THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG.

OUR TROOPS RETIRE FROM THE CAPTURED FORTS.

DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT.

OUR LOSS 2000 IN KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING.

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

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—By the arrival of the mail steamer this morning from City Point we have news from the Army of the Potomac of not so encouraging a nature as we had been led to expect.

It appears that after the Rebel fort was blown up, General Ledlie's Division, of the 9th Corps, pushed through the ruins to the second line of the enemy's intrenchments, when other portions of our army pressed forward and engaged the enemy on the right and left of Ledlie.

The Rebels, however, still remained on the right and left of the demolished fort, in their front line of intrenchments, of which the fort formed a part. Thus the Rebels were able to pour a steady fire into our troops, who were resting in front of their second line, while the Rebel artillery belched forth a heavy fire from right, left, and front.

The enemy charged several times upon our lines, and were handsomely repulsed. About nine o'clock in the morning, General Ferrero, "Colored," Division made a charge to carry the crest of a hill beyond the second line of intrenchments.

They advanced well under a heavy fire, but broke and retreated in disorder. All efforts to re-form this division were in vain. About this time Humphrey's Brigade of Wilcox's Division assaulted the front line of intrenchments to the left of the demolished fort.

For a time they were successful, and held a portion of the line.

It soon became evident that to carry the Rebel works was impossible, and about 2 o'clock P. M. our forces retired and assumed their old positions.

Our loss was about two thousand killed, wounded, and missing. We captured two hundred prisoners.

General Bartlett, Colonel Marshall, of the 2d Brigade, and Colonel Wild, of the 56th Massachusetts, were captured.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

BATTLE AND UNION VICTORY AT SELINA, MISS.

CAIRO, July 31.—The steamer *Henry Ames*, from St. Louis, struck a snag yesterday, seven miles above here, and was sunk over her main deck. She will probably be a total loss. The deck freight, which was very valuable, was taken off slightly damaged, and brought here. Sixty hogsheads of tobacco, one thousand barrels of flour, and a large lot of nails on private account, besides a large amount of pork belonging to the Government, are still in the hold. No lives were lost.

The steamer *Graham*, from Memphis on the 29th, has arrived here with the remains of Major Rawson, of the 72d Ohio Regiment, who died of wounds received at Tupelo.

The Memphis *Bulletin* contains further particulars of the late fight near Selina. Our total loss was 62, including four officers killed. The Rebel loss was 250.

The *Bulletin's* account of the destruction of the steamer *Clara Bell*, says that four companies of the 66th Michigan Infantry were aboard at the time of the attack. Finding the boat was sinking, the crew were about to surrender, when the officers of the regiment ordered the boat to be run on the Mississippi shore. The soldiers then fired her to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Rebels.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, August 1.—Information has been received here that a Rebel force of cavalry is proceeding in the direction of Bedford.

General Cadwalader, in command of the defenses, has arrived here, and opened an office in the Capitol building.

Captain C. N. Turnbull, with a surveying party, is now engaged in making surveys with a view to the defense of the Susquehanna river at the various fords between this city and Havre-de-Grace.

Destruction of a Church.

JOLIET, Ill., July 31.—The German Catholic Church in this place was struck by lightning today, and five persons were instantly killed Fourteen others were injured, of whom three have since died.

Excitement at Gettysburg.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Reports from Gettysburg and Emmettsburg represent the existence of a panic there and throughout that region of country. The people are sending off their stock and valuables, and are hurrying along the turnpike in crowds, believing that the Rebels in large force are approaching.

The Frederick train of this morning is in as usual. It is reported that great excitement exists in Frederick, on account of the order issued by General Hunter for the expulsion of the Southern sympathizers beyond our lines.

The train from Sandy Hook arrived this morning, and reports no Rebels on the road.

—A handsome Jewish synagogue has been erected at Melbourne, in Australia. There are one thousand Jews in that city.

—Two hundred thousand acres of land in Ireland have been permitted to fall to waste and sterility the past year.

—Numerous hypotheses have been formed from time to time to account for the origin of the elliptical orbit of the earth, but all candid mathematicians and philosophers admit that the best of the theories of explanation are unsatisfactory.

