the conscription business. Richardson escaped punishment, and is now living in Western Tennessee.

Allen confirms the reported wounding of Forrest at Tupelo. The Rebels lost 1500 in the fight at Guntown with Sturgis, and Colonel Wisdom was among the killed. The most of the loss is attributed to the desperate fighting of our negroes, nearly all their victims being shot through the head and breast.

Major Bradford, captured at Fort Pillow, has been ordered to be shot by Forrest for violating his parole.

Allen knew nothing of the President's amnesty proclamation, and says that the Rebel soldiers are ignorant of it.

The Southern people think that if Lee and Johnston are beaten, the secession will speedily terminate. They have little confidence in Johnston, and are heartily tired of the dreadful pressure they are subjected to.

Forrest got 3000 men in his conscripting expedition into Kentucky.

Allen says that in the fight with Sturgis, May 2, at Bolivar, 500 men could have captured all of the Rebel trains.

Forrest has been several times heard to say that he did not want to take Memphis, as a large section of country was dependent upon it for supplies.

The steamer *Kushaskia* was sunk to-day on the Grand Chain, between here and Paducah. Loss trifling.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

Rebel Deserters Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

Fourteen Rebel deserters from a Georgia Regiment took the oath of allegiance this morning.

Secretary Fessenden Going Home.

Secretary Fessenden will leave for his home, in Maine, in a few days, to recruit his health and attend to his private affairs, which he has subordinated to his public duties consequent upon his assuming his new position.

The New Loan.

The Secretary will probably determine before he leaves for Maine to-day, what amount of loan he will ask for, and whether he will negotiate with the banks, appeal directly to the people, or pursue an altogether different course from either.

A Richmond Fiction About Gen. Grant.

The Richmond papers persist in asserting that General Grant is dead. They announce the fiction very soberly, saying that the flags of our shipping have been at half-mast in his honor, and that our pickets confirm the intelligence.

One of them asserts that the only consolation the Confederacy can draw from his death is the fact that it will dishearten the Yankees, who think him a wonderful General. Any way, it don't believe he came to his death by a wound. Such a butcher as he is more likely, it thinks, to have died of mania-a-potu.

CONFLAGRATION AT DEFIANCE, OHIO

TOLEDO, July 23.—A fire occurred at Defiance, Ohio, last night, destroying a flouring mill, woolen factory, and iron foundry. The loss is timated at from $75,000 to $100,000.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

GEN. JOHNSTON RELIEVED FROM COMMAND.

GEN. HOOD APPOINTED TO SUCCEED HIM.

General Sherman Cuts the Communication Between Atlanta and Montgomery, Alabama.

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

From Richmond papers of the 18th and 20th we obtain the following interesting information:—

FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Monday, July 18.—The army and public were surprised this morning by the announcement of the change of commanders—General Johnston being relieved, and General Hood receiving the command. The following is General Johnston's farewell address to the troops:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, July 17, 1864.—In obedience to orders of the War Department, I turn over to General Hood the command of the Army and Department of Tennessee. I cannot leave without expressing my admiration of the high military qualities he has displayed so conspicuously—every soldierly virtue, endurance of toil, obedience to orders, and brilliant courage. The enemy move but to be severely repulsed and punished. You, soldiers, have never argued but from your courage, and never counted your foes. No longer your leader, I will still watch your career, and will rejoice in your victories. To one and all I offer assurances of my friendship, and bid an affectionate farewell.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

General Hood, on assuming command, issued the following address:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, July 18, 1864.—Soldiers:—In obedience to orders from the War Department, I assume command of this army and department. I feel the weight of the responsibility so suddenly and unexpectedly devolved upon me by this position, and shall bend all my energies and employ all my skill to meet its requirements. I look with confidence to your support to stand by me, and rely upon your prowess to wrest your country from the grasp of the invader, entitling yourselves to the proud distinction of being called the deliverers of an oppressed people.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD, General.

Telegraphic communication with Montgomery was suspended last night near Notasulga. The interruption is supposed to have been caused by a portion of that part of the enemy who were reported to be at Talladega on Saturday. No train has arrived to-day from West Point. The main forces of the enemy crossed the Chattahoochee between Isham's Ford and Rosswell, and are slowly pushing forward. Cavalry skirmishing took place this morning at Buck Head, six miles from this place.

THE SITUATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 20.

