THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS. FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 23, 1864.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 2003.

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VIII. GENERAL NEWS.—Proclamation by the Pre-

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XIV. CHESS DEPARTMENT.—The Wife Wager Problem; Chess in Philadelphia, in England, in Brusse XV. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. XY. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL,

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The People's Question. We find in the latest formal declarations made by the leaders of the new Democratic party a well-studied complaint against the soldiers of the nation being allowed to take part in the important elections of the State and country. Whether the Chicago Convention will dare to place this upon its platform of opposition is doubtful, but it is certain that the disfranchisement of the soldier is a part of the acting creed of the opponents of the Government. This has been instanced in our election for Governor, but its manifestation has been frequent in a hundred other ways. The soldier, whose patriotism is more deeply concerned in our great struggle than any other class, has been denied the natural privilege of voting upon questions which affect his own security. The veteran at our hospitals has long been the enemy and bugbear of those who oppose the war, just as he has been the resolute foe of the rebellion. The most representative part of the nation in time of war is thus denied the indispensable privilege of every freeman, because he would rather vote in favor of the war, and against the enemy, than give one item of comfort to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Who cannot see, lurking behind this antipathy. to the soldier's vote, the disposition to

take away from him the sword also? The question, "Shall the soldiers vote?" (once put back by a decision of Mr. Justice WOODWARD,) will shortly come before the people. Of its issue there cannot be a doubt. But the occasion will prove interesting in showing to all the real animus of the party opposed to the Government. In any other period we might have heard this party welcoming such a vote-but. could they prove triumphant to-day, the soldier would not be allowed the common right and inalienable property of every citizen, to have a part in the choice of a national ruler. The foes of the Government are consistent in opposing everything that can be of real benefit to the men who are fighting our battles. They opposed the enlistment of colored troops to relieve our white armies in the field, and to save our white population from the rigor of a draft; and in the same way they show their terror of the soldier's vote. The public may reasonably infer that our soldiers could not be else than enemies of this degenerate party. The unanimity which our opponents fear must be an encouragement to all truly patriotic men. Has the defender of our homes any rights as a citizen?

THE Maryland Constitutional Convention, which met in Baltimore on Tuesday, did a sensible thing in requesting "the President of the United States and the commandants of military departments in which Maryland is included, as an act of justice and propriety, to assess upon sympathizers with the rebellion resident in this State the total amount of all losses and spoliations sustained by loyal citizens of the United States, resident in this State, by reason of the recent rebel raid, to compensate loval sufferers." This is a step in the right direction. The disloyalists of Maryland were, in a great degree, responsible for the late raid, as they have been for the previous ones. Confident of their own immunity from loss by spoliation, they gave the rebels every possible encouragement to enter their State. They have furnished the enemy with important information, voluntarily served him as spies and scouts, guided his ragged marauders to the richest farmhouses and best filled barns of their Union neighbors, and, in many cases, have entered the rebel service as willing recruits. Very many people believe that the detachment of rebel cavalrymen which did so much damage along the line of the Phila- | judged by what slender majorities succesdelphia and Baltimore Railroad during the | sive Administrations in England have been late foray consisted solely of disaffected Marylanders. It is only necessary to convince these outlaws, and all who justify their atrocious conduct, that disloyalty is a taxable commodity, to effect a radical change in their sentiments. As an act of retributive justice to them, as well as compensative justice to the Union citizens they have helped to despoil, this resolution, it seems to us, should meet; a favorable response. When Pennsylvania was invaded, his position. Had he been defeated, no been captured. As if to show the treasonsand the farmers of the Cumberland Valley were plundered, the treasury of the State was very properly called upon to reimburse their losses. With Maryland the case is different, the rebels being always careful PALMERSTON declared that if Copenhagen and Breckinridge amounted to only a few to deal leniently with their "friends" in that State. So there would be neither justice nor common sense in recompensing the loyal people for their losses, out of public treasury only to be filled by taxation imposed upon themselves. This Maryland resolution may find equal application in other of the border States.

A HARRISBURG paper informs us that Governor CURTIN, availing himself of the act of Congress of July 4th, "is now prepared to appoint agents to recruit for Pennsylvania regiments in revolted States. The duties of these agents will be of the most important character, and hence it is the earnest desire of his Excellency to consult the wishes of the people in the different districts, so as to secure the services of competent and reliable officers, who will faithfully discharge the great work to which they may be assigned." We have no doubt, with prompt action and faithful officers, the effort will be so far successful as practically to relieve our State from a draft, or if any deficiency should still exist, the offer of extra bounties may suffice to secure the and practically it is a British institution. requisite number of volunteers. Neverthe- Both termini will be on British soil, solely less, it would be best for our citizens not to depend too much on the Government ap. Americans only by British favor. Mr. pointees for the filling of their quota, or they may discover, when the fifth of September arrives, that the necessity of a draft has not been obviated.

THE country needs rain. The farmers | the time, of nullifying all Treaties. It throughout the State, and further north | would have been fair play to have one terand east, are complaining of the drought, minus of the Atlantic telegraph in the the effect of which upon some of the crops | United States. But now, at the mere will, may prove very serious. The idea prevails | policy, or caprice of John Bull, we may be that we shall have no second growth of shut out, any day, from the use of that line. grass worth mentioning. It is comforting | Fortunately, we shall have a pis-aller in the to know, however, that the hay crop this Russo-American telegraph now in process season has been enormously large through. of construction, which will connect us with out the country-larger, we think, than | Europe, almost as rapidly as the English has ever been known before. Thus far, line, and more certainly. Heaven has smiled upon the land with a bounteous harvest, and by just so much are we richer to pay our debts, abler to feed our armies, and stronger to fight the rebellion.

Political Contests Abroad. The great battle for Place and Power, which lasted in the British Parliament from the 4th to the 9th of this month, has ended in a small triumph in the House of Commons for the Palmerston Ministry,

and a small defeat in the House of Lords.

In the Commons, a vote of censure on the Ministerial war question, moved by Mr. DISRAELI, was negatived by a majority of | call of the Governor, and the expenses, eighteen, and, in the Lords, a similar mo- nearly eight hundred thousand dollars, tion, brought forward by the Earl of were met by a loan, raised on the faith of Malmesbury, was carried by a majority of the Federal Executive, from the banking nine. The attendance in the Lords was and railroad corporations of the State, very considerable. Out of the 460 mem- which debt, though carnestly recombers of the Upper House, the unusual num- mended to be repaid by the War Departper of 395 voted on this occasion. Con- ment and by the President, remains a sidering that ministers are in a minority in the Lords, on most political questions, the the appropriation. Pennsylvania has vote of censure has been carried there by a | had to bear the burden of at least two invasmall number of votes. This may be sions—that which was repelled in 1862, and partly owing to the fact that the Earl of | that which was crushed in 1803. In the Derby, leader of the Opposition party, and the ablest speaker in the Lords, was unable to attend, from illness. It may be partly attributed to the dislike of many peers to adopt a resolution nominally censuring the Ministry, but indirectly condemning Queen VICTORIA, who is generally believed to have induced the Ministry to substitute her particular policy for

In the Commons, the Ministry have obtained a triumph which, though small, is them. The direct issue, put by Mr. Dis-RAELI, was that the policy of the British Government, as regarded the Dano-Germanic question, ought to be condemned by the House of Commons as unworthy the British people. Mr. KINGLAKE's amendment endorsed that policy as prudent, necessary, and honorable.

