WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864. TERMS OF THE PRESS. To City Subscribers \$10 per annum, payable in advance; or Twenty Cents per week, payable to the

rier. dd to Subscribers out of the city \$9 per annum; o for six months; \$2.25 for three months—in-ably in advance for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

Mailed to Subscribers \$5 per annum; \$2.50 for six months: \$1.25 for three months. We can take no notice of anonymous comm nications. . We do not return rejected manuscripts Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all

parts of the world, and especially from our differe military and naval departments. When used, it will Mr. W. W. REITZEL, No. 504 Ninth street, two doors south of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, is the Washington agent of The Press. Mr. Reitzel will receive subscriptions for The Press in Washington, see that subscribers are regularly served at their residences, and attend to advertising.

A Southside View of War. We think we have read enough to enable us to understand the conduct of the rebels in the recent affair at Chambersburg. We were among those who hesitated to believe the sad stories of rapine and desolation that came in the early telegraphic despatches, for, with all our former opinions of the rebel character, we could scarcely believe that inhumanity and crime would proceed so far. It seems, from what we can learn, that on Friday last a body of rebels, probably a division, entered the town of Chambersburg. They found no opposition, and immediately proceeded to pillage. Gen. McCausland summoned the authorities of the town, and demanded five hundred thousand dollars as a forced levy, threatening, if it were refused, to burn the town. The demand was refused. It is possible the authorities presumed too far upon the clemency of the rebel leaders, and declined to pay the levy under the impression that the alternative would not be exacted. We know the result. The town was set on fire in many places, and a large portion burned to the ground. This whole scene is difficult to imagine. An armed body of civilized warriors find themselves suddenly the masters of a peaceful ungarrisoned town. Without giving a word of warning, without asking the inhabitants of the doomed district to remove their wives and children, nay, without even permitting the sick to be taken from their couches, or the dead in the house of woe to be removed for burial, the rebels begin the work of arson. "In fifteen minutes," we are told, "the town was on fire in a hundred places, the flames spreading in every direction with fearful rapidity." We are almost afraid to descend into details, for the heart saddens and turns away as we contemplate the spectacle. "No notice was given to the citizens until their doors were assailed, and women and children driven into the street without being able to save any article whatever." What had these people done that they should be thus overwhelmed with a calamity so terri-

in vain to find a parallel? No soldiers were

in the town. Not a gun had been fired-

not a man had been slain. Chambersburg

was simply a peaceful town that the for-

would have been bad enough, but it would

not have added the burning of female semi-

e never known of a war

other infamies of the rebellion. In all, two hundred and sixty-seven houses were de- | credits them. Quick and sagacious action We do not allude to this for the purpose of asking any release or respite from the ordinary rules of war. We do not plead any sentimentality in our own behalf, nor seek to deprecate the anger or vengeance of the enemy when we fall in his power. If be content, for, while the sword is our arbitrament, we cannot amend or resist its decisions. We submit, however, that Chambersburg does not come within the ordinary rules of war. It is an exceptional case, like the massacre at Fort Pillow. We have not thus treated the Southern people. Since this war began we have taken and held twenty rebel towns, and even where motives for retaliation existed we have refrained from exercising the just vengeance of war. Let that pass. The Southerners come here to teach us war, and it is our fault if we forget the lesson. There is but one way to act. There are times when retaliation is not merely justifiable, but a sacred duty, and our Government should declare that the next Southern town we occupy should be burned to ashes. It is time that war with us should be the war that is brought to our own doors. It is time we understood that these rebels mean our own destruction, that they mean to kill, and burn, and destroy. With them the sword means annihilation. They do not take a town and quarter its inhabitants upon the commissary department, as our Union generals often do. When the Federals occupied Martinsburg and Culpeper, and Alexandria and Natchitoches, their first duty was to see that the inhabitants were furnished with rations. Men who were in arms against the Union had the consolation of knowing that their families were kept from starva- have our militia in the numerical strength tion by the Government they were seeking to destroy; and the Union generals, when disaster came upon them, had the satisfaction of seeing the men and women they had kept from starvation join the ranks of their enemies and endeavor to harass and prevent their retreat. We are too apt to be controlled by generous impulses in our dealings with men like Ra-PHAEL SEMMES, General McCAUSLAND, and Major GILMOR. We find it difficult to believe that gentlemen would do what these villains have done, and we are too apt to separate the Southern people from such leaders, and say that these attrocities are the work of a few bad men, and cannot be charged upon the "Southern Confede. racy." This is a mistake, and it is time we realized the fact. The men who control what they call the "Confederacy" intend this course as a policy, a fixed, determined policy. So long as they can rob

Chambersburg therefore brings us a duty and a lesson. Our duty is to see that we do our share towards relieving the sufferings of the devoted men and women and children thus driven from their homes into absolute and sudden want. We must see that they do not suffer for the necessities of life, and that they are aided to rebuild the homes that an enemy has burned down. But the · lesson it teaches us we must bring more this enemy shall be met with precisely the same weapons that he brings. It is time and probably have not reached the Potomac we ceased to dandle with the war-to burden our path with scruples and obstacles. "Laying aside their fire-arms," (we make and throwing across their shoulders scarfs, the barricade, and one of them, CHARLES BAUDIN, held ready in his hand the book "LEE will now adopt a bolder strategy. of the Constitution. CHARLES BAUDIN, Having weakened and worn away the pointing to his book, began to show forces of his adversary, and no longer fear-

bery no longer avails they will destroy.

wage it until the end

curred to their firearms." Have we not | is already occupied by rebel forces strong been fighting the South too much with stitution?" Have we not too readily substituted pedantry for war? Have we not ington will, within ten days, be in greater too often hesitated, and doubted, when our danger than any to which Richmond has enemics were bringing their muskets to the been exposed since the opening of this illlevel? Let us either end the war or fight | starred campaign." the war. Let Petersburg meet the fate of Chambersburg, and we think Mr. JEFFER- these dire prophecies, the wish is father to son Davis will revise his instructions to the thought. Still, their coincidence is General McCAUSLAND. Chambersburg will then not only be the end of our weak and purposeless beginning, but the beginning of a stern, glorious, unrelenting, and suc-

Defence of the State. Governor Curtin has convened a special meeting of the State Legislature, under the present extraordinary circumstances which require that the military powers of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be made immediately available for State and National defence," and requires the members of said Legislature "there and then to deliberate upon and adopt such measures as may, in their wisdom, be demanded by the exigency of the occasion." One would scarcely suspect Governor Curtin of being facetious at a time like this, but surely one of the best jokes of the season is to suspect our State Legislature of being collectively possessed of any wisdom! In the language of algebraists their wisdom may be represented by "x-an unknown quantity." Had they possessed ordinary common sense. prevision, and patriotism, the State of Pennsylvania would now have been defended by a militia, properly organized. thoroughly disciplined, well armed, and

available for the defence of each and every threatened portion of our territory. The State Legislature is convened meet at the Capitol, in Harrisburg, next Tuesday, there and then to do what they left undone during their prolonged regular Bession, this year. When they assembled, last January, the most obvious work before them was to provide for State defence, Pennsylvania and Maryland, from their local position, present the whole of MASON and Dixon's line in such contiguity to Virginia, where the rebels are in the strongest force, that the border counties most particularly require to be protected by a strong cordon of military defence. It would be difficult to spare sufficient force, for this purpose, from our regular army, but such defence could readily have been afforded by the establishment of a sufficient State Militia. Our previous Legislature, whose wisdom is now relied on, sat for nearly five months, during which they did the things they ought not to have done, and left undone the things which they ought to have done. In that Legislature how few came out, at the end of the session, with clean hands! How many became members of the notorious "Ring"-

in alliance and partnership with "borers," pretended newspaper correspondents, and degraded ex-officials! What was done in nearly five months' session? Some time was occupied, at the commencement, in electing a Speaker for the Senate, but after ble that we may search the annals of warfare both Houses got to work, their legislation mainly consisted of passing local railroad bills, wholly uncalled for, which were to have gridironed nearly every street in the Mr. Stephen N. Winslow's recent "Biocity, but were intended by their precious tune of war had suddenly thrown at the projectors, promoters, and proprietors to be chants," feet of General McCausland and his troop as much employed to black-mail existing Mr. Grigg, almost a self-taught, and cerof soldiers. In all wars such misfortunes Companies as to be constructed for actainly a self-made man, was latterly a great aal use. All the time the necessity for where a town was burned because its in- | State defence stared our State Legislature | habitants would not save the captors the | in the face. But "the Ring" did not see trouble of robbing it. If General McCAUS- | any money in that, and therefore the thing LAND had taken goods to the value of a | was neglected. Now, on the principle of half million dollars, the deed might have | shutting the stable door after the steed is been justified under an extreme rule. It | stolen, this same Legislature will reassemble to authorize the organization and establishment of a State Militia. Let us hope that naries, and churches, and libraries to the | they will exhibit some of the "wisdom" for which Governor CURTIN charitably

now may somewhat atone for their shortcomings and misdoings in the regular session of 64. As to the necessity for State defence, particularly on the exposed borders of Pennsylvania and Maryland, there can scarcely be a second opinion. These borders are Chambersburg had suffered in the way of ever liable, during the war, to predatory ordinary warfare—as Charleston and Pe- | raids from the Rebels, and it is evident that, tersburg are suffering, and as Hagerstown in a dash of this description, a very small and Gettysburg have suffered-we should | band of invaders can do a great deal of mischief. The Vandals who burned Chambersburg—the most flagitious deed of the

war, next to the negro massacre at Fort Pillow—are reported to be only a few hundreds in number. There must be a sufficient force, in all our border counties, to meet, resist, and extinguish all raiders, or rather, by their presence, to prevent their venturing to cross the line. The protection afforded to a State from a sufficient military force has been acknowledged in most civilized countries. The militia system of England was organized, a thousand years ago, by ALFRED the