Yesterday was a quiet day. There was no booming of cannon, no heavy masses of smoke on the Southern horizon, and no exciting rumors from any quarter. The fact that the flags of the Yankee shipping in James River were at half-mast on Monday, caused many to give credit to the report of Grant's death, and this topic and the removal of General J. E. Johnston from the command of the Army of Tennessee, were the topics that chiefly occupied men's minds. Though no one believed his death would be of any great benefit to us, yet every one would have been glad, on general principles, to have been assured of his death. The Yankees think too much of him, and that is sufficient to make us rejoice over any misfortune that might befall him.

We have nothing later from our forces operating in Maryland than the news published yesterday. Other officers and men, wounded at Monocacy, arrived yesterday; but they bring nothing new, except that they estimate the number of horses obtained and secured by us in the raid as seven instead of five thousand.

The only news we have from Georgia is contained in the press despatch, published in another column. From that it will be seen that affairs at Atlanta begin to wear a serious aspect. Sherman and his whole army has crossed to the east bank of the Chattahoochee river, and his cavalry were skirmishing with Hood's, within six miles of Atlanta. If Atlanta is to be defended, a battle must be delivered within a very brief period. If the enemy is allowed to intrench, having the larger army he will immediately outflank General Hood or oblige him to fall back.

The eyes of the country are anxiously turned to this quarter. The despatch alluded to says, "The army and the public were surprised by the announcement of the change of commanders." The army and the public in Virginia have seen and experienced the strange values in the last three years, as to have lost the faculty of being surprised at anything done by those in authority.

From the Richmond Examiner.

* * * The expedition has also shown how easily such things are done against an enemy that attempts enterprises beyond his strength, and strips his own capital of defenders to swell his armies sent against distant cities. Our troops are charmed on the whole with the late campaign. They consider that five or six thousand horses, two or three thousand cattle, and eight hundred prisoners, all brought safely across the Potomac (except Franklin and Tyler), was no bad result of a few days' dash into Maryland.

They won one small battle, and they lived well; the fighting was good, the eating, and especially the drinking, was "glorious," and in short, Mr. Lincoln's official organ declares that "the Rebels are so flattered because they have put Washington and Baltimore in terror, that they will not hesitate to repeat the experiment." We think that extremely likely.

Possibly, too, our Government may at last—but of this we are not sanguine—find out that its duty to its own people does really require it to hurt a little the enemies of that people, when it has the power. And if not, then the people themselves will begin to conclude that the worst enemy they have is the Government which they established for their protection.

HOW TO PROTECT SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 18.

Of such glorious rumors as those which pervaded the town on yesterday it is best to decline discourse till we know whether they are truths or only illusions of hope. Let us tend to another report of a different character—that Grant's cavalry has started on a fresh raid against the Weldon Railroad.

One of the marked peculiarities of the people with whom we war is, that they publish their military intentions in newspapers before commencing their execution. One of the peculiarities of the singular herd of small politicians set over us at Montgomery, is a resolute disbelief in all information that comes to them through a plain, ordinary public channel.

Although the result has a hundred times proven that the plan made public in the New York paper was really the plan of the enemy's General in Government, they cannot comprehend the fact that the enemy does so give notice of their designs. The publication is to them a perfect proof that they are going to do something else.

They could not believe that the campaign in Virginia was intended, chiefly because the scheme was universally published. They pay as little attention to the plan now ascribed to Grant by that same press. That plan is simple—to keep a large army close to Petersburg and Lee, while cavalry raids cut the railroads leading into Richmond as fast as we can mend them.

This plan will be successfully executed if the Confederate authorities do not devise a method of defending the roads. It is useless to resist, if the cavalry can ride in about the time the work is completed and undo it in a couple of hours. They must defend the roads. They must defend the roads by other means than the single method hitherto attempted, because that method has proven utterly and invariably ineffectual—there has not been a solitary exception in the course of the war.

The single method yet imagined or tried is, to send our Confederate cavalry in pursuit of the Yankee cavalry. But, as one body of horse will go as fast as another, those who have six hours start are not overtaken before the goal is reached. After the destruction is done and the Yankee raiders have to return, they are sometimes met and sometimes not. When collision occurs, our cavalry sometimes beats them, as they did the other day. But the railroad is broken, and the beating does not mend it.