In a House of 613 out of the whole 658 members, Ministers obtained an endorsement from a majority of 18. The votes were 313 to 295, and there were also present, but not voting, Mr. DENISON, Speaker of the House, and two members on each side, who acted as "tellers"—that is, as official recorders of each man's vote. It may be well to look back and see what the numbers, in the House of Commons, were on the other great political contests be tween the Ins and the Outs. In March, 1832, the Reform Bill was passed by a majority of a hundred and six-

teen in a House of five hundred and six-In February, 1834, six hundred and twenty-two members divided on the question whether Sir Charles Manners Sut-Ton should be re-elected Speaker, or Mr. JAMES ABERCROMBY chosen to fill the chair. Abercromby received 316 and Sut-

TON got 306-majority ten. In April, 1884, the Peel Government was broken up by a vote on the temporalities of the Irish Church, the majority being

twenty-seven, in a House of 548. In May, 1841, the Melbourne Ministry was defeated on the Sugar Duties by a majority of thirty-six, and not having resigned office, a vote of want of confidence in them was carried by a majority of one, in a House of 623. In the following August. a new Parliament trying the question, the Melbourne Ministry was broken up by an amendment to the Address on the Queen's speech being carried by a majority of ninety-one, in a House of 629 mem-

bers. In February, 1844, there was a majority of ninety-nine, in a House of 549 members. egainst Lord John Russell's motion for nquiry into the state of Ireland.

During the Corn Law discussions, in 1846, one debate occupied twelve nights. The House of Commons was greatly crowded. On an amendment by Mr. Mittes 577 members voted. The third reading of the bill was carried by a majority of ninetyeight, in a House of 556. The bill received the Royal Assent on June 26, 1846, and PEEL's Government resigned office three days later, having been defeated on the Irish question-by a majerity of seventy-three, in a house of 411.

In February, 1852, the Russell Adminis-

ration was shattered by a majority of nine votes, in a house of 266, on an amendment on the Local Militia Bill, moved by Lord PALMERSTON. What is called "The Derby-Disraeli" Government was then formed, to be dissolved in the following December, by a vote against their Budget, carried by nineteen majority, out of 591 members. In January, 1855, the Aberdeen Ministry resigned, being defeated by a majority of one hundred nineteen votes, out of 449, on the Conspiracy law (said to have been framed by desire of Napoleon III., after Orsini's attempt to assassinate him), was succeededby the Derby-Disraeli seconde Administration, which was in turn defeated, and also by a majority of nineteen, out of 621 votes, on Disraeli's Reform Bill. A new Parliament was assembled, and the Ministry were defeated by a majority of thirteen, out of 633 votes—the greatest number ever given in the House of Commons upon any question. The result was the reconstruction of Lord Palmerston's Adminis-

tration. From these facts and figures, more easy to read than to collect, for they are scattered throughout many volumes, it can be turned out of or retained in office. That Lord PALMERSTON, in a crowded house, should obtain a majority of eighteen in favor of his policy, indicates more strength These eighteen votes really represent double strength between the Ministry and the Opnow. In his speech, after the Conference broke up without having done anything, terfere. As one or other of these contingensies is not improbable, it may be necessary for PALMERSTON to call Parliament together to legislate on the crisis, and he could not well do this with a new Parliament. We doubt whether the General Election will take place until after the session of 1865.

The Atlantic Telegraph. Among the items of intelligence brought from England by the last mail-steamer is one that the Great Eastern had "left Liverpool for London to take in the Atlantic cable." This may be so, but it had been previously stated that no attempt would be made to place the sub-Atlantic telegraph until the summer of 1865. The telegraph from Valentia to the Western Continent may succeed or may fail-our belief and connected with it will ever prove an impediment to its general utility. Essentially CYRUS FIELD declares that a special agreement will remedy this. He has not said how. Sir G. C. LEWIS, one of the soundest statesmen England ever had, emphatically declared that War had the effect, for

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, July 20, 1864.

With the exception of the Border States of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, no part of the Union has suffered more (of course excluding the rebel sections) than Pennsylvania. Last year her citizen soldiery came forth under the debt because Congress refused to make latter, beside the enormous expense to which I have referred, the people of the western frontier, were spoliated to the extent of millions, and all this, without reflecting that now, as in 1863, more than a hundred thousand of our sons are in the respective columns of the Union army in and in Louisiana. If to this count we add the thousands who sleep in honored graves, may not Pennsylvania point her slanderers

greater than was expected by them or for | in other States to her own proud and peerless record? She is the most exposed of all the free States. Ohio and Indiana are protected by broad and deep rivers, but the line that divides us from Virginia, or rather from the Shenandoah Valley, is either an imaginary one, or is marked by a river which is easily fordable in the autumnal (generally the fighting) season of the year. It does not become me to take part in the disagreement between the War Department here and the Governor of Pennsylvania. Both being patriotic, and each having a heavy load of responsibilities to carry, let us hope that their differences may soon be adjusted in a wise and magnanimous spirit. And it would be idle to deny that what is called the "apathy" of the people of Pennsylvania has been produced by their want of harmony. Yet, notwithstanding this "apathy," I think the records may be challenged for proof that Pennsylvania has sent a larger proportion of men to the field than any other State in the Union. New York is the loudest to complain of

and to ridicule Pennsylvania. Could there be worse taste than this? Under the evil counsels of a disloyal and disorganizing Governor, aided by an equally untrustworthy Mayor of her great city, both striving with satanic zeal to embarrass the Federal Government, the State has been filled with treasonable associations, and the elements of riot prepared for another saturnalia of fire and of blood. We must not indeed, forget that in 1863 New York offered and sent troops to the protection of the Pennsylvania frontiers, but, while

thanking her for this timely aid, we owe it also to history to recall the letter of General McClellan to Governor Curtin, on the 27th day of September, 1862, for his prompt and effective contribution to the safety of the Maryland border, and to the success of that movement by which he turned back the rebel horde on the field of Antietam. The following is the letter of Gen. McClellan: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAO,
SHAPPSBURG, September 27, 1862.
GOVERNOR: I beg to avail myself of almost the first moment of letsure I have had since the recent battles, to tender to you my thanks for your wise and energetic action in calling out the wise and energetic action in calling out the wise and energy fortunately, circumstances rendered it impossible for the enemy to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania, but the moral sepport rendered it impossible for the enemy to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania, but the moral sepport rendered it impossible for the enemy to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania, but the moral sepport rendered it impossible for the enemy to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania; In the mans of my army, and for my self; I again tender to you our acknowledgments for your fateiotic course. The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call and hastened to the defence of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy.