—Captain Burton, the traveler, speaking of Captain Speke and other Nilotic explorers, says he hopes future travelers with similar objects will not return home "with such a maximum of cry and such a minimum of wool."

—A new plant from Brazil, one of the Boussingaultine or goose-foot order of plants, the only specimen known to exist on the western side of the American continent, has been described in the last number of the *Journal of Botany*.

—An ingenious writer, in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* computes the average yearly loss of life on railway journeys as 1 in 7,000,000 travelers, whereas 70,000 in 20,000,000 travelers would be no more than the fair proportion to the annual loss of life in former days among travelers by land and sea.

THE GREAT CONTEST

GRANT'S ARMY AT WORK.

REBEL EARTHWORKS BLOWN UP

HEAVY FIGHTING, AND DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

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

The Grand Conflict opened.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, July 30, 8 A. M.—The grand conflict commenced in earnest at daylight this morning. A loud and continuous roar of cannon all along the lines startled the whole country from its slumber, and spreading throughout our army the wildest excitement and enthusiasm.

General Grant's new flank movement had entirely changed the aspect of affairs here. By it his right was thrown on the north side of James river, within ten miles of Richmond, enabling him to switch his entire force upon either side of the river in a very few hours, thus compelling the enemy to cover Richmond with a large force, as well as Petersburg and the entire line, which they could not do, and hence had to risk a general engagement.

The thousand toned artillery duel progresses magnificently at this hour, the howling shell bursting in wild profusion in camp and battery, and among the trembling pines. The infantry have not yet come much into action but the whole army is under arms and in line of battle.

Ammunition trains are distributing their stores along the lines, and ambulance trains are hurrying up for the reception of the wounded, while the white coverlids of thousands of hospital beds are turned down, and army surgeons, with aprons on, their instruments at hand, and sleeves uprolled, are quietly awaiting the bloody harvest of war. Considering the cause, the armies, and the position, it is the grandest spectacle the world ever saw.

Going to Work—Rebel Fort Blown Up.

BEFORE PETERSBURG, July 30, 9 A. M.—After three days of maneuvering, with marching and some fighting, the grand assault upon Petersburg was made at ½ o'clock this morning, and is still progressing, it is thought favorably.

The movement of Hancock and Sheridan to the left back of the James was a feint to draw the enemy in that direction, and was successful.

Yesterday, to confirm him in his impression that Grant proposed to make the fight, three trains were sent over from here in his plain sight—the long transportation of the 6th Corps being used for that purpose. Then, at dark last night, Hancock began marching this way, and before daylight had his corps in close reserve. General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, had 94 guns and 15 mortars in position.

The explosion of an immense mine on Burnside's front was the signal for them to open. The main attack was to be from the centre, by the 9th Corps, while the 18th, and Turner's Division of the 10th, should be massed in the right rear of the 9th, and the 8th on the left of the 9th. Part of the 3d to take a portion of the line near the river, but nearly all to support the 9th.

The mine had been pushed out 400 feet radiating into three branches beneath a Rebel four-gun battery. The powder explosion five to fifteen feet under ground, was equal to chamber train fifteen inches in diameter and 250 feet long. The world shook when it was fired. A column of yellow earth spouted into the air broad and high as the Bunker Hill Monument.

The echo of the awful blast had not come back from the woods behind when the hundred guns opened from the rising ground in Warren's front. I could see the line of belching fire, the great volumes of white smoke, and hear the noise of it all. And the enemy angrily replied. Heavy musketry volleyed in the centre, only heard in the momentary intervals between the guns, heaviest just when the sun's blood-red disk whirled into sight in the east. Was it the sun of another Austerlitz?

Great masses of white powder smoke, hugging close to the earth, or reluctantly rising and resting on the tree-tops, obscured the view. The flashes of the guns in the haze, projecting many feet from the muzzles, could be seen—nothing else. The church spires of Petersburg were lost from the picture. And the smoke lodged behind, and banked up against the sun till his great eye was dim and bleared.

At last, just before six, a fresh breeze cleared all the prospect as by magic. Each man now to his field glass, and we strain our eyes, and sweep the glass from point to point.

In the group are Generals Warren, Hunt, Cutler, and Ayres, and their staffs.