The object being the salvation of the roads, it is clear that another means should be employed. It would seem to an observer that of all kinds of communication, a railroad shoul be the easiest to preserve and defend. Steam is stronger than horse-flesh; locomotives move faster than cavalry; and a single train can transport a large body of troops to any point on the line in a few hours. But a large body of troops is not necessary to betruct the advance of cavalry.

A few hundred picked and well-mounted men can obstruct roads and bushwhack the strongest raid till the pursuing cavalry overtakes and destroys it. Only these few hundred must be before and not behind it—and the railroad can put both them and their horses where they will be before it, if they and the train to convey them are kept in perfect readiness at a depot. Hitherto the militia have been relied on for that work. Is it not time to discover that this expectation is a mistake?

The militia is composed of gray-haired old men and little boys, both equally unaccustomed to arms. Yet they are expected to perform the most dangerous, as well as the most laborious, service that can be demanded of the hardiest and most skillful soldier. To bushwhack is a military duty, requiring more confidence in one's weapon, greater strength of body, and a cooler courage than any other whatever. The man who does it, has to close alone with the enemy, and if caught is killed. For such a service, thoroughly soldiers are required, and this or some other plan must be resorted to, if we would save our roads.

THE MARYLAND RAID.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 18.

From three to five hundred prisoners have passed through Rockingham from Maryland, captured principally during the first of the invasion by our forces. They are principally Ohioians, and nearly all were one hundred days men.

Passengers from Staunton last night report that the "invaders" of Maryland were safely south of the Potomac, with a whole country swept and full of all sorts of live and vegetable plunder.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY

Important Movements in Progress.

GENERAL ROUSSEAU'S GREAT RAID.

INACTIVITY OF THE CAVALRY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 10.—The operations of General Sherman's cavalry, during the campaign still progressing in Georgia, have not been of a very extensive character, owing to the scarcity of forage in the mountainous country in which it has been operating.

Heretofore its operations have been confined to the protection of the flanks, the guarding of trains and patrolling of the railroad line of communications. But light as this compulsory duty has been, the cavalry have suffered very badly, and many thousands of horses have died of starvation.

GENERAL ROUSSEAU'S PLAN.

At the time General Sherman was making his famous raid in Mississippi, Major-General L. H. Rousseau, commanding the district of Nashville, proposed to General Grant a concerted movement from Decatur upon Selma, Alabama. He had obtained a great deal of valuable information regarding the route and the vulnerability of Selma, and was anxious to make the movement.

But as the raid of General Sherman was instituted only for the purpose of so thoroughly destroying the Mississippi railroads that no extensive force of Rebel infantry could operate against the points on the Mississippi river, which it was intended to weaken in order to prosecute the present campaign, and did not contemplate the occupation of Selma, General Rousseau's proposition was declined.

Lately, however, General Sherman, becoming desirous of the destruction of the railroad between Montgomery, Ala., and Columbus, Ga., ordered General Rousseau, June 30, to make preparations for a raid upon the road between the points named; and this raid, as ordered, is the one upon which General Rousseau departed last evening. The sole purpose of the raid is, as before stated, the destruction of the railroad.

This is to be done so effectually as to cut off for the rest of the war the line by which the Rebels get their supplies of beef, &c. Orders were given and preparations made for the destruction of the rails by twisting and burning them with the ties, bridges, water tanks, &c.; the blowing up of culverts, locomotives, machine and Government shops, arsenals, &c.

Orders were also given for the destruction of Opelika, the point at which the Columbus road diverges from the Atlanta, West Point, and Montgomery road. By the complete destruction of this point General Sherman hopes to cut off Montgomery from communication by both routes with the east.

General Rousseau hopes to irretrievably destroy the railroads from Montgomery to Columbus and West Point, and if practicable, the greater part of the Rebel government property in Montgomery, Columbus, Tuskegee, and the principal points along his route.

Having completed all his preparations, and having on the 4th instant received the final orders to move, General Rousseau and staff left headquarters in this city on the 8th.

THE PARTING SCENES.

The party left with the idea that they might land in a Southern prison, but congratulated themselves that Grant had cut off the route to Libby. With this view of a prison in their minds, the party made all preparations for a Southern residence, and quite an amusing scene was witnessed at headquarters in the closing and balancing of accounts, writing farewell letters and giving directions for the disposition of private property.

The Provost Marshal, Major Bigney, with his usual generosity, gave each of the officers a couple of thousand dollars in Rebel money—not *fac simile*, but the genuine article—which is said to be nearly as valuable as the imitation, though not equalling it in engraving and printing.