I am, very respectfully and sincerely, yours, George B. McClellan, Major General U. S. A. His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Now, had General McClellan failed in 1862, or had General Meade failed in 1863, and New York-so that the assistance of the latter was not so unselfish after all, nor the prompt energy of Governor Curtin so selfish as it has been charged. Has any such tribute as that paid by General McClellan to Governor Curtin ever been paid to Horatio Seymour? Where, in the last invasion, that which threatened Baltimore and invaded and fifty-seven, in a House of 453, on | Washington-where, then, were the sons Mr. Roebuck's motion for inquiry into the | of Pennsylvania? Not only were they to state of the war and the condition of the | be found in the immortal 6th Corps, which, army in the Crimea. The Palmerston in the very nick of time, came to save the Cabinet, defeated in February, 1858, by | Federal Capital, but at least two of their new regiments were in the front, and rendered effective and enthusiastic service. It is one of the most debasing signs of the times, when a State which has sent nearly two hundred regiments to the field, which has contributed millions to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and which has been constantly called upon to protect an almost constantly threatened line of counties from invasion and raids, is made the subject of sneer and falsehood and insolent comparison. Is it any wonder that a people thus burdened and oppressed should become disheartened? There is another view of this question: For three years, namely, when Lee advanced in '62, and when again he

advanced in '63, and when latterly he advanced in '64, it was the New York press that led the cry and attempted to show that each of these advances amounted to nothing-were, in fact, mere feints or raids. easily repelled by the militia. It is to the impression thus excited that any failure to raise troops in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, in the Commons than was anticipated. or any complete success in hurrying for ward the old levies, may be justly attributhat number of members. The trial of | ted. It is scarcely doubted now, that but for the opportune arrival of the veterans in position has been fairly made, and the Washington on Monday and Tuesday of issue is that PALMERSTON is confirmed in | last week, the Federal Capital might have doubt he would immediately have called a ble spirit of those who ridiculed and denew Parliament. He will scarcely do so preciated the last rebel movement, the National Intelligencer, of this city, still persists in asserting that the columns under Early were bombarded, or the Danish sovereign | hundred, when the information of the War made prisoner, England would actively in- Department, and the testimony of unprejudiced witnesses, including the correspondents of such Opposition papers as the New York World, clearly prove that these forces amounted to at least 40,000 veterans, in-

cluding a large body of trained cavalry. But it is not for us of Pennsylvania to allow the taunts of others to dissuade us from our duty. We have done nothing about which we need be ashamed; nothing to hold us back from doing still more for our country; nothing to make us even more eager to show that we are at least the equal of the people of other sections. President Lincoln has made another call for 500,000 men. Rely upon it, this call will be responded to. and that Pennsylvania will do her full share. When the traitors who have de pended upon what is called the "apathy" of our Northern people, and who have hailed with malignant joy the efforts of the hope are that it will succeed—but one thing sympathizers with Secession to sow discord through the land - when these traitors read this call, and note how it is welcomed, and how it is being responded to, they will exclaim, in the bitunder British control, and accessible to | terness of despair, "Who can cope with a race which has so sternly and solemnly resolved to maintain its own government, at whatever cost and at whatever hazard! Truly is the hour of rebel doom at last approaching. Foreign nations formally announce that they cannot, and dare not, interfere. The robber corsair, after ravaging the seas and plundering unarmed merchantmen, is sunk by an American steamer in sight of the coast of France, and in the presence of the yacht of a British aristocrat. The great entrepôt at Atlanta, Ga., where have been stored foreign arms of the rebels and their material for the manufacture of ammunition, has by this time trembled to its fall. Maryland and Pennsylvania are once more saved from attack, and will

THE WAR.

ready for any emergency. Grant holds the GENERAL CROOK. key of the master situation, and to him a nation gives its confidence with unlimited generosity and heartfelt gratitude. He econds the call for the 500,000, and he will distribute them wisely as they come for ward. Let us then cease our bickerings. Above all, let loyal men avoid complaining UNION VICTORIES IN MISSISSIPPI of loyal States. Our resources are still ample; if possible, more so than ever. The prospect, as I have sketched it, could not be more hopeful, and if the true friends of the country will make up their minds that this battle can never be settled but on the

won will be completely and substantially secured. counties along the Maryland line, on our | The Accident at the Blockley Almshouse Every now and then the public is startled by some terrible accident, apparently the result of unpardonable carelessness or stupidity. We are not willing, in advance of the verdict of the coroner's jury, to deny Middle Virginia, in Tennessee, Georgia, or affirm the responsibility of any persons for the accident at the Almshouse yesterday, yet we cannot forbear to insist upon the closest examination of the facts, and a verdict that shall satisfy the public. Coroners' juries too frequently declare "nobody to blame" when it is apparent to all that somebody is much to blame. It is this easy method of investigation that encourages recklessness, and realizes the old personifieation of a blindfolded Justice, holding in her hand the false scales of a tradesman. It may be, however, that this was one of those accidents impossible to have been foreseen. Yet, from the report of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, we doubt if the proper precautions were taken in the alteration of the building. For thirteen years, it

whole coast line, whether that of the

Pacific or that of the Northern Atlantic,

or that of the Southern Atlantic, are found

guards and watches on land and water

basis of a restored Union, and set them:

selves like rocks against every man who

attempts to divide them, the victory when

is admitted, the chimney stack which fell and killed fifteen persons had been in an unsafe condition. Were the authorities of the Almshouse ignorant of this fact? Should it have been unknown to the builder? These are questions which the jury must have well answered. That the fall was not expected is a matter of course; no man, knowing of the danger of such an accident, would neglect the proper means of preventing it. The question is. whether the building was examined with sufficient care, before the workmen were allowed to make the changes. It is stated in the report of the Board that yesterday afternoon the workmen were building a foundation for a pier to support the stack that fell. This certainly looks like care, yet it must be remembered that while the Almshouse authorities might have shown a tardy caution in directing the pier to be built, there might have been great carelessness in the building of it. The movements of men, the bringing into the cellars of heavy material, the jar of unloading it, must have shaken the frail

supports of the chimney-stack, for it is not reasonable to suppose that it fell by the decay of the wall, at the very moment when it was about to be well sustained. This would be too strange a coincidence. An original carelessness thirteen years ago was undoubtedly the primary cause of the accident; it remains to be seen whether the econdary cause was the carelessness of the present authorities, the builder, or the workmen. The horror of the calamity is increased by the helplessness of its victims. The

condition of the insane is in itself so sad. that when these unfortunates suffer from the sudden and tiger-leap of death, in some tragical form of agony, it seems more pitiful than the similar misfortunes of ordinary human beings. Something of the same horror is felt when a fire or a panic in a great public school causes the death of children. It is terrible enough when

strong men are killed by boiler explosions or fires at sea, but no catastrophies are so frightful as those which kill and maim the not only would Pennsylvania have been little children, or the wretched persons devastated to the Delaware, but the tide of | who have lost their reason, and to whom war would have overflowed into New Jersey | in taking from them their liberty, society guarantees its protection.

THE election to take place in Pennsyl vania on the second day of August will be one of vast importance to the State, the country, and the army. To-morrow will will be the last day for assessment, to enable a citizen to vote. Those whose names have not been registered should attend to the matter immediately. The Copperheads are sparing no. effort to obtain a triumph, and their energy should not be met upon the part of loyal citizens by neglect or over-confidence.

THE Constitutional Convention of Louisiana has adjourned, and the free-State Constitution, abolishing slavery, and providing a common-school system, is to be submitted to the people on the first Monday in September. The result of the election does not admit of a doubt. The people of Louisiana cannot be blind to the lessons of the past three years, nor fail to give ear to the voice of the civilized world, which has spoken for freedom and against human slavery. It was a happy thought to couple with the abolition of slavery the establishment of free schools; for the work of emancipation must be incomplete and fruitless until the blessings of education have been dispensed among the freed.