Still no word from the front as to how it is with ours. There we can only look and exchange thoughts and hopes and knowledge of what each sees. At just six the Rebels are running. One and then another is certain he sees them flying. The naked eye soon confirms that which was "seen through a glass darkly," and the rascals are running in great flocks.

One more glance from this point and then to another. At our elbow a battery is throwing four and a half shells, and the enemy occasionally reply with those of equal metal and with good aim. The Regular brigade is engaged at our left. A column of thick smoke rises from Petersburg and clouds in the sky indicate that the city is burning.

A signal station by a battery hard to the front is waving merrily its little flag—flag that talks; I do not comprehend it. Generals Grant and Meade are at Burnside's headquarters. There I learn that the mine accomplished its purpose.

The explosion buried three of the four guns above it and many men. While the earth still trembled the 14th New York Artillery, 2d Brigade of Ledlie's Division, rushed upon the spot and broke the enemy's line. Over 500 prisoners were taken. Prisoners are coming in, 200 already. There is no straggling.

We have certainly carried some of the enemy's works. Here, at headquarters, the impression is that we shall, before the sun goes down, unfurl THE flag in Petersburg. There are still fresh troops enough at hand to pour a new column upon the Rebel centre every hour till night, if that shall be necessary.

Of course nothing is known yet in detail, no thing as to the losses, and where they have fallen heaviest. Sheridan's cavalry is moving round to our left, on the enemy's right. The battle has raged four hours without cessation. How much longer of this depends upon the Rebels giving way, not on our giving up.—*New York Tribune.*

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Despatches herewith transmitted bring before the imagination the opening of a grand battle-drama, which began with early dawn of Saturday.

Unlike customary skirmishing, with which the first salties of battle begin, the combat of Saturday opens midst explosions of mines and the rude clamor of a hundred pieces of artillery. Unhappily the curtain drops with the first act of the drama, and the rest, whether of glory or disaster, is silence. We shall have to wait yet a few hours ere we know the results of the contest.

Never before during the Virginia campaign has the military situation inspired at once such interest and such solicitude. For six weeks the army has remained in apparent deadlock in front of the lines of Petersburg. The passage of the James had exhausted the category of possible flanking movements with Richmond as an objective.

A movement to the left, though presenting the high strategic advantage of planting the army on the enemy's lines of railroad communication, seemed to expose too much our own communications to be adventured. A movement to the right, so long as the enemy's position at Bermuda Hundred was unassailable, would only carry the army once more to the northern side of the James.

For a season it seemed to be General Grant's intention to force the enemy by cavalry raids to an abandonment of his strong position. Hence followed the operations of Wilson and Kautz, which, though vigorously and successfully executed, and which, no doubt, caused a severe temporary strain on the Rebel Commissariat and Quartermaster's Departments, did not prove adequate to the desired end.

In this state of facts there seemingly remained, therefore, only to essay once more on the lines of Petersburg those bloody assaults which, tried a score of times on the intrenchments of Spottsylvania and the Chickahominy, served but to show an incomparable valor opposed to obstacles too formidable to be overcome. The most hopeful could not see a solution of this most perplexing problem, while the less hopeful declared the summer campaign at an end.

Meanwhile, one man has been day and night not only hopeful, but confident of ultimate success,—confident with that audacious faith of genius which, piercing futurity, dares to pronounce the decree of fate. This man, I need not say, is Lieutenant-General Grant. Never, for a moment, has he swerved from the full assurance of the capture of Richmond; and it is known that he set the time since even fixed a day, and that not a distant one, when he would grasp the long-sought prize. It is this apparent antagonism prompted by the perplexity of the problem, and the confidence of the Commander, that adds a peculiar interest to the operations last week initiated.

To appreciate properly the operations of Saturday, they should be taken in connection with the operations of the three previous days, with which they are related much more closely than may appear from the disjointed reports which have thus far reached us. Indeed, the execution of General Grant's present plan against Petersburg may be said to have begun on Wednesday, when Generals Hancock and Sheridan crossed the James to make a demonstration towards Richmond.

But so great has been the misapprehension with regard to these operations, that what was obviously designed as a feint has been mistaken for the main movement. It is not wonderful, however, that distant observers should be misled, since the successful execution of General Grant's plan presupposed that Lee himself should be deceived by the simulance of a formidable movement on Richmond by a line of march which would compel him to make large detachments from the army at Petersburg.