Great, and maintained by the Normans and their successors. In Prussia and Austria, the Landwehr (defence of the country), is an active organization. So in Switzerland; so, with a militia in Russia and Spain; with the National Guard minor German States and in Sweden. In this country, where our standing army was merely nominal during many years, the militia system long was an important element of our national strength. As recently as the year 1858, the quota of the militia of Pennsylvania was 350,000 men-the largest of any State-exceeding that of New York by 13,000. With the drain upon us from the war, to which Pennsylvania has contributed so largely, in men and money, it will be impossible to of 1858, but sufficient provision for the defence of our border counties can and must

he made, without the least delay. The Executive of the State, it is to be hoped, will frame such a project as may meet the exigency, for, if left to "the wisdom" of our State Legislature, we shall have to wait for it, judging from the past. If proper steps be now taken, future raids will be prevented. Chambersburg would have been tiary, and that his presentation in that quality unmolested if it had been protected by even five hundred armed men.

. Is the Invasion Ended? The New York Daily News, which seems to possess facilifies for obtaining information respecting the movements and intentions of the rebel forces which loyal journals do not so readily arrive at, prints a letter from its Baltimorè correspondent, in which these sentences occur: "I find it is believed here, by those who are the best Northern towns they will rob. When robinformed, that the present movement into that State is being made by a very large This is the war they are waging, and, as it force of the best soldiers in the Confederate is the warfare of desperate men, they will army; that the party who burned the houses in Chambersburg is a mere reconnoitring party, who will move rapidly from place to place; that they will be followed in a few days, by the main body of the forces destined for the invasion of Pennsylvania; and that Harrisburg and Pittsburg will probably be the two points to which the Confederate army will first proceed. There is said to be abundant testimony in town to the effect that this invading army consists of at-least 75,000 seriously to heart. Let us determine that troops, a part of whom have been recently detached from General LEE's army,

yet." The New York World, also very good We are very much in the position of the authority upon rebel strategy, confirms the Democratic Republicans in 1851 who un- proposition that the main force of the dertook to reason with Napoleon's army. rebels, reported to be in the Shenandoah Valley some days ago, has not manifested a condensed quotation from Mr. Kinglake,) itself yet—not contented itself with the burning of Chambersburg. The following the Deputies ranged themselves in front of is the conclusion of a lengthy leader which found place in its columns yesterday: what he held to be the clear duty of the bat- ing for the safety of Richmond, he will talion. Suddenly the muskets of the front compel Grant to change his position, or rank came down, came up; came level, and | will make the North pay the penalty of in another instant their fire pelted straight persisting in a hopeless undertaking by into the group of scarfed deputies. The suffering the same horrors of invasion book of the Constitution had fallen to the which it has been inflicting on the South ground, and the defenders of the law re- The valley of the Shenandoah is open; it sand call-

enough to have collected supplies for a "shoulder-scarfa" and "books of the Congreat army from its teeming harvests; and if GRANT be not promptly recalled, Wash-It is probable that, in the case of both of

> something to be noted. For the safety of the National Capital we entertain not the slightest fear. It is possible that there may be twenty thousand rebels in the Shenandoah Valley-no more. It is possible they may contemplate another passage of the Potomac; but if GRANT, with his grand army, failed to take Petersburg, after s month spent in mining, certainly EARLY, with one or two corps d'armée, could neve take Washington by assault. The truth is that Washington is practically impregnable against any force LEE could spare to operate against it; and it is by no means certain that he has any troops at all to spare for such Quixotic enterprises at present. To those acquainted with the details of the military situation, the paragraphs quoted above must seem ridiculous but whether based upon truth or falsehood, the necessity for having our citizens organ ized for State defence was never so manifest as now, and it would be the part of recklessness to disregard it.

The late John Grigg, Esq. With the deepest regret we announce the death of our respected fellow-citizen, John GRIGG, Esq., which took place yesterday at noon at his residence, 1823 Walnut street. Mr. GRIGG had been a resident of Philadelphia for nearly half a century, and, by his probity, enterprise, and industry, had amassed a large fortune. A native of Cornwall, in England, he commenced his active career at sea ere he had entered into his teens. At sea his character was disciplined. At Richmond, Va., where he had some relations, we bêlieve, he subsequently received a good ordinary education. time, but still young, he moved to Ohio, and subsequently to Kentucky, filling re spectable positions in each State, and making life-long friends wherever he resided. In 1816 he came to Philadelphia, where he was employed by the late Mr. BENJAMIN WARNER, a leading bookseller. on whose death he was employed to collect the debts and wind up the business of the concern. Indeed, Mr. WARNER had left a memorandum that he should do this. Eventually, in conjunction with Mr. EL-LIOTT, he went into business, on his own account, as bookseller and publisher, (the firm was "Grigg & Elliott,") and sold out, after more than twenty years of most successful enterprise, the firm then becoming that of J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. It was made a house of first-rate character by Mr. Grice, and has been so continued by his respectable successor. Since 1850, Mr. Grice has not been actively engaged in business, though, as a large capitalist, he often employed his money to advantage. He possessed a large tract of land in Illinois, on which he had founded and endowed three churches. A good sketch of his life, with an excellent portrait, will be found in

graphies of Successful Philadelphia Merreader. Shrewd, humorous, and witty in conversation, he was a very pleasing companion. Hospitable and friendly, he enjoyed the general esteem of all who valued unassuming wealth. In him, for his charities were great, the destitute have lost a liberal benefactor and a kind friend. Without any ostentation, he was a sincere Christian.

Mr. GRIGG had not much exceeded the "threescore years and ten" which the Psalmist mentions as man's allotted time. His wife was sister to the late Dr. GEORGE McCLELLAN, of this city, (and aunt of General McCLELLAN), and by her, who survives to mourn his loss, he has left two daughters. Mrs. LEE and Mrs. Horace B. Fry and an only son, John W. Grigg, Esq.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, August 2. REGISTER OF THE TREASURY. No appointment of a Register of the Treasury ha yet been made in place of Mr. CHITTENDEN, as tated in several of the New York papers. THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The amount of subscriptions to the seven-thirty oan reported at the Treasury Department to-day was \$636,250. Rapid progress is being made in the preparation of the notes, and prompt deliveries at the time promised, will undoubtedly be made. GENERAL TORBETT. Brigadier General Torbett, of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomao, is now in the city. SENTENCE OF A REBEL WOMAN. Mrs. MARY E. SAWYER, convicted some time

since of aiding the rebellion and sentenced to confinement in the Fitchburg Prison during the rebelion, left here last night for that point. LIEUTENANT COLONEL HALPINE'S RETIRE-MENT TO PRIVATE LIFE. Lieutenant Colonel CHAS. G. HALPINE having endered his resignation as Assistant Adjutant General, the Secretary of War offered him a position of Assistant Judge Advocate General of the in France, and with a similar force in the United IStates, with rank of colonel, or brigadier general commanding the city of New York and harbor, or six months' leave, with liberty to engage in any other occupation during that time. Major HALPINE having finally determined to resign, was appointed brevet colonel of the United States army, date from June 5th, 1864, "for personal gallantry and meritorious conduct," and the Secretary of War sent Major HALPINE the following letter ac-

ccpting his resignation: WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON CITY, July 31, 1864.

COLONEL: I regret that the official certificate of your disability, contracted in the service, constrains me to accept the resignation repeatedly tendered; but until now unacted upon, in the hopes that restored health might preserve you to the service. It gives me pleasure to express the well-earned confidence of this Department for your patriotic and faithful services, and the high sense entertained of your merit as an officer and a gentleman.

Your obedient servant,

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Lieutenant Colonel Halping.

Diplomatic Civilities. We understand that the Commander Bertinatti, who for several years past has, with great acceptability, represented the Government of Italy in this country successively as charge d'affaires and minister resident, has been raised to the rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentook place on Saturday last. On delivering his credentials, Mr. Bertinatti addressed the President as follows: dressed the President as follows:

PRESIDENT: It is most agreeable to me, President, for the second time during the course of your enlightened Administration, to present to you the letters royal of my angusts Sovereign, which, by successively elevating his mission to the United States, proves to you how great a price he attaches to the cultivation of your good friendship, and how much he feels the importance of maintaining the best relations with the people whose high destinies are confided to you.

contribution of your good friendship, and how much he feels the importance of maintaining the best relations with the people whose high desthnies are confided to you.