U.S. Steam Sloop Wyoming This vessel arrived at this port on the evening the 12th inst., from the East India station. left Angier on the 9th of April, stopped on her way at Cape Town, St. Helena, and St. Thomas, leaving the latter port on the 6th inst. The Wyoming was built at Philadelphia in 1859, and left this the Pacific station in October, 1859, commanded by John K. Mitchell, now in the rebel service. Her present commander, Captain David McDougal, took charge in August, 1861. The Wyoming left the Indies, and arrived at Manila in August of that a long time she was kept actively employed in ruarding American interests in those waters. Sh left Japan in August last, being relieved by the sailing sloop Jamestown, and since then has been employed in searching for the Alabama, in the Java Sea and Straits of Sunda. On the merning of the 10th of November, 1863, she started out for a supposed coal rendezvous of the Alabama, in the ndian Ocean, passing out on one side of an island at the time the Alabama was coming in on the other. Being only twenty miles apart, they could not see each other on account of the high land which separated them. During her present cruise she has visited nearly all the ports in the Pacific between San Francisco and Valparaiso, every port on the coast of China, and every open port in Japan, viz.: Yeddo, Yokohama, Nagasaki, and Simoda, as also the town of Simona-Saki, in the straits of that name. At the latter place, ment with the Japanese forts and vessels, which lasted for over an hour, and in which the ship received considerable injury, losing four men kille and seven wounded, two of which afterwards died; Her complement of hands on board is 159 men. of 1861, she has been in port ninety-one times, and miles. The following is a list of her officers. Commander—David McDougal.
Lieutenant Commanders—George W. Young and

Surgeon—Edwin R. Denly.
Paymaster—George Cochran (son of D. J. Cochno, Esq., of this city.)
acting Masters—Wm. Tallman, Jr., and John C. Wells.

First Assistant Engineer—Philip Inch.

Acting Ensign—Walter Pearce.
Second Assistant Engineer—Sydney Albert.

Third Assistant Engineers—Wm. C. Muroe, Hugh

H. Cline, Walter D. Smith, and Lucien Sullivan.

Acting Master's Mates—John E. Sweeney and

Sasc I. Brown.

Isaso I. Brown.
Gunner—John Rogers.
Commander's Clerk—Juan Ansoatigui.
Carpenter—Wm. W. W. Dwier. David Segarson, paymaster's clerk, a native of Kanawha county, West Virginia, died on the 29th of May, 1864, in lat. 24 deg. 17 min. South, long. 2 reg. 10 min. c..
The day after the "Wyoming" arrived here, all er officers, and the whole of her men (except thir-

teen, who pleaded that their time was out) volun-teered for immediate service, and having taken in

coal and fresh provisions, the vessel went down the

Delaware at four o'clock that afternoon. It would

gratify us to learn that she had captured or sunk the pirate "Florida," and we suspect her to be on the track of that buccaneer. —Prof. Loomis, of Yale College, communicates a table to the New Haven *Palladium*, showing the days in every year since 1788, on which the mercury rose about 95 degrees. From this table it appears that Sunday, 19th ult., was the howest day exTHE REBEL RAIDERS OVERTAKEN BY

300 Heavily-laden Wagons Recaptured. ADVICES FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Three Days of Disaster to the Rebel Army. GENERALS FORREST AND FAULKNER REPORTED

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM GEN. SHERMAN. HIS ARMY STRONGLY POSTED.

THE PURSUIT OF THE RAIDERS.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS BY GEN. CROOK.

were received here last night, by which it is in-

HARRISBURG, July 20.—Important despated

dicated that our forces are steadily and successfully pursuing the rebels who recently ravaged the eastern portion of Maryland, and that the pursuing party is wresting large amounts of plunder from General Crook, while in the pursuit on Monday Inst, overtook the enemy at Snicker's Gap, Va., where a sharp and for a time terrific enco place. The rebels fought like devils, anxious to save the grain and cattle they had succeeded in carrying that far from Maryland. General Crook, however, was as determined that they should not escape, and whipped them thoroughly, capturing over 300 wagons, heavily laden with grain, and took

As usual, the enemy left his dead and wounded on the field to be buried and cared for by our troops. GENERAL HUNTER. · The correspondent of the Tribune says: We learn s entitled to credit that Major General Hunter has demanded to be relieved from the cou mend of the Department of West Virginia, in con-sequence of all his available troops having been or-dered to report to Major General Wright, who is in charge of the column that is to pursue the rebel forces under General Early, recently engaged in the invasion of Maryland. This "nursuit" General Hunter's friends regard either as a farce or a disaster: a farce, if General Early chooses with his superior force to retreat toward Richmond; a disaster, in case General Early, having sent his trains three-days march ahead of him, should see fit to turn, and whip or gobble up some part of the "pursuing forces." General Hunter is understood to have urged that he should have been given his own forces, with which to again push down the Shenan doah Valley, and destroy all the crops and grain in

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. REBEL DESERTERS COMING IN.
WASHINGTON, July 20.—Information received from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated July 19th, says that the usual quiet still prevails along the lines, and were it not fer the sound

that great granary of the rebellion.

of an occasional gun and some picket firing at a few points, one would suppose that no enemy was within enemy taking every opportunity to fire at the colored troops that occupy a portion of his front, and, of course, the fire is returned with interest but at the colored troops. Burnside's men make the most of the noise, the much damage on either side. No deserters come in at this part of the lines, as they say they have no chance to get through without running the risk of

being shot, the negroes being so constantly on the alert. But they are coming in at other points daily A sergeant and his squad came in this morning, and all report that thousands are ready to leave as fast as they find an opportunity. The deserters come principally from Georgia, Florida, and Alabama regiments, and an officer of a regiment from the former State is said to have gone to his superior a day or two since, and reported that if his company was not soon relieved he would have

none to relieve, as they would all have gone over to They state that they are very short of provisions, cularly vegetables, and seem glad enough they get into our lines. Strict orders being hen they get given that they shall not hold intercourse with o men on the picket, or exchange papers, and one fellow, the other day, who came boldly over and brought a paper with him, was caught and made to stand and wave the paper back and forth for an hour An attack from the enemy has been expected for

the past two days, and last night, from what the deserters reported, it was looked for as certain, but no It has looked like rain all the afternoon, but nonhas fallen yet, and dust continues to envelope every-

The Tribune correspondent writes: Officers high n military position express themselves satisfied that a large portion of Johnston's army has gone to re orce Lee in Virginia, and that Atlanta will fall into our hands without a struggle. The movemen of Johnston's troops into Virginia, it is thought began immediately after the battle of Kenesaw ARRIVAL OF TROOPS-ATTACK ON A GUNBOAT. FORTRESS MONROE, July 19.—The steamers Par-

thenia and New Jersey arrived here to-day fron Newbern, N. C., with the 17th Massachusetts Regi ment, homeward bound. They bring no news. Major General Smith arrived this morning in th teamer Adelaide, from Baltimore, and left for the front in a special boat. The steamer C. W. Thomas, with Major John E. Mulford, assistant commissioner of exchanges, wen up the river this morning, with a few prisoners. Conflicting rumors have been circ the day of an attack on the army gunboat Chas

masked battery, near Wilcox's Landing, but no thing definite is known. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. UNION VICTORIES IN MISSISSIPPI. Мемриіs, July 19.—I am indebted to one of Gen urne's staff for the following:

Chamberlain, with General Butler

On the 5th inst. Gen. Washburne sent out a forunder Major General A. J. Smith, and Brigadi Generals Mower and Grierson, with instructions t move in pursuit of Gen. Forrest and bring him t bay, fight and whip him. He was ordered to pursue him to Columbus, Miss., if he did not overtake him this side. A despatch from Gen. Smith to General Washburne, received to-day, says: "We have met Lee, Forrest, and Walker, Tupelo, and whipped them badly on three different days. Our loss is small compared with that of the rebels. I bring back everything in good order and nothing was lost." A scout, since arrived at La Grange, reports the enemy's loss 2,500, and their defeat was overwhelm

t is also stated that the rebel Gen. Faulkner and Gen. Forrest were wounded. General Forrest was wounded in the foot, and his horse equipments From other sources I learn that Smith met Forrest near Pontotoc, on Wednesday, the 13th, and

o-night, laden to the guards. The steamer Pauline Carroll is reported hard aground below. The steamer Belle of Memphis takes 106 bales of

cotton for St. Louis., Good middling cotton is quoted at 146. PRELIMINARIES OF SMITH'S EXPEDITION. We learn that the expedition under General Smith passed through Corinth about the 8th instant and was supposed to be heading towards Tuscaloos or Selma. The column numbered more than 20,000 men, and was well supplied with cavalry and artillery. We also hear that another strong column asseau, marched south from Decatur, Ala innction will be, or has been, effected by it with

about the 10th instant, and it is not improbable that General Smith's forces. OFFICIAL FROM GENERAL SHERMAN. WASHINGTON, July 20.—The latest official infor mation from General Sherman is that his army crossed the Chattahoochie at several different places north of the railroad bridge. The movement was accomplished with such celerity as to take the enemy by surprise, and therefore the resistance to his advance was feeble on the part of the rebel

cavalry.

the river and occupied strong positions on the south side. A portion of our troops had advanced two miles towards Atlanta, but encountered nothing but small bodies of cavalry. Gen. Braxton Bragg had arrived at Atlanta, and would, it was supposed, exercise a personal su sion over the movements of the rebel army.

RETALIATION IN KENTUCKY—THE BUMORED IN Louisville, July 19.—The steamer St. Louis, hence to Nashville, laden with Government store was burned yesterday by guerillas, at Sailor's Rest, on the Cumberland. Four rebel prisoners have been selected from our military prison to be sent to Mitchell's Hill and Clarksville, to be shot in retaliation for the murder of two Union men near those places.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 18.—All reports of Buckner or Morgan being about to invade the State are false. Morgan is at Abingdon, Va. His command is at the Salines, and is disorganized and very poorly equipped. Morgan has lost the confidence of his men, and will hardly attempt another raid. Kentucky is in a first-rate military condition, and fears no enemy.

The following is a section of General Order 59: HEADQUARTERS DIST. KY., 5TH DIV., 23D A. C., LEXINGTON, Ky., July 16, 1884.—Rebel sympa

the Mississippi, so much of the property of rebel sympathizers as may be necessary to indemnify the Government or loyal citizens for losses incurred by the acts of such lawless men, will be seized and ap-propriated for this purpose. Whenever an un-armed Union citizen is murdered four guerillas will be selected from the prisoners in the hands of the military authorities, and publicly shot to death in st convenient place near the scene of the ou rage. By command of Brevet Major General S. G. Captain and A. A. Gen.

MISSOURI. QUERILLA OUTRAGES IN MISSOURI-THE PEOPLE FLERING THE STATE—PROPERTY DESTROYED BY UNION TROOPS - MOVEMENTS OF LARGE GUE BILLA BANDS.
ST. LOUIS, July 20.—A private letter from Lex ington says that 900 bushwhackers are in Ray county. Some Federal troops had a fight with them on Sunday, near Richmond, in which six or eight of our men were killed. About 300 guerillas were at Elk horn. On Monday thirty bushwhackers killed nine itizens of Carroll county, and robbed the mail coach and passengers. They also did considerable pro-misonous thieving last week. All the murdered ersons had been in the military service, and were rominent Union men.
The St. Joseph *Herald* of yesterday says that city s filled with refugees from the lower counties, and

undreds have gone to Leavenworth and other laces. The panic extends throughout the whole ountry, and all the business houses are closed The citizens are in constant fears of raids. About fourteen buildings were burned at Platte City by the Federal troops, including the Platte City Sentinel office, and a few other houses belongone to Union men. Col. Ford tried to save the Sentinel office, but the fire made too great progress. A letter without date, signed by Thornton H. Todd, commanding, was found at Platte City, stating that they were about to concentrate. After asking the state of things, and acknowledging the receipt o the names of friends, he says they would cross the Missouri river below Parksville Ford and the Kaneas river west of Wyandotte, and accomplish their rip through Kansas. This letter shows they intended, after a few days

undering, to join the rebel army South, effecting heir escape through Kansas. Thornton has been in Platte and Clay countie eight months, and has recruited 1,200 men During all this time he has been aided, protected, oncealed, and subsisted by the citizens of those counties.

The steamer War Eagle, on her way down the Missouri river, was fired on by guerillas at Rockport, but received no injury.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 19:—It appears that Col. Ford left two bands of guerillas, numbering nearly 200, in his rear, who are committing all manner of lepredations in the southern part of this county. A large scouting party was sent from here this norning, but has not been heard from. Every train from Weston brings a large number f refugees from Platte, Olay, and Ray counties. Many of them stop here, while others go Eastward. Guerney & Co., of this city, have just received r-five pounds of gold-dust from Virginia City.

A CALL FOR RECRUITS BY GEN. FISK.

ST. Louis, July 20.—Gen. Fisk, commanding at St. Joseph, has issued an appeal, calling for five housand loyal men to rally for the protection of life and property, and to assist him in exterminating rillas in Northwest Missouri CALIFORNIA. MILITARY OPERATIONS IN OREGON—CONFISCATION

OF A SHIP. SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The steamer John L. Stevens arrived last night from the northern coast The people of Oregon are forming military comanies to protect the roads to the mines against hostile Indians. The United States District Court for this city has

confiscated one-sixteenth of the ship W. B. Scran-on, proved to belong to a rebel owner. Noble Contributions for the Christian Commission. JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 20 .- A few weeks ago acob Strawn, a wealthy farmer of Morgan county, proposed giving ten thousand dollars to the Chris sion, if the agents of the Commission should be able to raise ten thousand more in that county. They accepted the offer, went to work, and in nine days raised eleven thousand dollars. Mr. Strawn immediately paid over his ten thousand,

making twenty-one thousand in all for Morgan

Loss of the Steamer Nave. SANDY HOOK, July 20 .- The steamer Nare, from New York to Santa Martha, was sunk in the Gulf sons, was picked up by the surveying schooner Baily and the rescued people were landed here to-day The other boat, containing the captain, mate, cook nine sailors, and two coal passers, has not been heard from since the disaster.

the woods, on the south side of the city, since Saturday. or two days the city has been seriously threatene The fire department has been frequently called out, and to-day they worked like Trojans to preven a general conflagration.

BATH. Me. July 20.-A fire has been raging in

Conflagration in Essex County, N. Y. New York, July 20.-Rodgers' mill, Powers nill, and several stores and tenement houses, to ether with a large bridge, in the village of Ausable Forks, Essex county, in this State, were burned on unday. The loss was heavy.

A Schooner on Fire. THE HIGHLANDS, N. Y., July 20.-A large fore nd-aft schooner is on fire off here. A French war camer has gone to her assistance The Steamer Engage for Boston.

HALIFAX, July 20.—The Royal mail steamship Europa sailed at 4 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday evening.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, July 20.

ISSUE OF 7-30 TREASURY NOTES. The Secretary of the Treasury is having prepared, oon to be issued, 7-30 treasury notes running three years and convertible at maturity into United States bonds, the interest being payable semi-annually. The notes are not to be used as a legal-tender. THE RECENT CALL FOR 500,000 MEN-IM-MARSHAL GENERAL. The Provost Marshal General has just issued the ollowing instructions and regulations, to be observed by all concerned:

ENLISTMENTS First—Under the President's call of July 18, 1864, or 500,000 volunteers, men will be enlisted and musered in for one, two, or three years, as they may in neach case elect. Second-The bounty provided by law is as folows: For recruits, including representative recruits, white er colored; for one year \$100, two years \$200, white or confeet, for one year \$100, two years \$200, three years \$300.