THE FORCE UNDER GENERAL ROUSSEAU.

General Sherman's order for the raid restricted the force to about two thousand five hundred.

The men are all veterans, recruits of the regiments having been left behind. General Rousseau and Colonel Harrison left very confident of success. Both are fighting, energetic men, and if success is possible they will accomplish the task laid out for them.

The route to be taken by General Rousseau is one that has never been followed heretofore during the war, though it is nearly identical with the "trace" pursued by General Jackson in the war against the Creek Indians. The first point of any importance on the route is Blountsville, the next Ashville. A few miles beyond Ashville is the Coosa river.

General Sherman first directed Rousseau to make the crossing at Ten Islands, but subsequently this was changed so as to allow him to cross at the nearest ford. He is then to move rapidly up the Talladega and the nearest bridge or ford over the Tallapoosa river. The route between these two streams is to be very rapidly pursued, and the bridges are to be completely destroyed.

The passage of the Tallapoosa will, in all probability, be made at Tehopeke, and will bring the force into Dadeville. Mountain roads will carry it to the railroad at convenient points, when the work of destruction will be begun. There are eight bridges on the railroad between Montgomery and Opelika, the most important being over Oakfuskee, Cupia, Hatchie, Calcebee, and Uforkee creeks.

It also crosses three branches of the latter streams, and, as it follows the course of Sonchahatchee creek, it is more than probable that numbers of culverts and bridges are to be found in the valley. Between Opelika and West Point, on the Atlanta road, are two bridges over the Big Hallawoekee and Osonuppah creek. Near Columbus, on the other route, are three bridges over the Wetumpka creek and one over Mill creek.

THE RETURN ROUTE.

Returning after the destruction of these roads, Rousseau is to move up the west side of the Chattahoochee, if the opportunity offers, and join General Sherman between Marietta and the Chattahoochee river. If this route is threatened by the enemy, Rousseau is to make straight for Pensacola, and take vessels to New Orleans and thence to Nashville again.

THE IMPORTANT POINTS.

In his orders General Sherman alludes to Montgomery, Opelika, and Columbus, as being the important points; but I do not know that instructions were given him to attack either Montgomery or Columbus.

Orders were issued for the destruction of Opelika. Selma is alluded to in the orders as a point of secondary importance.

GENERAL ROUSSEAU'S ARRIVAL AT DECATUR.

NASHVILLE, July 13.—General Rousseau and his forces arrived at Decatur on Saturday night, July 9, and were engaged all the morning on the 10th preparing to depart. The pack mules, which were to carry the ammunition, broke from their corral on Saturday night, and about one hundred were lost in the country around Decatur. Great difficulty was encountered in collecting those secured.

THE START FROM DECATUR.

At last, about noon on the 10th, the head of the column moved out of Decatur. General Rousseau and staff left about 3 P. M., and thus the great raid began. The column has probably effected the crossing of the Coosa by this time.

FROM THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

General Sherman telegraphs that the Rebel works at the Chattahoochee are the strongest he has yet encountered, being finished in the highest style of the art.—*New York Herald.*

FOURTH EDITION.

MORE ABOUT THE REBEL RAID

GREAT SCARE OF FARMERS.

PRODIGIOUS REPORTS OF INVASION.

PANIC AT HAGERSTOWN, AND WHAT CAUSED IT.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

We learn to-day that the people of Rockville and Montgomery county generally are in a panic in the belief that another Rebel raid is in progress and that they are running their horses, stock, &c., within the fortifications of Washington and Georgetown.

A gentleman who left Rockville this morning says he saw large numbers of farmers with their stock in the road, and they were hastening as though the Rebels were right at their heels.

The report in Montgomery county is current that the Rebels are crossing an immense army at Edwards' Ferry and other fords of the Potomac.

Indeed, rumor had it current that the force was at least 75,000 or 80,000 strong, and commanded by General Lee in person. Whether there is any foundation for this report or not, we have as yet had no means of ascertaining; but there is no doubt of the fact that the Montgomery county farmers are badly scared. We understand that portions of the 6th and 19th Corps, who chased the Rebels into Virginia, are returning from Snicker's Gap, on their way to this city; and probably is in this returning force which has thus disturbed the peace of mind of the Maryland farmers, living on the line of the Potomac.