While now presenting to you the letter of the King, which credits me as his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near you, I cannot forget, Mr. President, that it comes from a monarch whose constant thought is centered in the happiness of his people, and who has consecrated in the foundation of the Italian Peninsula, with the blessing of Heaven, that supreme necessity of all nations, the same noble and patriotic efforts which you consecrate to maintain and to defend it in your land, and to maintain and to defend it in your land, and to maintain and to defend it in your land, and to maintain and to defend with it the free institutions which have presided at the foundation of both of them.

As the interpreter of the wishes of the King, and of his constant prayers for the happiness and prosperity of this land, I shall do all that may depend upon me to foster therelations so happily existing between Italy and the United States, and to render them as intimate as possible in the interest of the two countries; and I feel great pleasure in the hope that my efforts will be crowned with success, if you will extend to me in the future the same benevolence which you have shown me in the past, as also the same confidence which on you part has never been wanting towards me. lence which you have shown me in the past, as also the same confidence which on you part has never been wanting towards me.

To which the President replied:

Mr. Commander Bertinatti: I am free to confess that the United States have in the course of the last three years encountered vicisations and been involved in controversies which have tried the friendship, and even the forbearance of other nations, but, at no stage of this unhappy fraternal war, in which we are only endeavoring to save and strengthen the foundations of our national unity, has the King or the people of Italy faltered in addressing to us the language of respect, confidence, and friendship. We have tried you, Mr. Bertinatti, as a charge d'affaires and as a minister resident, and in both of these characters we have found you always sincerely and earnestly interpreting the loyal sentiments of your sovereign. At the same time I am sure that no Minister here has more faithfully maintained and advanced the interests with which he was charged by his Government. I desire that your countrymen may know that I think you have well deserved the elevation to which I owe the pleasure of the present interview. I pray God to have your country in his holy keeping, and to vouchsafe to crown with success her noble aspirations, to renew, under the auspices of her present enlightened Government, her ancient career, so wonderfully illustrated by the achievements of art, science, and freedom.—National Intelligencer.

The Draft.

The Drait.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: Will you tell me whether or not persons who were in service up to the third of March, 1868, are liable to draft under the last call of the President?

All persons not now in the service are liable to the draft to fill a quota, under the five hundred thousand call.

Tare to the same

THE WAR,

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG.

Partial Statement of our losses.

OUR GENERALS MAKE TWO REQUESTS FOR A PLAG OF TRUCE.

THE REQUESTS REPUSED, BUT FINALLY GRANTED. CENERAL CESSATION OF HOS-TILITIES.

OUR DEAD AND WOUNDED ALL GATHERED FROM THE FIELD. The Position of the Opposing Armies Unchanged.

> LATE NEWS FROM GENERAL SHERMAN. Another Defeat of the Enemy on the 27th. TOTAL REBEL LOSS AT ATLANTA OVER

ESCAPE OF UNION PRISONERS FROM LYNCHBURG

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS AT NEW ORLEANS. MORE INSTANCES OF FIENDISH

TWENTY THOUSAND.

REBEL BARBARITIES. THE PRISONERS DESCRIBED AS ANI-MATED SKELETONS.

REBEL RAIDERS PROWLING IN MARYLAND.

burg in Great Distress. STATEMENT OF COL. McCLURE,

The Inhabitants of Destroyed Cha

The Citizens of the Town Vindicated ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OSSES IN THE LATE BATTLE—A PLAC OF WASHINGTON, August 2.—Despatches from head quarters of the Army of the Potomac to July 31st, 9 P. M., say that the exact losses in the battle of resterday have not been efficially ascertained, but as near as can be judged will foot up about 2,500 not including the missing, and many believe the igures will turn out to be larger. In the hospitals of the 9th Oorps, the 1st Division has 206; the 2d Division, 307; the 3d Division, 341;

the 4th Division (colored), 626, besides a large numper lying on the field, between the lines, who can-The 18th Corps lost nearly 300 men, while Turner's division of the 10th Corps had nearly 400 killed and

A flag of truce was sent out to the enemy to-day for the purpose of getting the remainder off the field, but it was refused, the reason not being given. Gen. Butler also sent a flag of truce from his lines to-day, which was likewise refused, the officer giving no reason except his orders, which were eremptory, not to accept a flag under any circum-They also refuse to exchange papers, and the men ire so closely watched by their officers that they

have no chance of exchanging, though they are always willing to do so. There must be some good reason for this, and many believe their line is very weak, while others think they have some extensive move on foot, and are afraid of its becoming known to us. The raid into Pennsylvania may be the reason, and they wish to keep it as quiet as possible. All the wounded that have been brought in an being well cared for, the medical arrangements re about the same as before the battle, and pleket firing has been con-

The number of prisoners captured and brought in was 252, the highest rank among them being a cap-tain. They are a healthy-looking set of men, but their dress presents the usual dirty and ragged appearance The reports sent yesterday morning that the co ored troops had captured an entire brigade had no oundation in fact, every prisoner taken having been prought in by white mer

stantly kept up since its termination.

LATER-A FLAG OF TRUCK ALLOWED. Later advices from headquarters, up to 7 o'clock A. M. of August 1st, say: "A truce is now prevailing, and a party have gone out to bury the dead and bring off the wounded. The number is reported as being quite large." ESCAPE OF UNION PRISONERS FROM LYNCHBURG The following officers, mostly captured from Gen. Hunter's command, in the Shenandosh valley, on June 20, came into our lines yesterday, having es-caped from Lynchburg on the 19th, and made their

M. V. Street, 1st New York Cavalry.
J. H. Anderson, 1st New York Cavalry,
F. S. Reader, 5th Virginia (Union) Cavalny.
H. Penniman, 1st Maryland Infantry. The following, with a large number of others, still

remain confired at Lynchburg, and are suffering nuch from want of proper food Colonel Miller, 147th New York Vols., slightly wounded. Major Forbes, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, very slightly wounded. dightly wounded. Captain R. G. Hutchinson, 8th Massachusetts Vol. Infantry, wounded. Captain A. Heer, 28th Ohio Vol. Infantry, wound-Captain S. D. Luddin, 8th New York Heavy Ar-Captain S. J.

Lieut. Lewis, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Lieut. J. H. Kedd, 1st Maryland Artillery.

Lieut. A. G. Hamilton, 140th New York.

Lieut. A. C. Pickenfaugh, 6th West Virginia Ca-

Licut. Emery, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, wounded. Licut. Eurns, 13th New Jersey Infantry. Chaplain Humphreys, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry. Licut. G. W. Crout, 166th Pennsylvania Infantry. Licut. A. S. Harrington, 18th Connecticut Infantry vary sick. Lieut. A. S. Hallingson,
fantry, very sick.
Adjt. A. C. Hastings, 7th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Lieut. J. W. Core, 6th West Virginia Cavalry.
Lieut. C. H. Long, 1st P. H. B.
Lieut. W. H. Matthews, 1st P. H. B. They were nearly all captured on the 20th of June,

in the Shenandoah Valley. THE REGIMENT BEORNTLY BLOWN UP AT PETERS. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The regiment which was blown up by Gen. Grant's mine in the fort in the front of Petersburg was the 1st South Carolina, formerly of Jenkins' old brigade, and was commanded by Col. Hagood. At the time of the explosion it numbered 250 men, having been badly cut up in the previous service PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG.