The first instalments of the bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when the recruit is mustered in—as follows:

To a recruit who enlists in the army for one year \$33.33. To a recruit who enlists in the army for two years \$66.66. To a recruit who enlists in the army for three years \$100,

rest near Pontotoc, on Wednesday, the 13th, and fought him on that day, and also on Thursday and Friday, driving him below Tupelo, whipping him badly in five different battles. Our loss is said to be less than 300, while that of the enemy was over 2,000. Col. Wilkins, of the 9th Minnesota, who commanded a brigade, was killed.

The weather here continues very warm.

The steamer Memphian leaves for White river to-night, laden to the guards.

Third—No premiums whatever for the procuration of recruits will hereafter be paid by the United States. This, however, will not affect the payment of premiums due for the procuration of recruits previous to the date of this order.

Fourth—Neither drafted men nor substitutes, furnished either before or after the draft, are entitled to bounty from the United States. The fact as to whether the man is a recruit entitled to bounty, or a drafted mon or substitute not entitled to tit, shall be noted on the enlistment papers and mustering rolls:

James B. Fax, Provost Marshal Gen. Third—No premiums whatever for the procu-ion of recruits will hereafter be paid by the Unit

INTERMENTS OF SOLDIERS. The following burials of Pennsylvanians from the ospitals were reported at Captain Moore's of-William S. Browne, A. 184th Pennsylvania: Alfred Clymer, I, 121st Pennsylvania; Joseph Mountain, G, 100th Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG. Recruiting in the Revolted States-Important Order of Governor Curtin, HARRISBURG, July 20 .- The following general

order has just been issued by the Governor of Penr EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, July 20, 1864. GENERAL ORDER, No. 51.—To provide for the execution of the third section of the act of Congress of July 4th, 1884, authorizing the appointment by the Executive of any of the States of recruiting agents to recruit volunteers in the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisians, to be credited to the States and subdivisions thereof which may produce their enlistment, it is ordered:

eir enlistment, it is ordered: 1st. That for the State of Pennsylvania ther Cavalry.

Our cavalry was at once sent to operate on the railroad east of Decatur, one of the objects being to cut off the communication between Atlanta and Augusta, thus preventing the removal of stores to the latter place, and Johnston from being reinforced. Our main army was within ten or twelve miles of Atlanta, and all its operations were progressing in the highest degree favorably.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—The Nashville Union of to-day hays the reports of the capture of Atlanta are all premature, though we expect to hear of it in a few days.

SHERMAN IN STRONG POSITION.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—The Commercial of this morning has advices from General Sherman's army to the 16th inst. Nearly the whole force had crossed the liver and occupied strong positions on the south side. A portion of our troops had advanced transfer to prevent the city of Philadelphia five recruiting agents from the city of Philadelphia five recruiting agents, their common wealth one.

2d. There being at the disposal of the Executive no fund for the payment of such agents, their compensations may be fixed and paid by the counties or the properation may be fixed and paid by the counties or the high capture of Atlanta and they are the disposal of the Provisions of Philadelphia five recruiting agents of the Common wealth one.

2d. There being at the disposal of the Executive no fund for the payment of such agents, their compensation may be fixed and paid by the counties or the high of the payment of such agents, their compensation may be fixed and paid by the counties or the high extended and paid by the counties or the high extended and paid by the counties or the high extended and paid by the counties or the high extended and paid by the counties or the high extended and paid by the counties or the high extended and paid by the counties or the high extended and paid by the counties or the high extended and paid by the counties or the high extended and paid by the counties or the high extended and paid by the

Districts desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of the act referred to should act promptly, as agents from other States will soon be in the field, and a sharp competition may be expected. The Vote on the C ments. To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: In the large towns in the interior of the State:

the attention of the people is drawn away from the

portance of allowing the soldier to vote by the Importance or showing one somer to vote by the general rage for money-making and speculation. But the enemies of the measure are vigopously and secretly working among the rural population. They are determined, botheby fraud and corruption, to defeat it if they can. A poor laboring man from the country told me this morning that the Copperheads tried to pursuade him to vote against the amendments, so as to prevent the negro soldier from gelling a vote, which he most certainly would if they getting a voice meeting in most correcting would by men were adopted. He replied by saying that a negro-fighting for his country was better than a disloyal, fighting for his country, was bester than a distoyal cowardly politician, who staid at home and endeavored to destroy the confidence of the people in the I am, sir, truly yours, HOLLIDAYSBURG, JULY 19, 1864.

ore. Thus far, the land with a pulse so much debts, abler to fight the ger to fight the ger to fight the land with a land more certainty.

Inc. and more at a section of out
Inc. and more

TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT THE ALMSHOUSK. FALLING OF A POBTION OF THE BUILDINGS. Fifteen Lunatics Killed—Twenty Injured.

LIST OF THE VICTIMS. SCENES AND INCIDENTS

Yesterday morning, shortly before six o'clock, oc-ourred one of those terrible accidents which for the time agitate the public mind and cause a thrill of norror to pass over the heart of every one of sensitive nerves. The calamity occurred near the northwestern end of the insane department in one of the female

wards. THE BUILDING. The structure in which the catastrophe occurre a about fifty feet in width, five hundred feet i length, and three stories in height, and is built in the most substantial manner of heavy stone work. This immense building is divided by brick walls into thirteen separate buildings, each about forty-five feet square, and it was in one of these that the misfortune occurred. The upper portion of the building is supported by three arches, which run through the cellar the entire length of the building from east to west. Toward the western part th apper portion of the centre arch, for a distance o about one hundred and twenty-five feet, had bee broken into about thirteen years ago, for the pur-pose of introducing steam boller pipes. In the first, ond, and third stories there are but two arches, and consequently the centre pier, from which the two arches sprung, rested upon what had formerly been the keystone of the centre arch in the cellar This having, as before stated, been removed, the floors along the buildings above the arch that had been removed are sunk some inches. The floors of the building in which the accident occurred were not unk lower than the others, and no notice has ever

een taken of it. For some days past workmen have been engage outting up a warm-air furnace for heating the de partment, under the broken archway, and their working may have hastened the terrible calami ty. The first floor was occupied by the epi leptic insane, the second by the ordinary insane and the third by the sick. The building throughout including joists and every kind of wood-work, wa constructed in the most substantial manner. The isfortune is that the broken archway should have been allowed to remain so long without support. It seems that at some time, probably years ago, an accident of this kind was feared, and to prevent it an iron girder was run across the broken arch and support-ed at each of its ends by the substantial and un-touched arches. This may have probably prevented a more dreadful calamity. The building is to be thoroughly supported either by a reconstruction of the rulned arch, or in some other substantial man ner. The strength of the building may be imagined when it is known that after the falling through the entire inside, including the roof, not a stone of window was misplaced, and it would have been im possible to find the situation of the calamity withou the assistance of a guide.