On Tuesday the farmers of Washington county, Md., living along the river, got another scare, and began to run their stock off through Hagerstown, causing considerable uneasiness among the merchants of that place. Reports were rife that the Rebels were crossing the river again at Shepherdstown, which proved to be the case. The Rebels alluded to, however, were eighty-four Rebel prisoners brought across the river under guard from the vicinity of Snicker's Gap.

ATLANTA CAPTURED

OUR FORCES IN POSSESSION

PROBABLE IMMENSE CAPTURES OF PRISONERS.

DISASTROUS DEFEATS TO REBELS.

Something About Bragg, Johnston, Hardee, and Hood.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The New York papers of yesterday had a report that Atlanta was in our possession. This, though premature yesterday, we have every reason to believe is true today. The city was virtually in our hands yesterday, so completely was it under the guns of Sherman from his positions gained, and we are satisfied that he now occupies it fully.

All the fighting with Johnston and with his successor, Hood, having resulted disastrously to the enemy, Sherman cut the Rebel telegraphic communications with Montgomery near Notasulga, on the 17th, by a cavalry expedition, which was at Talladega on Saturday, and which will undoubtedly be heard from very soon as having played the mischief generally with the Rebel communications with Atlanta. The Rebel General John B. Hood, heretofore only a division commander, took command of the Rebel army in Georgia on the 18th. He owed his appointment over Hardee and others to the fact that he alone of Johnston's captains has been fiercely opposed to Johnston's retrograde movement from Dalton. He was counted upon to resist Sherman's advance at every hazard; but it seems he has been no more successful than Johnston.

General Bragg reached Atlanta on the 13th.

BATTLE AT ATLANTA

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF REBELS.

SHERMAN GAINS A GREAT VICTORY.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The *Republican* extra says:—

The Government is in receipt of a despatch today from the telegraph operator at Chattanooga, via Louisville, in the following words:—

"Atlanta is not ours yet. Our forces find strong opposition. It seems that we are in possession of a part of the city, but the enemy holds the rest."

The *Republican* extra also announces the following official news of the battle before Atlanta on Wednesday last:—

An official despatch from General Sherman states that, after the battle of that day, General Howard, commanding the 4th Corps, sent word that he had buried two hundred dead Rebels in front of his lines, and a large number of wounded were lying on the field.

General Hooker, commanding the 20th Corps, in advancing his lines on Wednesday, met the enemy in an open field, and a most deperate battle, lasting several hours, was the result.

The enemy was thoroughly whipped, and driven from the field. After the battle General Hooker reported to General Sherman as follows:—

"I have buried four hundred dead Rebels, and four thousand wounded are lying on my front."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Flour declined 10@15c.; sales of 11,000 barrels State at $8 65@8 95; Ohio, $10@12; and Southern, $12 00@13 25. Wheat declined 1@2c.; sales unimportant. Corn firm; sales of prime at 1.40. Beef quiet. Pork heavy, at $39. Lard firm at 19 3-16@19¾c. Whisky dull at $1 79@1 81. Gold, 239.

Stocks are irregular. Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Cumberland preferred, 66½; Illinois Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 83½; New York Central, 183½; Reading, 102½; Hudson River, 127⅞; Canton Co., 54½; Erie, 103½; Cleveland and Toledo, 137; Gold Int One Year Certificates, 91½; Treasury 7 3-10s, 105½; Five-Twenties, Coupons, 104½; Coupon 6s, 107½.

Fourth of July at Jeff. Davis' Plantation.

The Vicksburg *Herald* gives a full and graphic account of the celebration of the National Independence at the Jeff. Davis' plantation. The peninsula upon which it is situated has become a grand rendezvous for freedmen, organized under missionaries for cultivating the soil. The grounds about the Davis house were tastefully ornamented with flags and other devices. The exercises were held in a grove, and consisted of the usual staple of toasts and speeches. A sumptuous dinner was served on the verandah at the back of the mansion.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Ninth Corps.

NINTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURG, VA., July 21, A. M.—Yesterday the Rebels shelled our lines quite vigorously from their mortar batteries, and the pickets on both sides kept up an unusually brisk fire. Our artillerists blew up another Rebel caisson.

THE WOUNDED.

General Willcox was wounded in the thigh slightly on Tuesday night. This is the second time since our advent before Petersburg that the General has been hit.