Killed. Lieut Craven, 100 Capt Oliver, 100 Maj Hamilton, 100 Adj Leisure, 100 Corp A B Garret, C, 50 David Alspach, A, 50 Henry Hobstein, A, 50

Penrose Clare, D, 51
Barton Kenedy, E, 51
Isaiah Henry, K, 51
Jacob Murtz, E, 51.
Isaiah Henry, K, 51
Jacob Murtz, E, 55.
Emanuiel Trontman, A, 50
Capt J H, Holman, 2
Lt. Wm Hammond, 100
John M Grier, B, 2
Robert C Dunwidy, C,100
Thomas Offut, E, 100
James Orowi, F, 100
James Orowi, F, 100
Theodore Diedrich, B, 22
B F McClure, A, 100
Michael Currin, A, 100
Wm Oliver, M, 100 lenry Hobstein, A Philip Wirst, A 50 Geo Lester, A, 50 Alex Harley, B, 2 Jos S Ewen, I, 2 Lieut Col Barney, 2 David Johnson, K, 100 T H McConnell, B, 100 Chris A Stevens, B, 2 J V Everingham, F, 2 Nelson Weed, E, 2 Philip Hayback, H, 2 Chas E Merritt, O, 2 Mathias Glass, C, 2 Las Metheen Chas Mitchell, K, 100 Lester Jacobs, G, 100 Cyrus Knepper, E, 2 Jami N Hawn, G, 2 Jami N Hawn, G, 2 Jani P Davis, B, 2 as J Bell, G, 2

Wm Oliver, M, 100

Robt H Duncan, K, 100

2d Lt Edgar Eyde, K, 45

Geo W Derrick, B, 45

Sert G Vandosen, F, 45

Jas Riley, E, 97

Geo N Gill; A, 46

Wm Sloat, G, 45

Alex Seaburn, G, 97

Jacob Hulsuger, I, 86

A A McDonald, C, 45

Newbury Close, 45

2d Lt A D Campbell, F, 4

D W O'Neil, D, 45

Henry A Elifot, I, 45

Corp M C Jabson, D, 45

Sergt J E Holahan, A, 4

Sergt O S Thompson, E, 4

John Umbelinotker, I, 45

Geo Sheeks, B, 45

Wheeler O'Merrick, F, 4

Jas Lee, C, 2 THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

NOTHER REPORTED BATTLE IN FRONT OF AT LANTA-THE REBELS DEFEATED. WASHINGTON, August 1.—[Special Despatch the New York World.]—It appears by despatch received to-day, that on Wednesday last General Sherman had considerable of a fight near Atlanta, It is the first intelligence of the kind received there from any source. Even Richmond papers of Satur day do not mention it in their advices from Hood's army. Hood attacked General Sherman in hi hed position, and failed to carry his assaul with the loss of nearly a thousand killed, which General Sherman's men buried just in front of our lines. His loss in killed and wounded was little over six hundred. General Sherman's despate are understood to detail this fight, but the above is THE LOSSES IN THE BATTLE OF THE 28TH. NASHVILDE, July 29.—General Sherman is again n motion in front of Atlanta. The army began moving yesterday upon the last line of comm An early engagement is anticipated, as the armies are so near to each other that the slightest moveare so near to each other that the slightest movement may stir up a fight.

A letter from an efficer at the front describes the battle of the 22d as the severest fighting he had ever known, and says we have buried 2,200 rebels, with 1,600 more to bury.

Bragg brought orders from Richmond to hold Atlanta at all hazards, and in council of war so stated. Johnston preferred resigning to fighting, and retired. Hardes then declined to accept the position, when it was given to Hood on the express position, when it was given to Hood on the express condition that he was to stay and fight. This arcondition that he was to stay and high. I have rangement was entirely fatisfactory to all parties on our side interested in the matter. Hood has probably already stayed too long.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—In the battle of the 28th our loss was less than 600. The rebel loss is estimated by Gen. Howard at 5,000. We buried 643 dead rebels, and more were left unburied. Our forces in this engagement were covered, while those of the enemy were exposed. Rebel Generals Stewart, Lorg, and S. D. Lee, were severely wounded. Authentic official information places the rebel loss, since the investment of Atlanta, con-

and the second dis-

DEPARTMENT ÓF THE SOUTH. ISON OF CHARLESTON—E
IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The Star says: "We learn from a well-informed party, who left Charleston a few weeks since, that the harbor of that place is garrisoned by the following rebel troops: South Carolina Artillery, Col. Frederick; 1st South Caro. Ina Infantry, Col. D. Terville—all Regulars; 3d Georgia and 48th Mississippi.
"In the interior of South Carolina there are no troops, but a few small detachments of various commands acting as provost guards." DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

BRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS AT NEW ORLEANS

CAIRO, August 2.

TREER PITTABLE CONDITION. Nearly one thousand exchanged Union prisoners rom the Red River country arrived at New Orleans. on the 25th, a majority of them belonging to the 26th Indiana and 19th Iowa Regiments. The True Delta saysthey present the most pitiable appearance, being hatless, shoeless, and many of them without sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness.

They are animated skeletons whose feet le blood-marks in their tracks. Many of them have been twelve and sixteen months in captivity. They are the first instalment from the prison-pen at Tyler, Texas, where from four to six thousand are confined in a stockade fort, at the rate of 1,000 to one acre of ground. Their treatment was shameful one acre of ground. Their treatment was shameful beyond description, many of the officers being in irons and all suffering for food, medicines, and clothing. Two hundred of these prisoners have been vacinated with unhealthy virus, which has neculated them with most loathsome diseases Immediately upon their arrival the representa ives of the Western Branch of the Sanitary Com mission and State agents of Iowa and Indiana went to work to alleviate their condition.

Colonel Kimball, by direction of Governor Mon ton, made five attempts to send relief to the Camp. Tyler without success, but Kirby Smith now expressed a willingness to permit them to be supplied, and agents of the different States, and the Sanitary Commission will immediately ship liberal supplies f food, &c., to them. General Sickles has left New Orleans for Ne York, with his health fully restored.

The steamer Panola, from Memphis, reports that 90 guerillas, 7 miles back of Wilson's Landing. Arkansas, encountered a party of negro soldiers on the 30th and repulsed them. A party of Federal cavalry went out from New Madrid the next day and routed the guerillas, killing 30 or 40 and woundng as many more. Our loss was but trifling.

The steamer Thistle and a barge were sunk at the oot of Hurricane Island to day, and will be a total The towboat Pollard, valued at \$8,000, sunk near here this morning. THE REBEL INVASION.

TATEMENT OF COLONEL M'CLURE-VINDICATION OF THE PEOPLE OF CHAMBERSBURG FROM THE ATTACKS OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. CHAMBERSBURG, August 2.—The malignity of the New York Tribune is most amazing to our people, who have ever been ready to do any possible thing for their own defence. Gens. McCausland and Johnson had three thou-

and men here; two batteries planted to command

the town and protect the five hundred who plunlered and burned Chambersburg. General Couch had just forty men within reach of Chambersburg subject to his orders, his new troops having been ordered to Washington. Averill was under orders from Hunter, and although urged by Gen. Couch to fall back from Greencastle to cover Chambers ourg, was unable to do so in time. I speak from personal knowledge as to the dispoition of our people to defend themselves, had it been possible, and General Couch would have called on them could be have hoped to save the town. Our loss is over two millions; nearly three thousand people are homeless, and every way helpless, but we are cheered by generous friends on almost every side. We can dispense with the charity of the Tribune, but it should at least be just. If we had been favored with half the troops sent from the Army of the Potomac to protect the Tribune (a million people from a thousand or so of a mob), Chambersburg would not be in ruins. Our people refused tribute, preferring the torch. No sort of effort was made to compromise or raise a dollar for

CHAMBERSBURG, August 2.—We are well sup-blied with provisions here at present, and all sup-dies should be of a kind that will preserve A. K. MCCLURE, J. A. EYSTER, WM. MCCLELLAN.

A CARD.

A. K. MCOLURE.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE REBELS BY AVERILL AND KELLY-A LETTER FROM GENERAL CAME-RON ASKING THE REMOVAL OF GEN. COUCH. ALTOONA, August 2 .- A report was received at 12 o'clock last evening that Averill and Kelly met the enemy about six mlles from Cumberland and defeated him. There is no news from any of the raiders in Bedford county. They are supposed to have retired and gone towards Hancock. Gen. Couch is somewhere in the vicinity of Union-

General Cameron, on behalf of the Vigilance Committee of Harrisburg, has addressed the President a letter, asking the removal of Gen. Couch and the appointment of Gen. Cadwalader to the position of Department Command Most of the public officials in this State have re-turned to their several homes for the purpose of voting to-day upon the soldier question. The excitement along the line of the railroad against General Couch is most intense. His public acts are being freely criticised, and there is a great leal of indignation manifested. The weather here is murky, and it has been rain-

ng—a desideratum longed and prayed for by the It is almost certain that the rebel heel no longer presses our soil. If it does at all, it is in a number too insignificant to cause any alarm. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company still has its trusty scouts at the front. They report nothing. REPORTED DEATH OF THE REBEL MAJOR HARRY GILMOR. The Harrisburg Telegraph of Monday evening contained the following:

contained the following:

In referring to the fact of the deliberate burning of Chambersburg in our morning edition, we were prevented from being more explicit as to all the circumstances, by the haste with which we were necessarily compelled to get up our account. It is now clearly established that the firing of the Court House and bank building would not have resulted in the destruction of the town. To insure the spread of the flames, the rebels broke open private houses, and after demolishing the furniture thereof, gathered the tragments into heaps and then applied the torch.

Maior Harry Gilmor led a party who approach in spirate of the names, the reducis proke open private houses, and after demolishing the furniture thereof, gathered the fragments into heaps and then applied the torch.

Major Harry Gilmor led a party who engaged in this work; and where houses could not be instantly entered by breaking open the doors, windows were smashed and turpentine balls thrown into rooms, igniting-bedding, and thereby firing the house. In this flendish manner Chambersburg was destroyed. While engaged in just such work, Major Harry Gilmor was arrested by a pariy of citizens and literally trampled to death. Gilmor was a Baltimorean, belonging to one of the bitter Secession families of that city, and had gained some notoriety for having captured waj. Gen. Franklin a few weeks ago. The ruffian has met a merited fate.