THE CALAMITY. The inmates in this part of the institution usually rise about five o'clock, and breakfast at six. If the misfortune had been delayed a few minutes, there would have been fewer casualties, as many of these unfortunate ones would have been at breakfast in nother part of the building. The breakfast bell was just about being rung when

heard, following each other at intervals. These three crashes were caused by the falling of the three floors. The floors gave way above the centre pler, and fell in from each side, forming two sides of a triangle. A number of the inmates escaped unhurt by being at the time of the accident near one of the outside walls. Those in the upper stories were swept along with the contents of the rooms and the rubbish into the cellar and buried alive in the ruins. The shricks of the insane were appalling, and the utmost confusion and disorder prevailed for some time. Some of the number managed to work their way out. They were taken charge of, and hurried to places of security. The attention of the various officials was soon called to the spot. They immediately set to work getting out the wounded, and removing the ruins. For some time after the fall of the floors, piece of rafters, large pieces of stone, and other things, continued to fall; the roof, joists, and all other loose pieces were soon removed. The walls of the building alone remain ; the entire structure from cellar stream on the 15th in a gale. Her crew left her in to roof being completely gutted. The injured were sight was here presented. Those of the injured wh to understand that they were injured, or what had been going on. And many of them see inconscious that anything unusual had happened The most perfect order was soon restored throughout the institution. Dr. McCoy, Dr. Butler the steward, and Mr. Henszey, were unremitting in their labors, and accomplished much in bringing

> EFFECT UPON THE MIND OF THE PATIENTS. As soon as it was possible, the managers of the nstitution prepared other rooms perfectly secure, or the accommodation of the patients, but it was mpossible to induce them to enter. Some were sullen, others were full of merriment, others again appeared melancholy, while most of them would shudder upon looking at the building. One would take a sort of side glance, and suddenly turn her head away, and hide her face in her hands." Though none of them seemed to appreciate the appalling calamity, yet they had a sort of instinctive dread that something had happened, that made them turn in horror or disgust from the building. Up to a late hour, the poor creatures or most of them were in the court-yard enjoying themselves as though they were on a pic-nic excursion. The officers were very kind in their remarks to them. Some replied quite rationally at times, but when ever an invitation was extended to them to enter the building they turned away and exhibited the nost decided demonstrations to resist. Suppor time finally approached, and the party, excer twenty-five, entered the room and partook of their evening repast as though nothing had happened. The others remained in the yard, because they "did not feel hungry." It will; be seen by the above inclcessfully appealed to through the medium of the tomach, the same as in certain cases where more fortunate fellow-beings are fully endowed with

back the usual routine and order in this abode for

wrecked and ruined minds.

reason. VAGUE RUMORS. Though the accident happened at an early hour in the morning, yet the public were not advised of it until near noon, and being unable to obtain the inte-resting though sad and melancholy particulars of the great calamity, the wildest sort of rumors pre-valled that gathered largely as they circulated. From the caving in of the floor and the burying of half a dozen workmen, the stories increased until it reached the dignity of a report that the railroad unnel had caved in and swallowed half the Almslouse with hundreds of the inmates. The fact s, the tunnelling for the railway track is not within half a mile of the building. So great is the anxiety to obtain news, in these days of telegraphic commuication, that people are over-anxi jealous, they make the ideal meat they feed upon. There was more excitement in the city east of the Schuylkill than there was within half a mile of the Almshouse; even up to four o'clock yesterday afdents within a short distance he Almshouse grounds had not yet heard of the sad

The most able of the paupers at the place and umber of outside workmen were soon set to wo emoving the ruins and carrying away the dead and The following is the list of killed:

Margaret Drenin, Ellen Mitchell, Ann Reynolds, Christian Allison, Elizabeth Beck, Ellen Murray, Not recognized—five. Susan Owens, Andrew J. Noble, Ann Galbraith. As will be seen, there are five whose bodies are

not as yet recognized. These were so horribly m ilated as to be beyond recognition. THE INJURED. There were nineteen of the insane, one of the ourses, and one of the inmates wounded. Some of hem are so severely injured that their recovery i Robert Wilson had his skull fractured. He was n inmate of the institution, and was helping to

escue the bodies when a large piece of stone fell and struck him on the head, The following is a list of the wounded : BLIGHTLY, Mary McCarty, Ann McClintock, Matilda White, . Margaret Robinson, Marg Dick, Jusan Dwine, Trederika Armand, SERI atherine Cummis

idelaide Pinheiro, SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR IN REFERENCE TO THE CALAMITY. A special meeting of the Board was convened at he Almshouse, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose f taking some action in reference to the disaster. ent Erety in the chair. The President said the object of the meeting war o investigate the cause of the sad accident that had

Catharine Bean.

occurred in the Insane Department. Mr. Townsend moved that the Board go into Committee of the Whole, and that Mr. Woodward ake the chair. Agreed to. EXAMINATION OF MR. JOHN SUNDERLAND, BUILDER Mr. John Sunderland, who is engaged in making alterations in the heating and ventilation, was examined by the committee. He said: amined by the committee. He said:

I am a builder, and am employed in making alterations for heating the building of the Insane Department of the almshouse. There is a row of arches running north and south in the basement. In former alterations these arches were cut through. In former alterations these arches were cut through. This appears to have been done some years since. The cut is nearer the west end of the arch than the east end. The cut weakened the supports of the building. The arches are sprung north and south, and the cut runs parallel with the arches. The ends of the arches have been formerly well and the cut runs parallel with the arches. of the arches have been formerly walled up, and then again opened. The effect of the cut was to take away support from the superincumbent weight. The cut appears to have been made to get in steam boil-

put up to make air chambers. The stacks were in dem whole or in part immediately over this cut. There is were three independent chimney stacks and two others connected with diviston walls; these distinction walls were also cut through as far as I have obtained in the served. The independent stacks would have from sour cut away. I think that the fall of the stack would have occurred at some not far distant time, but the

feet wide, and about three feet The stack that fell is not as hea of the others, but the stone work of it stood does not appear to be as the others. Nothing occurred yesterday to your us any intimation of danger. There appears executed to the floor over the appears of the floor over the state. to be a depression in the floor over the cut, and, il in has been the case for some years. With the er or the tion of the cut the building is in good order. acti as strength is concerned, and it was originally, tern as strength is contained the pipes we cat thet will pieces to get them out, and, therefore, had no Mu sion to touch the walls under the stack that, othe tion to touch the wans under the were any boilers, but there were any boilers, but there were any pipes to convey heat.

There never were any boilers, but there were any boilers, but the but the boundary of the boundary but the but the boundary but the boundary but the but the boundary but the but Mr. Townsend moved that the committee,

Agreed to.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE. The committee presented the following tepor is b On the 20th inst., at about 6 o'clock A. M., h. hit On the 20th meet, as another or order at M. M. min currence took place at the western end of the M. k w Department buildings, involving loss of life and trage iury to a number of the insane inmates. jury to a number of the insane inmates.

It appears that a chimney-stack had been nee
nally erected extending with its supports from nor
ground to above the roof. In making alterations
some thirteen years since, the arch and pictual
which the stack was built were removed et with
about four inches of a division was some thirteen years since, the arch and piece tall which the stack was built were removed to tall about four inches of a division wall on the side, remaining under the middle of each that of the chimney. On this slight support the given rested until the present time. Workmen are well at work in preparing for heating and ventilate well the building, and yesterday afternoon were we into in the cellar under the stack, in keying up and he porting another arch near the stack, and all the building a foundation for a pier to support the shout that has fallen. Nothing had been recently regreatly that tended to support the stack.

This casualty appears to the committee the sage. that tended to support the stack.