Yesterday, Lieutenant Bean, of the 21st Massachusetts, and Adjutant Kenney, of the 57th Massachusetts, were wounded; also, Sergeant McFarlan, of the latter regiment.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BARTLETT, ETC.

General Bartlett arrived last night. General White has reported to General Burnside, and is still on court-martial duty. Commands will be assigned both officers in the 9th Corps.

The Eighteenth Corps.

BALDY SMITH RELIEVED—GENERAL MARTINDALE HIS SUCCESSOR.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, July 20.—The organization of this corps has again been changed. General Baldy Smith, who returned from leave of absence last night, has been relieved from command of the corps, and ordered to report for duty at New York. This will be a severe blow to the troops of this command, who almost adore the General; but the exigencies of public service require that he should take another command. General Smith leaves the 18th Corps after a short though almost unprecedentedly glorious campaign.

General Smith is succeeded in command of the corps by General Martindale, a veteran soldier, distinguished alike for his coolness and valor. The following orders contain the history of this change of commanding officers:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 62.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., July 19, 1864.—IV. Subject to the approval of the President, Major-General W. F. Smith is hereby relieved from the command of the 18th Army Corps, and will proceed to New York city and await further orders.

His personal staff will accompany him.

The corps staff of the 18th Army Corps will report to Brigadier-General J. H. Martindale, temporarily commanding, for duty. By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT.

E. S. PARKER, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, July 20, 1864.—To the Officers and Soldiers of the Eighteenth Army Corps:—I part from you, in accordance with orders from the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States, with great regret, and my highest pride is that you will share my feelings.

Since I have been your commander I have tried to share with you your dangers, and have rejoiced with you in your gallant deeds. During this time your record has been bright and unsullied. Whatever in it has not been all that you could wish, I can assure you has been from no fault or shortcoming of yours, and I trust you will believe that I have been no more culpable than yourselves.

May God bless and always crown your efforts with victory. WM. F. SMITH, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, July 20, 1864.—To the Officers and Soldiers of the 18th Army Corps:—Sincerely regretting that any circumstance or necessity should deprive us of our late commander and his able leadership, by virtue of special order No. 61, paragraph three, from headquarters armies of the United States, dated July 18, 1864, I hereby assume temporary command of the 18th Army Corps.

I have only to ask that officers and men will be mindful of the favorable reputation which they have acquired by their past conduct, and inspired with resolution to maintain it in the future.

J. H. MARTINDALE, Brigadier-General.

AMUSEMENTS.

A VETERAN HAS RETURNED—SANFORD, THE GREAT ORIGINAL AND PRINCIPAL OF CORK OPERA.—We see by our advertisement that the incomparable S. S. S., as familiarly called, has secured the Walnut Street Theatre for a short season, and will open on Monday evening with one of the best Ethiop an troupes extant. Among the leading comedians is Dick Parker, together with Myers and a host of stars. Suffice to say, Sam appears, and the programme is rich, rare, and bituminous. So secure your seats for Monday, and give the hero a welcome.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO DAY.—Six A. M., 62½. Noon, 79½. Wind, W. by N.

DEPARTURE OF COLONEL THOMAS' REGIMENT.—At noon to-day the 29th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Thomas, marched from their encampment at Camp Cadwalader to this city by the following route:—Down Ridge avenue to Nineteenth street, down Nineteenth to Green, down Green to Broad, down Broad to Spring Garden, down Spring Garden to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chestnut, and down Chestnut to Third. Here they were countermarched, and ranged on the north side of the Custom House, the left resting on Sixth street.

Professor E. D. Saunders, Chairman of the Extra Bounty Fund Committee, in the presence of the members of that Committee, together with a large audience of spectators, addressed the regiment from the steps of the Custom House.

The Commission, he said, were delighted to see before them the largest regiment (the lamented Colonel Baker's California Regiment alone excepted) that had left the city since the war commenced.

A regiment of fourteen companies—a regiment which, under the lead of its energetic Colonel, seconded by its other officers, was the first organized—the first completed—the first ready for the payment of the bounties—the first to be summoned away—the first to appear with knapsacks—the first about to stand a wall of stout hearts and strong arms between their fellow-citizens and the most wicked and unscrupulous traitors, robbers, and murderers that ever threatened the homes of a peaceful, law-abiding people.

In conclusion the Professor complimented the Colonel for his own personal exertions in the matter of raising the regiment, and concluded his remarks amid applause. Three cheers were then given for the regiment, after which Colonel Thomas, seated upon his horse, and with uncovered head, made a reply.