Before the rebels had resolved to burn Chambersburg they had seized three of its most prominent citizens, whom they had informed would be removed to Richmond, to serve as hostages until the contribution levied could be paid. Three hostages were actually being prepared for removal when General McCaueland issued the ofter to fire the town, and then followed the scene of confusion which we have already described. Families were scarcely given time to leave their homes; women and children were not allowed to provide themselves with a particle of clothing, but all were hurried into the streets, and thence to the open fields, to escape the devouring flames as they stretched their fiery tongues from house to house.

Habersburg. August 2. Paresart the servers and the devouring flames as they stretched their fiery tongues from house to house.

A DENIAL OF THE ABOVE. HARRISBURG, August 2.—Persons who saw the

body of the rebel officer killed at Chambersburg, and who knew Major Harry Gilmor intimately, positively deny that it was he. REBEL GURRILLAS NEAR ROCKVILLE, MD. Washington, August 2.—The Star says that last night, about eight o'clock, some two hundred rebei guerillas, supposed to be of Moseby's command, nade their appearance at a point three miles above Rockville, having crossed the river at Nolen's Ferry. Parties living in the vicinity imagined that these querillas were the advance guard of a large inva ding force, and immediately skedaddled, which occasioned some excitement in this direction for a short

Troops were sent from here to intercept the rebels. but they were nowhere to be found, having gone back to the Virginia side of the river A panicky orderly came hurrying into headquarters at a late hour last night from Fort Reno, and reported that the rebels in large force were advancing n the direction of Tenallytown. Due investigaion showed that the report had no foundation INFORMATION FROM A DESERTER—THE REBEL TROOPS OPERATING IN THE VALLEY. An apparently well-informed deserter from Lee's army who has arrived within our lines, reports that

he only rebel troops operating in the Valley were hose of Early's and Breckinridge's commands Early's troops were first sent up the Valley, and on the eve of starting they drew rations for 18,000 men. eckinridge's troops followed, which numbered about 10,000 men. There is no truth, he says, in the rumor that the raiders had been joined by A.P. Hill's corps, for up to Thursday last Hill's troops were in the entrenchments at Petersburg. The pub-lished statements that Anderson's and Heath's di-visions were detacled from before Petersburg and sent to Richmond to look after Hancock, leaving A. P. Hill's corps within the defences of Petersburg, are iso incorrect. He says Heath's and Anderson's divisions comprise Hill's corps, and they could not have een sent away, for Hill was certainly in the defences at Petersburg at the time of the explosion of General Grant's mine. ALARM IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND-

REPORTED CAPTU WASHINGTON, August 2.—Various reports have been in circulation here to-day of a cavalry forcebeing in Montgomery county, Maryland. It is known, however, that it was only a small raiding party, who entered the county last night and propagated as for a Cathonsville three miles from ceeded as far as Gaithersville, three miles from Rockville. The people in the county became greatly frightened, and many had their property ready o be moved. These raiders have undoubtedly recrossed the Potomac, and it is not known what, if any, damage was inflicted by them..

The Evening Star mentions a report of the capture of the stage-coach at Clarksburg by the raiders yes terday. The Excursion of the Coast-Defence PORTLAND, Me., August 2 -A large number of

Congressmen have already accepted the invitation to join the excursion of the Coast-Defence Committee. Arrangements have been made with the rallway and steamboat lines from Boston, east, to St. Johns, N. B., so that parties invited can join the excursion

the St. Johns river, and to the St. Lawrence, at Riviere du Loup, and return by the Grand Trunk Railroad to Quebec and Montreal. Those of the party who may remain at St. Johns will have an opportunity of visiting the Gulf of St.
Lawrence, and examining the wonderful tides of
the Basin of Minas and Bay of Funday, Halifax, Louisburg, and other interesting localities of Lower Provinces.

Serious Railroad Riot. SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—The strike on the Andirondack company's railroad is more formida ble than was at first anticipated. The rioters, about 800 strong, are driving the German laborers from heir work. Several arrests have been made. It is inderstood that to-morrow the company will prote hose who wish to continue in their employ, and a between the Irish and German laborers feared. Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, August 2.—The first race for the Tra vers stake took place to day. Three-year olds 1% mile dash, \$2,500. Five horses ran. Kentucky came in first, Tipperary second, and Eclipse third. Time 3.18%. Second race, 2-mile heats. Purse \$500. Aldebaran beat Fleetwing. Time, 3.54%, 3.56% Tipperary and Fleetwing were favorites. A Denial. ELMIRA, N. Y., August 2.—The report that the

bel prisoners here are in revolt is unfounded. They were never quieter. Markets by Telegraph. Sr. Louis, August 2.—Tobacco steady. Cotton firmer, at \$1.37. Repacked Hemp weak, at \$2.70. Flour firmer; sibzle extra \$9.90; extra \$9.50@9.75. Wheat higher; for choice grades prime \$2.15; choice \$2.20@2.30. Corn \$1.35@1

HARBISBURG.

. HARRISBURG, August 2. RELIEF OF THE CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS. A large meeting was held in the Court House las ening, for the relief of the sufferers at Chambers burg, Governor Curtin presiding. Nearly ten thousand dollars were subscribed, the Governor heading the list with one thousand. The ladies of this city have sent up a car-load of clothing and provisions. The wants of the sufferers are immediate and

THE ELECTION.

The election on the amendments of the Constitu ion is progressing quietly. The vote will be very COL CURTIN'S HEALTH.

COL CURTIN'S HEALTH.

Col. Curtin of the 45th Pennsylvania Regiment,
who was severely wounded during General Grant's advance, is now at his home, in Centre county, and owly recovering. The statement that he was killed n the fight on Saturday, is, therefore, incorrect. RESIGNATION OF SURGEON GENERAL KING. HARRISBURG, August 2.-Surgeon General King has resigned, and is succeeded by the former assistant surgeon general, Dr. Joseph A. Phillips, of Pittsburg. Dr. King retires with the full confidence

em of every member of the State Govern

NEW YORK CITY.

ment. He will at once resume the practice of his

rofession at Pittsburg.

pecial Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, August 1, 1864. ACTORS AND MANAGERS. Theatrical matters are at present assuming a phase funusual interest. Not that the theatres are uniquely attractive. We are patient, not jubilant of uproarious—patient, and involved in placid apathy under the infliction of the provincial actors and actresses who infest our dramatic temples and go through their evolutions in lurid dramas. Our pest critics are off at the watering places awaiting the renaissance and the consequent expulsion of the maimed, the halt, and the blind from the the atrical limits. The exciting topic is the war be ween the managerial and the professional factions The profession demands a higher rate of remunera

the processon domains a nigher rate of remunera-tion; the management alleges poverty and declines doing anything equivalent. As usual in all such contests, the really deserving are the unchampioned. Lazarus ever sits at the gate looking for crumbs, while Dives quargels for his luxuries. The leading stock actor, whose remuneration is one hundred dol-lars per week, is the active assailant, while the mise able twenty-seventh utility munches the few bitter crumbs which his seven or eight dollars will procurs, and hopes that he may obtain a lodgment some where under cover of the dust which the leading AND SHORS BOR 1864.—The early attention of buystock raises in his grand assault upon the manage-The following list exhibits the scale of salaries company) \$00 to \$100; extra, \$30 to \$40; good, \$25 to \$80; medium, \$18 to \$20; common \$10 to \$12. Among

actresses the salaries range from twenty-five t fifty per cent. higher than the minimum pay of the Take your bandit; your young man who must be sinister and immoral, even heartless and nequivocally barbarous, for ten dollars per week. Jomprehend the physical exertion requisite for his ersistent basket hilt combats; apprehend the neessities of matted hair and gloomy whiskers; recollect that the propriety of the drama demands his death amid imprecations, and negates the idea of any future happiness, and you have the painful aggregate of his misfortunes. So much manifest discomfort incurred for a sum so pitiful is not known beyond the segment of the footlights.
So far, the lower prices suggest the farcical, but the tragical lies beyond. The poor vagrant Dust and Ashes of the pantomime and the ballet reap the hard, ungrateful stubble. Ballet girls receive from \$25 to \$4 per week. Deduct from such sums the cost of wardrobe and the bills of the laundresses, and we gain al once the clue to all the misery and shamethe long heartache that invests the existence of those who move at the tap of the ballet-master's staff. Think of Harlequin, who leads a long life of propulsion, flying through pendulous doors and windows; of Pantaloon kicked through the pantomime, a football for Scaramouch, a cricket ball for the caduceus of Harlequin; of Columbine, the poor Psyche, transformed, transmuted, hunted, and per-Psyone, transformed, transmuted, numbed, and persecuted, for a clear profit of ten or twelve dollars per week, while the nymphs spin in endiess gyrations about her at a profit of one or two dollars, perhaps three! If one could only look into the attics of these weary women; if one could track these mat-treated men, invested with all the pitiful pathos of shocking had hats and threadbare clothes, he would understand what war times can effect among a class retchedly paid and pitilessly worked. On the other hand, the managers are alleging th advanced prices of all theatrical properties, the extra demands of musicians, and the suppositious opposition of the public to any alteration of scales of admittance. This latter allegation has a base somewhat mythical. Our theatre-goers would scarcely object to a proper advance in these prices, provided that all-managers would combine in the movement and afford the usual equivalent in quality and quantity. But affairs seem now at a dead-lock. Each