General Grant's design has been throughout to pierce the lines in his immediate front; but for this purpose it was absolutely necessary that the garrisons should be greatly reduced. The division of force made by the absence of the Rebel column in the Shenandoah valley furthered this design, and a manœuvre that would draw off additional important detachments to the north bank of the James would afford opportunity for assaults that would have been both unwise and impracticable against works manned by their full complement of Lee's veteran troops.

How this was carried into effect may be briefly recited.

General Foster, with his command, has, as is well known for some time, held a *coigne* of vantage at Deep Bottom on the north bank of the James, and ten miles from Richmond. The advantage of this *coigne de place* was to observe the roads leading from Richmond, in case the enemy should attempt a flanking movement by this line—while at the same time it afforded a fortified *debucher* for the passage of columns designated either to demonstrate or operate against the Rebel capital from the northern side.

At this point the 2d Corps, under command of General Hancock, and the 1st and 2d Divisions of Cavalry, under Sheridan, passed the river on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning engaged the Rebel force holding the position in front of Foster. A skilfully executed flanking movement by Miles' Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Corps, put us in possession of this outer line—the enemy retiring to a strongly fortified line in the rear, held by Kershaw's Division of Longstreet's Corps, with a force of cavalry and artillery. This stronghold was not assailed, but energetic demonstrations were made during the day as if for that end, while cavalry manœuvred on the Rebel left flank.

These demonstrations were kept up the following day (Thursday), and every stratagem employed to induce Lee to believe that Richmond was menaced in force. Among these was the sending of the wagon-train of the 6th Corps over the pontoon bridge across the James, thus inducing the impression that this whole corps was moving in that direction.

These feints were completely successful.

During Thursday and Friday trains were busily engaged conveying troops from Petersburg to Richmond, and thence to the threatened point, and this ruse is said to have succeeded in cutting off at least fifteen thousand of Lee's troops.

Having secured this desired object, Hancock's Corps was, during Thursday and Friday nights, secretly recalled across the James, and retracing its steps, repassed the Appomattox at Point of Rocks, and took position on the right of our line, relieving the 18th Army Corps, which was sent to the support of the 9th.

The disposition of our troops on the line south of the Appomattox became, therefore, as follows:—The 2d Corps on the right, the 9th in the centre, with the 18th supporting, and the 5th on the left. The plan of attack contemplated the forcing of the Rebel line in front of our centre, and it was for this reason that the 9th Corps was reinforced by the whole of the 18th. Here was a point which has long been regarded as the key to the Rebel system of defense, commanding, as it does, and enfilading their whole line.

Of tactical operations, marking the commencement of the attack; including the springing of a mine in Burnside's front; and the preliminary artillery firing along the whole line to cover a general assault, the *Times'* special correspondent speaks in detail. It is of course yet premature regarding the sequel of these successful preliminary operations; but the view of the situation above presented authorizes the most hopeful anticipations.

WILLIAM SWINTON,
Of the N. Y. Times.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—A question having been raised before the Court on Saturday as to the proper officers to hold the election which takes place to-morrow, whether the election officers elected last fall, or those elected the fall before, Judge Allison this morning decided, in the following opinion, that the old officers were the proper ones to act:—

OPINION.

Judges and Inspectors of elections are annual officers. It was so decided by this Court in 1862. It has also been held, that a person appointed to fill a vacancy is entitled to act for the entire year. See 1st notes to Purdon, 371, 373.

The office being an annual office, the question arises, at what time does the term begin to run? Is it from the day of election, or at a period subsequent thereto?

The act providing for the election of inspectors and judges of elections does not, in so many words, set forth the day from which the year shall be computed. Does it contain that from which it may be gathered by necessary implication?