He said that he could not find words adequate to express his feelings upon that occasion, and therefore he would simply say that for what they (the regiment) had done, they deserved no praise whatever. They had simply performed their duty; and those who did less deserved the condemnation of every American citizen. (Loud cheering.) They were about to leave, for the battle field, perhaps.

He had no word whatever to say in behalf of himself, but he thought he could promise for those brave men who had enlisted under his command, all that could be expected of brave, patriotic soldiers. For himself he should endeavor in the future, as he had in the past, to perform his duty to the best of his ability, and that was all he could promise.

After "three times three" had been given, the Colonel and the brave men of his command left for the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. It is expected that the regiment will take its departure to-night.

MASS MEETING OF THE SHIPWRIGHTS.—Last evening the shipwrights of this port met at the Vigilant Engine house, pursuant to adjournment to hear the report of a committee upon the subject of an increase of their wages from three dollars to three and a half. The meeting was called to order by the President, James M. Moore. The Secretary, Mr. Henry Teese, read the former proceedings, when the committees from the various yards made their reports. Those from the Navy Yard reported that Commodore Stribling stated that he had no authority to increase the wages, but he would lay the matter before the Secretary of the Navy, who alone had power to act in the case. From Simons' yard the committee reported that the increase was granted. From John W. Lynn the report was the same.

Nearly all the other yards reported that although it would be disadvantageous to them at present to increase the wages, yet if it was a general thing the demand would be acceded to. A resolution was then adopted that the shipwrights of the port of Philadelphia would demand three dollars and a half per day on and after Monday next, and that they would refuse to work in the same yard with any shipwright whose compensation for a day's work was less than that adopted by the meeting.

After several speeches made by members, in which it was announced that their brother craftsmen received four dollars and a half a day in New York, the meeting adjourned.

DARING ROBBERY.—A thief entered an upholstering establishment at Tenth and Arch streets yesterday afternoon, during the temporary absence of the proprietor, and abstracted $400 in greenbacks and a check for over $130 from the money drawer. The theft was a most daring one, as members of the family were sitting in the adjoining room at the time.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SIMONS' WAGON FACTORY.—Between eight and nine o'clock last evening, the extensive National Wagon Factory of Mr. Henry Simons was discovered to be on fire, and in a few hours the entire establishment was destroyed, involving a loss of between two hundred and fifty and three hundred thousand dollars. The property destroyed was contained within an area of four acres, and was bounded respectively by Second street and Washington avenue and Huntingdon and Cumberland streets.

Wooden fences enclosed this lot, except at the west side, where a brick wall, twenty feet high, extended along the front of the North Pennsylvania Railroad on Washington avenue. The works destroyed embraced the wheelwright shop, blacksmith shops, saw-mill, machine shop, and engine-room, lumber-yard, office, and stable.

The most important structure was the wagon factory or wheelwright shop, which stood near the corner of Second and Huntingdon streets. This structure was built of brick, five stories in height, 105 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 65 feet high. It was used to erect the frame work of the wagons, and to fit the different portions together. In one room alone were stored ten thousand spokes, while army wagons and ambulances by hundreds were contained in other portions of the building, awaiting transportation.

An inclosure of 373 by 2 3 feet was used as a lumber-yard. In it was contained large piles of oak, ash, and hickory plank, boards, and timber, spruce, pine, yellow and white, the very best in the country, altogether amounting to about two and a half million feet. This material had been collected from all parts of the country by Mr. Simons during the past three years, and being such well-seasoned material, the loss of it at this time is greater than it would either else have been.

In the saw-mill and the machine shop and engine-room the loss has also been very heavy. There the saws, circular, gig, &c., were all destroyed, while all the complicated machinery of the machine shop also fell a prey to the devastating flames. In the stable there were some fourteen horses when the fire broke out, but fortunately these were all rescued.

The factory of Mr. Simons was surrounded on the north by the extensive works of Messrs. Wilson, Childs & Co., which fortunately, through the efforts of the firemen, were saved from destruction. To the east, on Second street, were a number of small three-story brick houses, but, with one exception, these were also rescued. But for the fact that the supply of water from the Kensington basin was very deficient, preventing the firemen from obtaining a sufficient supply to quench the flames, a great portion of the factory of Mr. Simons would no doubt have been preserved.

The streams directed on the flames were feeble, and the water, what there was of it, thick and muddy.