This casualty appears to the committee to in St. resulted mainly, if not wholly, from the cutting and of the passage through the cellar arches for the dark of the passage through the cellar arches for the dark of the passage, some years ago, due tended this passage, some years ago, due tended has not been paid to the situation of the parts of lack building immediately over the passage, and see chimney stacks; thereby lost nearly all their suppears that, there was any indication of day you when they quit work yesterday afternoon, or as change in the appearance of the chimneys or faced I the report was accepted. Change in the appearance of the committee or Insana In. 3d Mr. Woodward moved that the committee and Out-wards and the Committee on Insane Depryir ment prepare a minute of the facts relative to the accident, for insertion on the minutes of the Back Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Woodward, a vote of the fi on motion of fair. Woodward, a vote of that for the was then tendered to the officials of the house, why is had used so many exertions in alleviating the project of the wounded; to Mayor Henry, and the project sent by him to assist in restoring order, and take who had assisted in alleviating the terrors of green

calamity. Adjourned. INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER. The Coroner, after being notified of the transfer in rence, proceeded to the Almshouse and empared itra

the following jury: LIST OF JURORS. Oharles Rubicon, William Taggart, Samuel Hains, James Hutchinson, William Denny, Samuel Williamson

The jury, after inspecting the bodies, adjourned

to meet again to-day. NEW YORK CITY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] New York, July 19, 1884 The Coppersition press has taken up Mr. The dollow Weed's cry of "burning shame," regardig by the custom house, and are making of it as mr. two political capital as their insane alchemy is capital of extracting. The collector, naval officer, and still veyor come in for equal shares of vilification at the press of these poor editors, who dischares the pens of these poor editors, who discharge the ty shafts from beneath the cloak which the gallar icl "T. W." has kindly afforded them. Daily do they put "T. W." has kindly shorded them. Party of heaping wretched, "onts," gabble against the more fortune as "ins," in a manner exceedingly lachrymose as Stephtiful, detecting fraud and corruption in nearly had every official act, and black-mail in nearly all & h cial dicta. Serenely poised, however, upon thirs pinnacle of incontrovertible "in" ism, the aforesal "n gentiemen observe and ogle these undermining ith worms of the dust with contemptuous apathy. worms of the dust with contemptatous apainty. On The frantic efforts now being made by the part in which was so thoroughly extruded at the last Program of the control of t garding the sins of Mr. Lincoln is refuted, it grasp ain

garding the amount of the Republican party, we are the hope of overturning some one, and building ad upon his ruin a locofocal habitation and a name as THE "WORLD" IN TROUBLE The "T. W." letters have brought the World orn woe. Ex-Mayor Opdyke has sued the proprietors. In including, of course, Themistocles, and Aristids V and Pericles, and all the other ancient barbarian d who were daily invoked by that classic sheet-fit ed the sum of \$20,000 as damages, alleging that one in these letters, with editorial comments thereon, con T stituted a libel against him. An application is a the examination of Mr. Marble was made yester y day, before Judge Barnard, but the matter was subsequently postponed. The object of this exame in nation is the procurement of the proprietors' names in n order that they might be made parties defendants e t seems curious that it should have been male before Judge Barnard, who, it has been stated, is a with Mr. Barlow, one of the chief proprietors via the printed World, just as "the young man named"d Mac is supposed by the Copperhead party to be the proprietor of the tangible world. What is to ke he result of this suit remains to be seen. In eternal prayer of the World for investigations value now be answered, Mr. Opdyke having voluntarily

ubjected the truth or falsity of the cha essly made against him to a jury of his countrymen fr THE NEW CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS. tes no general excitement in this city; perhaps, in leed, no considerable comment. The general in m pression is that nearly the entire number to be demanded of this city will be raised within the fity days by recruiting. Of this number (18,000), about ex 3,000 are already credited, or to be credited up having been raised, and, although even after this is the duction it would require enlistment at the rates a 300 per day to place us beyond the necessity of i draft, hopes of such a possibility are entertained a Meanwhile, the price of substitutes is advancing and the men who last year murmured at the \$100 B clause will perhaps have an opportunity of learning

how much they have been bettered by its recent at di THE PALMER CASE. The case of young Palmer, now incarcerated in Fort Lafayette upon charges connected with the ustom house, will soon be the subject of judicial is any vestigation. Mr. Palmer was yesterday brought to this city and taken before Judge Betts for examinary tion. Counsel not being prepared, the case weld ordered over until Wednesday, July 20th. His tris its will evoke a very general interest. MISCELLANEOUS.

Four new bonded warehouses have been opene wi within the past few days, in order to meet the erily racordinary demand for storage room.

"The Workmen's Democratic-Republican Associ clation "has addressed to Mayor Gunther a protes m against his definition of patriotism, and defining a eir position in politics and good citizenship.

[By Telegraph.] New York, July M. SAILING OF THE STEAMER MEDAR. The Cunard steamer Kedar sailed to-day is Liverpool, with passengers and \$225,000 in special Amongst, her passengers are Hon. E. Joy Morra lo United States Minister to Turkey, and Mrs. Ellis his mother in law, beth of Philadelphia. ARRIVAL OF THE WESTMINSTER. The steamer Westminster, from Liverpool on the

7th, arrived here to-day. Her advices have been ABRIVAL OF A NEW STRAMER. steamer Emily B. Souder has arrivel in here in 221/2 hours from Philadelphia. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Arrived, brigs Max and Emil, from Malaga; Br e ota, from Jamaica; Ocean Traveller, from New 11 ritas; schooner Leroy, from Sagua, and bartho Ariadne, from Glacis Bay. The schooner Danville, for Port Royal, with has he and oats, was totally burned by an accidental in b

off the Highlands this morning. The crew were saved by the steam-tug Gladiator. The vessel wi Steamer Baltic, from Washington, brings 700 iti Steamer Atlantic, from Fortress Monroe, brid 519 sick and wounded men. Arrived, bark John Carr, Nuevitas, Prince Alexandra, St. Croix; J. Hathaway, Cardenas F. O'Brien, Gibara,

BOSTON. .

Boston, July 20, 1886. DEPARTURE OF THE ASIA. The Royal mail steamship Asia sailed this more ing for Liverpool via Halifax, with thirteen passer, d gers for the latter and sixty-five passengers for bina-former place. Her specie list amounts to \$5,400. HARVARD COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.
At the Harvard College Commencement, to day

the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred of a ti Reuben Atwater Chapman, of Massachusetti new William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine; Charles Franciscals Adams, of Massachusetts, and Edward Labouista als The following received the degree of Master ps Arts: William Phillips Tilden, of Boston; Fred mi L. Olmstead, of California; James A. Page, as C Boston, Hall T. Director at Carrier A. William Boston ; Hall T. Bigelow, of Cambridge ; William M. Hunt, of Boston, and George N. Eaton, of Barit 1

Amongst the graduates who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts was Robert Todd Lincoln, sat of President Lincoln. Edward Everett was se of lectures on international law during the ensuing the academical year, at the law school.

Mr. Everett made a very earnest and cloques. C. address in honor of the late Josiah Quincy, resolv ye tions regarding whom were unanimously adopted an

The cut is nearer the west end of the arch than the east end. The cut weakened the supports of the building. The arches are sprung north and south, and the cut runs parallel with the arches. The ends of the arches have been formerly walled up, and then again opened. The effect of the cut was to take away support from the superincumbent weight. The cut appears to have been made to get in steam bollong the strengthes have since been removed, and the ends were put up to make air chambers. The stacks were in whole or in part immediately over this cut. There others connected with division walls; these distinctions are also cut through as far as I have observed. The independent stacks would have from some cut away. I think that the fall of the stack would have encourred at some not far distant time, but the murder of her father. They stated that if all may have been hastened by our present work and were yesterday at work putting up supports to support on each side after the wall was, indicate immediate danger, We did not take swarp any of the supports; all our work tended to strengthen the building. The stacks are six to seven.