It is provided that the Judges and Inspectors chosen in the manner prescribed by the act, shall meet at the respective places of holding election, *on the morning of the second Tuesday in October* in each and *every year*, which must necessarily mean, one year from the day of their election; and before entering on the duties of their offices, they, together with the clerks appointed by the inspectors, shall take and subscribe the oath of office, which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman, or justice of the peace; but if no such magistrate be present, then the inspectors shall, &c. It will thus be seen, that the first meeting of the officers elected to conduct the elections for the ensuing year, is fixed upon the Second Tuesday in October succeeding their election, at which time they are to be sworn into office; for the act requires, that *before entering on the duties of their office*, they shall take the oath to be administered to a magistrate, who in contemplation of law, will then be present; present at the meeting designated to take place on the day named. The officers who are thus to meet, and are to be sworn into office, are those who were elected on the second Tuesday in October prior to our day of meeting. From this day the term begins to count, and, if the office is an annual office, it follows that all the elections, general and special, shall be held by them, as required by the nineteenth section of the Act of 1839.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the several duties required to be performed by the officers designated in the act regulating the election of Tuesday next, so far as it relates to the duties of inspectors and judges of election, must be performed by those who were elected in October, 1862; their annual office commencing on the second Tuesday in October, 1863, continues until the second Tuesday in October, 1864.

WHY GOVERNOR LETCHER'S HOUSE WAS BURNED.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—On the arrival of General Hunter's troops at Lexington, the residence of Governor Letcher was cared for and protected by General Hunter's order, as was all other private property in that town.

After two days there was discovered in a deserted printing office a manuscript proclamation, written and signed by John Letcher, which had been set up, exhorting the citizens of the town and country to assassinate our troops from behind trees, bushes, &c.

The discovery so incensed General Hunter and his army that he ordered the destruction of Letcher's house.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Richmond papers of Friday contain but little news.

The Conservatives seem to have been defeated in the Gubernatorial election in North Carolina. Governor Vance is supposed to be re-elected. A victory for Early, at Kernstown, near Winchester, is claimed by the *Whig*. A telegram from Early subsequently adds, that he had driven our forces into Maryland. They contain no Atlanta news.

The Wreck of the Steamer "Staten Islander."

BOSTON, August 1.—The schooner *Mary G. Carr*, from Philadelphia, reports that on July 27, when ten miles off Barnegat, she boarded the steamer *Staten Islander* with her stern broken off. She picked up from the wreck a trunk containing clothing, and a letter directed to Robert Goodley. She also picked up a barrel of tallow, one box of soap, and two baskets bearing the letters "S. J."

—Mr. William E. S. Whitman, of Augusta, is engaged in writing a history of what Maine has done in the war.

—A convention of the publishers and job printers of New Hampshire, held at Concord last week, agreed that a rise in prices is inevitable, but agreed upon no uniform rates.

EXTRA!

FIFTH EDITION!

THE LATE ADVANCE.

GREAT LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Gen. Grant and President Lincoln at Fortress Monroe.

NO FIRING AFTER 2 P. M. SATURDAY.

GEN. BURNSIDE SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

WHY GOV. LETCHER'S RESIDENCE WAS DESTROYED.

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

FORTRESS MONROE, July 31.—Late advices from the front show that we were unable to hold all the ground gained in the assault of yesterday, it being mostly commanded by an inner line, and that most of the works taken were recaptured by the enemy. We captured five hundred prisoners in the assault.

The loss on both sides was considerable, probably four thousand to five thousand.

General Grant arrived from City Point at nine A. M., and was met at Fortress Monroe by President Lincoln, who arrived from Washington at ten o'clock.

Both embarked on the steamer *Baltimore*, and after going in the direction of Cape Henry, the steamer returned towards Norfolk, thus avoiding all interruption during the interview.

At three P. M. the President returned to Washington, and General Grant returned to the army.

The steamer *Andrew Harder*, with three hundred and ninety wounded officers and soldiers from City Point, arrived this morning, and proceeded to Washington.

OUR SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The *Star* says:—We have the following interesting particulars of the fighting on Saturday in front of Petersburg, obtained from eye-witnesses of the stirring events of the day.

At two o'clock on Saturday morning the signal boat at City Point coming down the Appomattox swiftly, and venting its well-known and peculiar shrill whistle, indicated to the initiated that something was up.

General Grant rose hurriedly, and mounting his horse galloped off towards Petersburg, to Meade's headquarters, some eight miles distant from City Point. Other parties, anxious to witness the anticipated event, immediately followed as rapidly as possible.