posing, suggests that either side shall do whateve t desires to do, and somehow arrive at an amicable onclusion. The advance of admission prices which was promised some time ago, has not yet beer fficially promulgated; but the advent of the fall season will doubtless develop the plan of the mana gerial campaign. THE RECORD OF CRIME. The last few days have been rendered peculiarly eminent by a series of uncomfortable ebullitions of wrath among the Society of "Friends." On Friday night a quarrel occurred between two Germans relative to a bibulative bill. By way of settling the ontroversy, one of the belligerents beat the other inflicting injuries which will probably prove fatal. On Saturday atternoon William Vogel hung himself because his son had joined the Catho c Church. On Saturday night Gotlieb Boaling inflicted fatal infuries upon Christian Embling by gashing his neck with a beer goblet. It is a somewhat curious fact that all of the above were Germans. As a general rule, the German is the most ent of our foreign population, and it is confirmatory of the often-repeated statement that metropolitan crime runs in absolute strata. On the same night an attack was made upon some poicemen by a party of rowdies, who paid rather

faction is imperturbable and defiant. Charges are

met by countercharges, and the press, mildly inter-

dearly for their innocent frolic, several of their number being badly clubbed and one shot dead. MOTION IN VACUO. The "McClellan Minute Men" are out in an inlignant protest against charges recently made of ection with the Vallandigham movement in the West. They assert many pleasant little ego tisms, and indicate their polit strain of superior eloquence. All their thoughts ar good, and hallowed by extreme antiquity. No great excitement has resulted from this development of their proclivities. THE PALMER CASE AGAIN.

Judge Betts has concluded to give a re-hearing in he matter of the applications recently made for the elease of Messrs. Marsh and Palmer from Fort afayette. The ground for the second hearing is hat neither of the prisoners were in the military service of the United States at the time of their inceration, and consequently are not subject to a trial by court martial. General Dix has released Mr. Binney, one of the recent applicants, on his own

[By Telegraph.] New York, August 2.
RUMORED OUTBREAK AMONG THE REERL PRISON ERS AT ELMIRA—THREE NEW YORK REGIMENTS Governor Seymour has ordered the 58th, 77th, and 99th Regiments of the State Militia to report to General Dix. They are to be sent to Elmira, there being an outbreak at that place among the rebel prisoners. Two of the regiments would start to-night. The Brazilian brig Olivera, for Port Natal, was to-day in collision with the schooner Mary S. Tib-

betts, also outward bound. The brig lost her foremast and maintopmast. The schooner lost hor bowsprit, head gear, and both anchors. THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC ASHORE. The steamer Cahawba, from Fortress Monroe, reports that she saw the steamship Atlantic ashore

ports that she saw the steamship Atlantic ashore near Kettle Rottom yesterday.

FAST FROOLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.

In-view of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, setting apart Thursday, the 4th interest of the various churches on the finitiant, as a day of fasting, humiliar ion and prayer, I consider it my duty to call the attention of the Tothe ministers of the various churches on whom will devolve the duty of opening prayer in the presence of their congregations, and especially those ministers who have inculcated the doctrines of war of their Divine Master, I would humbly recommend that they will, on that solem occasion, lawoke the ing people, by turning the hearts of those in authority to the blessed ways of Pracor.

O. GODFREY GUNTHER, MAYOR.

In the cattle market to-day harkstr. THE NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

In the cattle market to-day, beef was 1c lower.
The receipts amounted to 5,500 head and the quotations were 8@17 1/c.
Sheep were lower at 31/280. The receipts amounted to 14,000 head.

Swine steady at 11@11%c. The receipts are 3,300 head. wounded. Authentic official information places the rebel loss, since the investment of atlants, considerably above 20,000.

Everything is progressing favorably. The army is in good condition and spirits.

Arrived—Barks Oussel, from Remedies; Vizcahr, Ponvert, from Neuvitas; Rasa Abbott, from Ponce; is in good condition and spirits.

Arrived—Barks Oussel, from Remedies; Vizcahr, Ponvert, from Neuvitas; Rasa Abbott, from Ponce; arrived Ang. 2—Brigs Anna D. Jordan; Sagua; Flying Eagle, Matanzas. THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

d yesterday was excee The number of votes polled yesterday was exceedingly light. We present a very meagre account of the result, but it was all that could be obtained. The vote presented is on the first amendment for and against allowing the soldiers to vote. The opposition, as we learned at the various polls; may be attributed to two things: First, ignorant votors thought the amendment conferred upon the negro soldiers the right to vote. Second, pure-minuted, honest, and very intelligent voters thought that allowing the soldiers to vote would open the door to the most gigantic frauds.

The entire returns will be made to day at the office of the Court of Common Pleas. The following will serve pretty well as an index to show how the vote

was cast throughout the city. Calculations were made at Headquarters last evening, by which it is supposed that the majority in the city in favor of the amendments will probably reach 10,000. In many of the precincts there was little or no op position to the other amendments.

THE STATE. 'We are unable to give any reports of the voting throughout the State, as none have reached us from any locality except Altoona, where the amendment received 250 majority. This, however, may be taken as a safe indication of the general result.

William Cornell Jewett in Court—He is
Charged with Swindling.
The case of Henry J. Stevens and others against
Wm. Cornell Jewett came up in the Supreme
Court, before Judge Lott, in Brooklyn, to-day, on a
motion to vacate an order of arrest. The following
are the alleged facts in the case:
In July, 1860, the defendant, Jewett, went to the
store of Stevens, Brothers, & Co., 222 Pearl street, in
this city, and made a contract with them for a
portable steam engine, which he said he wanted to
use in running the works of the Jewett Mining
Company. He agreed to pay cash on delivery. The
plaintiffs immediately got the engine ready, and,
upon delivering it on board a steamer, Jewett told
them he had a large sum of money in the hands of
his banker, William Rerson, in Denver City, and
proposed to give them a draft upon him for the
a nour t.
EThe plaintiffs were ignorant of the character and proposed to give them a drait upon him for the arount.

EThe plaintiffs were ignorant of the character and reputation of Jewett, and believing the statements he made to be true, delivered the engine and accepted the draft. They caused the draft to be presented immediately by the United States Express Company, when it was alleged that the whole transaction was a fraud; that Jewett had no account with Rerson, and no money in his hands.

EThe matter was then placed in the hands of the plaintiffs counsel, H. C. Pluce, of Brooklyn, who, upon the proper affidavits, procured an order to arrest said Jewett, and after an unsuccessful search of nearly two years, finally made the arrest in New upon the proper amounts, procured an order to arrest said Jewett, and after an unsuccessful search of nearly two years, finally made the arrest in New York. Jewett at once placed in the hands of the sheriff the sum of \$1,000 as security for his forthcoming to answer any judgment that may be obtained against him. He then, by his attorney, gave notice of a motion before Judge Lottto discharge the order of arrest. The Judge refused to discharge the arrest, and held the accused.

In the meantime the one thousand dollars had been deposited in the hands of the county clerk of Kings county, and the same plaintiffs having, other claims against Jewett, sued out two attachments in the City Court and Supreme Court, and caused them to be served on the county clerk.

The attachments were procured and served this morning. The claim of Stevens, Brothers, & Co. amounts to \$1,200. The case will come up for trial at the next term of the court. N. Y. Evening Post yesterday.