The entire works of Mr. Simons are destroyed. His loss will amount to about $300,000, on which there is an insurance of only $40,000. The principal amount of this insurance is in the United Fire Association—a new company—the rest being divided among eight or ten companies.

There were at our one hundred and seventy-five operatives employed in the establishment and the works were producing one hundred and fifty wagons per week. Some of the steam engines forced water through two thousand to three thousand feet of hose. At half-past nine o'clock, when the fire was the most intense, a general alarm was sounded, and the fire department turned out *en masse*.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of some emissaries of the Rebel Government.

FIRES.—While the fire was raging at Simons' wagon manufactory, a fire broke out in a new row of houses, just being erected, on the south side of Christian street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. The bath-houses and roofs of one or two were damaged. At the time the alarm was given, all the companies in the various districts had been summoned by general alarm to the fire in the Nineteenth Ward. The police therefore went to work, and by the time a steamer arrived the flames were nearly subdued. The nozzle-plug which the policemen were using was taken possession of by the steamer, and during the time in which they were engaged in attaching hose, the flames broke out again, and considerable damage was done.

About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the upper stories of the Paper and Rag Warehouse of Alexander Priestly & Co., No. 44 N. Fifth street. The fifth story was all burned out and the rest of the establishment flooded with water. During the progress of the fire two men were arrested for larceny. One of them, named M. Fifer, was caught carrying away a clock, and another, named Henry Alloway, had a quantity of paper. They were committed to answer by Alderman Welding.

ADDRESS TO CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS.—Bishop Potter, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, has issued an address to the clergy and congregations under his charge, in relation to the observance of the 4th day of August as a day of fasting and prayer, in obedience to the recommendation of the President. The Bishop, in his address, says:—

Our past, as a nation, has been marked by acts of violence and rapacity towards the weak, which must needs provoke the anger of Heaven. Our present is characterized by a levity and presumptuous self-confidence; by a want of calm trust in God and the justice of our cause, which discord with our condition as dependent beings, or with the enormous sacrifices of life, and virtue, and property, through which we are called to pass. We need to be excited to more abstinence in pleasure and all luxurious expense, and to a clearer perception of the great ends of life. We need to reach a profounder sense of the insufficiency of all human wisdom and strength, when forsaken of God. We need, by earnest repentance and continued prayer, to invoke His presence and aid, who alone can deliver from sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion, or restore us to that solid, abiding, and righteous peace for which we long. "Unless the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

SAD ACCIDENT ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—John White, aged about 16 years, and Clara Clark, about the same age, the former residing at Fifth and Powell streets, the latter in Canby street, below Thirteenth, were drowned yesterday in the Schuylkill. It seems that the deceased, with another young lady, and three young men, hired a boat, and were rowing in the vicinity of Girard Avenue Bridge. The boys got to skylarking, when the boat was upset, and all were precipitated into the water. A boat near by succeeded in rescuing two of the party, while two more swam to the shore. White and Miss Clark went down before assistance could arrive. Their bodies were grappled for, and recovered in an hour or two, and taken to the Ninth District Police Station, where the Coroner held an inquest.

ARREST OF A DESERTER FROM MOSBY'S GUERRILLAS.—One of the police officers of the Twenty-fourth Ward arrested a Rebel deserter yesterday afternoon, near the Gray's Ferry Bridge. He stated that his name was George Bane, and that he had recently deserted from the Rebel Mosby's guerrillas, with whom he has been connected over a year. He left them when near Washington, and travelled without being molested or stopped, until his arrival in the Twenty-fourth Ward. He was clad in Rebel uniform, and admitted that it was not his intention to desert, but having been left behind during a raid of a portion of Mosby's men, concluded to push North. He was handed over to Captain Lane, Provost Marshal of the Fourth District, and sent to Fort Delaware.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS TO THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE.—We call attention to the advertisement in reference to excursions via the Catawissa Railroad and its connections, to Schuylkill Haven, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Tamaqua, Summit, Rupert, Danville, Williamsport, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, &c. The same route may be taken by starting on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. A tour through this portion of Pennsylvania presents attractions scarcely to be found in any other portion of the United States, and the fare for the entire journey is but $10.

ACTING POLICEMAN.—An individual was arrested at Sixth and Pine streets last night for attempting to act policeman. He was flourishing an old star used by the police years since, and was creating considerable