About three o'clock the stillness of night was broken by an artillery fire, of no great fervor, however, and which on the surface bore no significance, as being nothing more than the routine compliments of the morning to the enemy about 4 o'clock. However, the cannonade on our part assumed a vigor that must have warned the Petersburgers and the enemy there congregated that something serious was about to transpire, and about twenty minutes later something serious did transpire, in the explosion of Grant's mine, located under the main fort in front, or rather a little to the left of the front of Burnside's position.

Our informants state that the published accounts to the effect that the earth was blown up five hundred feet by the explosion, and that the report "awakened Richmond," shaking the earth as by an earthquake for miles away, is all nonsense.

The mine was laid very deep, and the explosion, though effective and destructive, was distinguished by none of those pyrotechnic effects given it by the hand of fancy. The earth was thrown up in a brown cloud about one hundred feet, and at the same time a low rumbling sound was heard, bearing no proportion in weight to the roar of the cannon.

The sound of the explosion was not even heard at City Point, and the fact of the explosion of the mine was not known there until the arrival of the train from the front. A pause of twenty minutes followed upon the springing of the mine before the charge was made by our troops, who then sprang forward to the first line of intrenchments, which was carried, and they pushed on to the second line, exposed to a murderous enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries.

Here it was that the negro troops, who had carried a good name in previous service, and who had asked the privilege of leading the advance, cowered before the terrible fire, and fell back in great disorder.

Our loss was pretty heavy in the fighting between the intrenchments, amounting to one thousand or fifteen hundered men. It was reported at City Point when the mail-boat left yesterday, that we took three hundred prisoners in the Rebel intrenchments, and that some seven hundred of the enemy were killed by the explosion.

The Rebels appear to have been informed as to the direction in which Grant's mining operations were running, as shown by the fact that they had removed twelve of the sixteen guns belonging to the fort exploded. The story that Petersburg was burned on Saturday is not true, we hear. Casual shells may have struck buildings and fired them, but the town was not deliberately shelled, as reported.

Though Grant has not succeeded in accomplishing his purpose in this initial attempt on the works of the enemy, and is apparently no nearer Petersburg than he was before the explosion of his mine, he really has gained possession of information as to the enemy's position that, combined with the destruction of the principal fortification defending Petersburg, places him much nearer the accomplishment of his work.

There was no firing after 2 P. M. on Saturday and there was only desultory firing after 9 A. M. Our troops were back where they started from before 11 A. M.

Since writing the above, we have information that the explosion was admirable, realizing all Grant's expectations, but we failed to reap the advantages expected to follow upon it.

The report that the negro troops behaved especially bad is not corroborated by our later information, which states that they behaved no worse, at least, than others.

The hospital steamer *Connecticut* has arrived with four hundred and thirty-two sick and wounded from the hospitals at City Point, including thirty-seven officers, most of whom were wounded in the fighting on Saturday.

General Burnside is reported slightly wounded in the arm in the attempt to rally the negro troops.

Colonel Curtin, of the 45th Pennsylvania Regiment, is reported killed. The 2d and 20th Michigan Regiments are said to have lost considerably in prisoners.

The *Star's* account of the Petersburg failure charges that some General has blundered.

FOURTH EDITION.

LATER FROM PETERSBURG

THE BOMBARDMENT.

FULL PARTICULARS.

ADVANCE UPON THE WORKS

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

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Information from the Army of the Potomac, dated July 30, 3 P. M., says:—After the explosion this morning everything betokened a brilliant victory, but soon after matters assumed a different aspect, part of the attacking force having given way, thus exposing the balance to an enfilading fire from the artillery and infantry.

The programme was as follows:—

The mine to be exploded at 3 A. M., the batteries to open at once along the entire line; the 9th Corps to charge, supported by the 18th; (Ayres') Division of the 5th, and the 3d Division of the 2d. The greater part of the arrangement was carried out as ordered, although the commencement was later than the hour designated, on account of the fuse going out twice.

The explosion took place at precisely 4:40, and the roar of artillery that immediately followed was almost deafening. At half-past five the charge was made, and the fort with part of the line each side was carried in brilliant style.

The 2d Division, which was in the centre, advanced and carried the second line, a short distance beyond the first and here rested, holding their ground with the utmost determination. It was at this time that the Colored Division, Brigadier-General White in command, were pushed forward, and ordered to charge and carry the crest of the hill, which would have decided the conflict.