Two New Novels In Press.-T. B. Peterson Brothers, of this city, will publish in a few days Flirtations in Fashionable Life," by that popular authoress Catharine Sinclair, and "The Pride of

Life," by Jane, Lady Scott, daughter in-law of Sir Walter Scott. We have no doubt but that these books will have a very large sale. LARGE IMPORTANT SALE OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.—The attention of dealers is requested to the extensive valuable and esirable assortment of domestic woolen and cotton goods, comprising 575 entire packages. To be sold for cash on this Wednesday morning, August 3, at 1 o'clock. Samples and catalogues are now ready for examination at the auction store of John B Myers & Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. AUCTION NOTICE-FIRST FALL SALE OF BOOT

ers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,500 cases prime boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, caval-ry boots, &c., to be sold this (Wednesday) morning, 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets. Public Entertainments CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE. - The beautiful spectacle of "Aladdin" continues to attract large

audiences to this theatre nightly. The splender of the scenery, the richness of the dress cellence of the music, combine to make a most en tertaining performance. The dancing through the piece is unique and amusing. The theatre i well ventilated and comfortable, and is a pleasan place of resort for these warm evenings. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE. Sanford's Treate s its performances at the Walrut. The lovers of negro minstrelsy will find entertainmen in the music of these sable melodists.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer AUGUST 2, 1863.
A. M. 12 M. 3P. M. 6A. M. 12 M. 3P. M. 63. M. 12 M. 3P. M. 83. M. 12 M. 3P. M. 83. M. 12 M. 3P. M. 12 M. 3P. M. 12 M. 3P. M. 12 M. 3P. M. 12 SSW....Sby W.SSW....SW.... THE NEWSPAPER CONVENTION. The journalists of Philadelphia will hold an adourned meeting this (Wednesday) afternoon, in the Sleet Council Chamber. We understand that the eport of the committee on a constitution will be onsidered, and an effort made to organize the asso lation. The gentlemen who have this movement in charge have amended their plan. The idea of making the association exclusively a reporters' movement has, we understand, been aban-doned. All the journalists of Philadelphia are invited to take part, and no distinction will be made in the provisions of membership between any branches of the profession. We unerstand that the idea of the meeting is to introuce barmony and sympathy between the various duce harmony and sympathy between the various members of the press—to cultivate social and personal feelings, and make the profession, as far as possible, ah influential, united, and harmonious guild. This movement has the sanction of a majority of our city journalists, and we presume that before the organization is completed it will embrace on its rolls all of the gentlement of the Philadelphia press. We need not say men of the Philadelphia press. We need not say that this is a matter in which we all feel a deep in-

meeting this afternoon will be attended with the Dest results.

ATLANTIC CITY.

This famous resort of Philadelphians is fast filling up with its accustomed train. of pleasure-seekers, As yet the season has scarcely opened, but the trains running thither do a large business. Car loads of excursionists attend the ever-beckoning arms of old Neptune and hurry to his embrace. The principal hotels, with the exception of the United States, have room enough and to spare as yet. Every room in the States was occupied last Sunday evening. It seems to be the headquarters of-our sea-going friends, and is, without question, the most lively place on the island. Messra. Brown & Woelpper spare no pains for the comfort of their guests. LOW WATER IN THE SCHUYLKILL.

terest, and we trust that the deliberations of the

LOW WATER IN THE SCHUYLKILL.

Yesterday the water in the Schuykill, above the dam, was so low that only three of the twelve wheels could be kept in operation. Along its entire length the woodwork of the dam was visible, being about six inches higher than the water. There was no scarcity of water reported throughout the city; but too much care cannot be taken by citizens in preventing a waste of water. The showers of yesterday have done something towards raising the water, but of course not to the extent desirable. The amount of water in the different reservoirs belonging to the city, yesterday, was as follows:

Fairmount—13 feet.

Corinchian avenue—27 feet, 5 inches.

Spring Garden—16 feet, 8 inches.

Kensington—11 feet, 10 inches.

The reservoirs are below their usual levels as follows: Fairmount, 18 inches; Corinthian avenue, 13 inches; Spring Garden, 8 inches, and Kensington

The quantity of water which the different reservoirs water, with held in the state of the control of the

3 inches.
The quantity of water which the different reservoirs with hold is as follows:
Fairmount—27,000,000 gallons.
Corinthan avenue—40,000,000 gallons.
Spring Garden—9,000,000 gallons.
Kensington—8 000,000 gallons. EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY.

EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CUTY. To-morrow the Conference of St. Vincentde Paniattached to St. Joseph's Church, Willing's alleg will make their annual excursion to Atlantic City The Conference is one of the great company of charitable associations established everywhere by the Catholic Church, the especial object of which is to seek out and relieve the necessities of the poor Hundreds of similar associations are in active an useful operation throughout the United States. The proceeds of the excursion of St. Joseph's Conference in the spirit of the organization, will be faithfully applied to works of love and charity, and those de sings of a fixing trip to the "City by the Sea" can not do better than accompany the Conference. THE SUFFERERS AT CHAMBERSBURG. Drexel & Co., No. 34 South Third street, will re-leive contributions for those who have suffered by the recent raid of the rebels into Chambersburg. They have received a letter from the cashler of the Chambersburg Bank giving a deplorable account of the destitution existing there.

THE TENTH WARD. A meeting of the Tenth ward citizens will be held Broad and Arch, this evening, to adopt measures raise the quota of the ward, to adopt m SALE OF PRIZE COTTON, &C. Yesterday, by order of the United States Marshal, the cargoes of the schooner Pocahoutas, and stoops Oyclops and Julia, consisting of cotton, tobacco, and stoops and salt, were sold at public sale. The following prices were obtained: 75 bales cotton, 1990163 % 6 % 5:300 boxes. manufactured tobacco, 270300 % h. 67 sacks sait, \$2 each, all cash. Yesterday the body of a lad about sixteen years old was recovered at Girard avenue Bridge, where he had been drowned on the previous night, while swimming. The coroner held an inquest.

DELAY OF A TRAIN FROM NEW YORK.
The six o'clock train from New York to this city, yesterday merning, was delayed more than an hour near Tallytown. In consequence of a truck having run off the track at that place. The Coroner was yesterday summoned to hold an inquest on the body of a man found drowned in the Schuylkill, near Market-street bridge. His name is supposed to be William McNary. A verdiet of found drowned was reneered. Also, on the body of William Murphy, aged 20 years, who was run over by a railroad car at Phoenixville on Wonday night. His left leg was badly orushed, and he died from the effects of the injuries yesterday morning. He attempted to get on the cars while they were in morned the standard of the cars while they were in morned the standard of the left of the leg was the standard of the left of the leg was the standard of the left of the left of the left of the left was the left of t tion. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Also, on the body of Edward D. Lonergan, who was found in an insensible condition in a tayern on the body of Edward in a tayern on the body of Edward in a tayern on the body of the body of a man maned Burk, who was found dead on the Schuylkill. Verdict, death from exposure.

Also, on the body of a man named Burk, who was found dead on the Schuylkill road, near the Kalls of Schuylkill. Verdict, death from exposure.

Also, on the body of a man named Gossan, who fell dead at the Rialto House, Fairmount.

Also, on the body of Clarissa Heard, the vert of while sitting at an open window, at Tacks wans and needle in her hand. She was street under the right each.

and the state of t

BODY IN STATE.

The body of the late Captain Thom 25 if A. A. G., arrived in the city on Monday of and was laid in state in Independence Field day afternoon, under charge of a guard of the composed of members of the 28th agreements Pennsylvania Volunteers. The was in an air-tight coffin, with glass first covered with the American Mag. A steel eyr of the deceased and his dress sword were play of the did the coffin.

A large number of persons visited the Hell-the day to view the body. It will remain until this afternoon, when the funeral will place. place.

At a meeting of the officers and men of the slope of which Captain Elliott was assistant sion of which committee reported a serie tant general, a committee reported a serie lutions, setting forth their heart-felt fee deep grief at this sudden yet not unexpecte ment, and expressing their feelings of d nent, and expressing their feelings of de-liers and friends to hand down to posterity uses of this brave soldier, who had endeared

MILITARY.

BODY IN STATE.

tues of this brave soldier, who had endeared to all who knew him.

Captain Veal, in moving the adoption resolutions, made a few remarks, in white:

"We are here to mourn the loss of a in brother; to condole and sympathize with tives and friends; to speak forth his merits do honor to the hero dead.

"The career of our friend and brother heroic, glorious, brief—yet long enough to nation his debtor, and all who knew him his hers. We who knew him while in the rice circle of the camp found him mild, quite, the yet long; and when the quiet of the ening was by the bugle-blast of battle, his impulsive, soul rode upon the storm of battle, and ke with the deadly charge. No cowardly spirit his soul to make him seek safety at the his country or command. He took his him hands, and offered it as a sacrifice for his own good. At last the sacrifice was required, and given, and we are here to mourn." DESERTERS. The following named soldiers The following named soldiers were reported at Medical Director's office, yesterday, as having seried from army hospitals in this department.

From McCiellan Hospital.—Riley Avery. Maine Regiment.
From Pittsburg Hospital.—John Gwiner.
10th Penna. R. C., and Robert Gorman, Co. (

10th Penns. R. C., and Robert Gorman, Co. C. P. V.

From Summit House Hospital.—Daniel Bent. I, 47th New York; Emlen Carolus, A, 57th Isaac Clark, Co. E, 63d New York; John Dir. K, 69th New York; Frank Mofflt, Co. B, 22 chigan; Wm. McIntosh, Co. D, 97th P. V.; George B. Newton, Co. D, 13th Connell, Co. G, 49th P. V.; Peter Morea C, 157th P. V.; George B. Newton, Co. D, 13th Sachusetts; Isaac Porter, Co. H. 77th New Horace Rice, Co. G, 22 Penna. Artillery; I. Switzer, Co. E, 12th New Jersey; Alexander, I. Switzer, Co. E, 12th New Jersey; Alexander, Co. A, 55th P. V.; Henry Scullion, Co. K, 95th Frederick Schaffer, Co. H, 148th P. V. Wright, Co. K, 39th New York.