The troops advanced in good order as far as the front line, where they received a galling fire, which checked them, and although quite a number kept on, the greater portion seemed to become utterly demoralized, part taking refuge in the fort, and the balance moving to the rear as fast as possible.

They were rallied, and pushed forward again, but without success. The greater part of their officers being killed and wounded during this time, they seemed to be without any one to manage them, when they finally fell back to the rear, out of the range of the volleys of canister and musketry that were ploughing through their ranks.

Their losses are very heavy, particularly in officers, as will be seen by the following figures:—

The 23d U. S. (Colored) Regiment had fifteen officers killed and wounded, and lost about four hundred men, including the missing.

The 28th United States (colored) Regiment, had 11 officers, and about 150 men killed, wounded, and missing.

The 27th United States (colored) Regiment, had 6 officers, and about 150 men killed, wounded, and missing.

The 29th United States (colored) Regiment, had 8 officers, and about 175 men killed, wounded, and missing.

The 31st United States (colored) Regiment, had 7 officers, and about 200 men killed, wounded and missing.

The 43d U. S. (colored) Regiment lost six officers and a large number of men.

The 39th U. S. (colored) Regiment lost several officers, and 150 men, killed, wounded, and missing.

The loss in the 2d Division of the 9th Corps General Ledlie commanding, was very severe being estimated at from 1000 to 1200, while many make the figures larger.

Among the missing I regret to announce the name of General Bartlett, who reached the fort with his command, and his cork leg being accidentally broken, he was unable to get off the field. He however held possession of the ground for several hours, and only surrendered when all hope of escape was gone.

Some two hundred men, both black and white, were with him, it is believed, at the time, a few of whom managed to get back to our lines amidst a storm of bullets.

Nearly all of General Bartlett's staff were captured at the same time.

Colonel Marshall, commanding the 2d Brigade of this division, was also taken prisoner, with several of his staff.

Colonel Wild, of the 56th Massachusetts (Colored), is also reported a prisoner.

Colonel Gould, 59th Massachusetts, lost a leg.

Major Barton, 179th New York, also lost a leg.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barney, 2d Pennsylvania, wounded.

Major Prescott, 57th Massachusetts, killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, 31st United States, leg amputated.

This division having been a good deal in advance of the rest of the line, held their position for several hours; but were finally compelled to fall back, suffering heavily while doing so.

The loss in the 1st and 3d Divisions was also severe, the latter having some four hundred in hospital. The 18th Corps occupied a part of the line, but their loss was not very great. We took about two hundred and fifty prisoners, mostly South Carolinians, and five battle-flags.

All is quiet this morning (Sunday), the 31st instant.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Flour has declined 15@20c; sales of 13,000 bbls. at $10 10@$10 15 for State; $11 10@$12 for Ohio, and $10 50@$10 60 for Southern. Wheat declined cent; sales unimportant. Corn 2@3c. lower. Beef is dull. Pork firm. Lard quiet at 20@20½c. Whisky dull at $1 7@$1 75.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO DAY.—Six A. M., 81. Noon, 94. 1 P. M., 94. Wind, W. by S.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to learn by a private letter, that Colonel W. W. H. Davis, 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is now at his home in Bucks county, and that his wound, received while at the head of his brigade in the recent attack on Charleston, is now rapidly improving. It is feared that the Colonel will never be able to use his right hand again. This is the second time Colonel Davis has been wounded. He has commanded a brigade for over eighteen months, and we trust will soon receive the star which he so justly merits. His loss, though only temporary, is deeply felt in the brigade. An officer writes us from the 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers:—"I never knew any one missed so much. When it became known among the men and officers that he had been seriously wounded by a shell from the Rebel batteries, every one seemed depressed and disheartened." This is a noble record, coming, as it does, from one whom we know to be a man of truth and honor, and himself respected by all who know him.