From York Hospital.—John Close, Co. E, 58th Penna; Wm. K. Crites, Co. K, 51st Penna; She tre C, 96th Penna; Samuel Baird, Co. E, 39th Penna; Wm. K. Crites, Co. K, 51st Penna; John J. Co. B, 143d Penna; Wm. M. Earnest, Co. A, 26th Penna; Alanfon Wright, Co. I, 187th Penna; Rhine, Co. I, 21st Penna. Cavairy; Peter Mu Pennsylvania substitute; Edward Camp, Co. New York; Allan B. Thomas, Co. G, 66th Wm. B. Lambert, Co. G, 25th Michigan; Buck, Co. E, 14th New Jersey; Charles R. Co. A, 2d Connecticut Artillery; Levi Barkhe Co. A, 184th P. V. Co. A, 184th P. V.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths were reported at the Melinial Director's 'office, yesterday, from army hospital in this department: i McClellon Hospital.—Sobastian Denble, Co. 6, 48th New York volunteers.

Broady and Cherry-street Hospital.—Geo. T Blue, chard, Co. A, 10th Vermont volunteers; Jan Louis, rey, Co. B, 107th Pennsylvania volunteers; Jan Louis, rey, Co. B, 107th Pennsylvania cavalry; and R. Smith, Co. G, 8th Pennsylvania cavalry; and R. fus Sturdevant, Co. 1, 22 Pennsylvania artillier, Filbert-street Hospital.—Evan H. Eberman, Co. 1, 28 Pennsylvania volunteers.

Sattelee Hospital.—James W. Leverton, Communicate.

P. tisburg Hospital.—David Keir, Co. G, 18th Pensylvania Tilles.

York Hospital.—John Morrow, Co. G. 18th Pensylvania Tilles.

sylvania rifles.

York Hospital.—John Morrow, Co. G. 162d Partylvania volunteers; and B. S. Cobb, 2d Maine by DEPARTURE OF TROOPS. DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

Several companies of the Provost Guard Regiment (186th P. V.), and some hundred-days ment (186th P. V.), and some hundred-days in from Camp Cadwalader, left West Philadely yesterday, for service in the State during the resent emergency. They were under the command Captain John H. Jack, of the 186th.

A battery of 20-pounder Parrott guns, manned by Letter an artillerists, left the city on Monday in Harrisburg. They were fully equipped for active field duty.

These movements are made by direction of Major General Cadwalader, who is now at Harrisburg having succeeded General Couch. The business of this department is still going on under the Supervision of Captain Cyrus S. Haldeman, assistant adjutant general.

ARRIVAL OF A REGIMENT. The 3d Massachusetts Regiment arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, from that State. They have enlisted for one-hundred-days service, and were on their way to the South. Before leaving the city they were enfertained at the Refreshment Saloons. THE CITY SCOUTS. Captain Robert Evans' company of Philadelphin Scoats, which left here several weeks ago for star service, are now doing duty at Gettysburg an Emmetsburg. They have succeeded in capturing a number of the raiders, and in doing other valuable service.

THE POLICE.

THE VAGRANT EVANS. The vagrant mendicant Edward Evans, made such an outrageous assault upon Mrs. fan elderly and sickly woman, as mentioned yday, was see ched, and upon his person were a large humber of five and tan-cent currency mentions. a large humber of five and ten-cent currency nata, an ounting in all to the sum of seventy dollar. Its small notes were secreted in the lining of his can all eleves, and other parts of his somewhat dilarded cothing. There are more vagrant begges no ur public streets just like him. The restrain manufacture of a House of Correction is sadly needed for such vicious paupers. of such victous paupers.

for such victous paupers.

We understand that Mrs. Firth is yet quite if

We understand that the treatment she had received from the effects of the treatment she had rece at the hands of this insolent and brutal fellow. A VERDANT VICTIM.

A VERDANT VICTIM.

A tall countryman from the romantic region of West Chester, Pennsylvanis, called at the Central Station yesterday and related how he was daped on the fact of \$20. He had arrived in town on the previous might, and while walking around yesterday morning "seeing sights," he was accosted by a courtens young man, who offered to walk around with him for a short "spell." He entered into conversation with the representative of unsophisticated rural felicity; was decidedly courteous and unremitting his attention. The neighborhood of Third and Chestnut street was reached, and just at this moment a man came from a store near by and askel the man who was accompanying the countryman if he could let him have the amount of the bill of \$21, as he had promised.

"Upon my word," replied the individual thus as the man who was accompanying the countryman's he could let him have the amount of the bill of \$22, as he had promised.

"Upon my word," replied the individual thus accosted, "I had forgotten all about it."

The conversation was so conducted that the countryman offered twenty dollars to his "friend" to relieve him from the temporary embarrassment. This offer was accepted, the money paid over, and the countryman and his cicerone passed on. The from of the Girard Bank was looked at; the towering proportions of Dr. Jayne's building were admired; the handsome proportions of the Merchants Exchange came in for a share of observation; and presently Harmony court became an object of attraction, and the two passed through that narrow the roughfare, but how they became separated is a mistery that the countryman could not solve. He was politely requested to wast a few moments at a estimate. He waited for an hour; his dinner hour hid passed, and being a stranger got bewildered, and could not tell exactly where he was. The detected to whom he related his misfortunesympathics with him, but could not adopt any means to restore its country will, from sad experience, become a wier man.

REPORTED ROBRERY

REPORTED ROBBERY. It was stated yesterday that a genfleman particular to Belmont Cottage, near the Columbia brit on Monday afternoon, and while there was acred by a female in rather a pleasant manner. It is that finally she succeeded in obtaining possessible gentleman's watch and chain. A scene about to occur for the recovery of the watch the female resisted. Three rough-looking fell made their appearance, and taking sides win thief drove the man. He resisted somewhat the triofell upon him, and beathim in a most unus ful manner, and then departed for parts under the female also escaped. It is very evident the was a stool pigeon for the party.

CITY ITEMS.

THE MOST USBEUL and economical article very family is a Sewing Machine, and we know the Wheeler & Wilson to be the best, simplest, and the Wheeler & Wilson to be the best, simplest, and cheapest Sewing Machine in the world. Every my chine warranted, and the money returned if not estirely satisfactory. Instruction given at the residences of the purchasers. Go to the Wheeler's Wilson agency, No. 704 Chestnut street, above Seventh, and examine these wonderful machines. SUMMER CLOTHING AT GREAT BARGAINS.—W invite attention to-day to the large and elegant stock of Summer Clothing offered by Messes C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall. It embraces every variety of seasons. ble garments made from the choicest materials it the most approved styles, and they are selling then at great bargains in view of the advanced stage of

SUMMER CONFECTIONS AND FINE FRUITS,—JA A. L. Vansant, Ninth and Chestant streets, with is usual enterprise, is not only delighting his custoffers with the finest and most artistic Confection in America, especially adapted for the season, but his present display of fine hot-house Peaches, Inschibit Apricots, and Hamburg Grapes, surpasses any simar display that we have ever seen this early in THE "PRIZE MEDAL" SHIRT, invented by John F. Taggart, and sold by Mr. George Grade Company of the left

500 Chestnut street, is, without exception, the ield in fit, comfort, beauty, and durability. His stock Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, of his own excitation nanufacture and importation, is also the choices he city, and his prices are moderate. THE SIEGE OF RICHMOND will not be aband on account of the temporary reverse sustained our army. Nor will Mr. W. W. Alter, 95 No. Ninth street, discontinue selling the best coal and the street of the selling the best coal and the selling t lowest prices. Give him a trial, everybody. THE HEATED TERM.—The town has been like THE HEATED TERM.—The town has been have oven for some days past, and all who can get der from home are stampeding for the Capes, the Fall the fresh green woods, babbling brooks, and all the sort of thing. But there are some who cannot away, who have to grin and bear it, and to so the like they have for what of a change to directly the ills they have for want of a chance to dy others (big board and pu know not of from experience. We can only to these unfortunates, Go to the Brown Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, No. 60

605 Chestnut street, and make yourselves fortable by getting such a summer suit as the ODE TO THE "TRAITOR" JEFF.

Shame on thee, "Traitor Jeff!" History nevel
Showed last of power more brutal than thine Thy deeds shall be black in her pages forever And infamy follow thy name as her line. Woe to thee, "Traitor Jeff!" Murder and plunder May guide thee to battle, but vengeance is near in the strength of the strengt

under the Continental. EXE AND EAR most successfully treated by Issaes, M. D., Oculies and Aurist, 511 Pine St. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination is part of the charge for examination. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT Of misses', children and boys' hats, at reduced prices, can be purchased Charles Oakford & Sons, 834 and 636 Chearst Street, Continental Hotel. THE HANDSONEST ASSORTMENT OF STATE FRAME, and other Hats can be purchased of Charles Oakford & Sons, 224 and 836 Chestnut Street, Curl Bental Hotel.