DEPARTURE OF A BATTERY.—The Keystone Battery, which left Camp Cadwalader for Harrisburg on Saturday afternoon, consists of six 10-pound Parrotts, 160 men, and 128 horses. Captain Hastings is in command. First Lieutenant, John V. Cregler; Junior First Lieutenant, James Roberts; Senior Second Lieutenant, James Bingham; Junior Second Lieutenant, J. S. Newland.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—As two men were examining a pistol at Spruce street wharf yesterday afternoon, the weapon was accidentally discharged, taking effect in the breast of William Thomas. He was removed to the Hospital. William Redman, in whose hands the pistol was at the time, was arrested and held for a further hearing.

RECEPTION OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES.—Baxter's Fire Zouaves are expected to arrive in this city on the 10th instant. The Fire Department of this city contemplate giving these veterans a grand reception; and on its arrival, the regiment will be met by the Chief Marshal, his Aids, and the Committee of Arrangements, with the Committee of City Councils and such members of the Convention as may choose to join them. After being escorted to the Refreshment Saloon, the line will be formed on the north side of Washington street, with the right on Eighth street. The 1st Division to occupy the space between Eighth and Seventh streets; the 2d Division, between Seventh and Sixth streets; the 3d Division, between Sixth and Fifth streets; the 4th Division between Fifth and Fourth streets; the 5th Division between Fourth and Third streets; the regiment east of Front street.

The regiment will march up Washington street to Third, and be halted until the line has passed, when it will take post in the rear of the 3d Division; the ambulances, with the wounded men, bringing the rear of the regiment.

The companies will countermarch on the south side of Washington street, turning at the streets on which the right of their divisions rested, and pass over the following route:—

Up Third street to Brown; up Brown to Twelfth; down Twelfth to Chesnut; down Chesnut to Fourth; down Fourth to Walnut; up Walnut to Sixth street, where the line will be dismissed.

Mr. G. S. Willets, of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, will receive the regiment on behalf of the Fire Department.

The companies taking part in the escort will have their apparatus with them.

Chief Engineer Lyle will be the Chief Marshal.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM HANGING.—A number of workmen were engaged, on Saturday afternoon, in digging a well back of some new houses being erected in Webster street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Twenty-sixth Ward. Terence McIlvaine, one of the workmen, attempted to descend in the bucket, and when half way down was pre ipitated to the bottom by being his hold. He was intoxicated at the time. One of McIlvaine's companions volunteered to go down for him, but upon reaching the bottom found the well to be filled with foul atmosphere, so much so that, for the time being, he became totally blind. He immediately fastened the rope around what he supposed to be Terence's body, but which, unfortunately, proved to be the poor fellow's neck.

He then gave the word to those above to hoist at the same time clinging to Terence's legs, in order that both might reach *terra firma* at one time. Of course, upon reaching above, Terence was in a state of exhaustion, having been nearly hanged, in addition to a broken collar-bone, and other serious injuries sustained by the fall. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he lies in a rather critical condition.

DISORDERLY DANCE HOUSE.—Lieutenant Spear, with a large squad of police officers, made a descent on Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, upon a disorderly dance house in Fifth street, below Thompson, known as the "Rum Pen," and kept by one Conrad Hoffman. The proprietor and forty-three inmates were taken into custody. They consisted of old and young, male and female, and were indulging in dancing at the time the police so unceremoniously made their appearance. This house is a very disorderly place, and has long been the source of much complaint. The proprietor of the establishment has often been notified to keep a more respectable place, but paid no attention to the many warnings he received. He had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, and was held in $2000 to answer. Those who were arrested in the place at the time were held to keep the peace.

POLICE STATISTICS.—The following will exhibit the number of arrests made in each police district during the month of July:—

Dist	No. of Arrests.	Dist.	No. of Arrests
1	252	12	91
2	455	13	55
3	341	14	22
4	252	15	38
5	388	16	115
6	160	Reserve Corps	189
7	173	Harbor Police	24
8	107	Chesnut Hill, do	4
9	159	Park Police	48
10	188	Day Sergeants	19
11	137		

CONVALESCING.—High Constable Barton, who was very seriously stabbed, several weeks since, by a colored man, while attempting to make an arrest at Sixth and Lombard streets, has so far recovered as to be able to walk out, although by no means yet able to discharge the duties of his office. The party who inflicted the wound has not yet been arrested, and Mr. Barton will give a reward of one hundred dollars to any one who will furnish information that will lead to the arrest of the offender.

BUILDING PERMITS.—The following will exhibit the number of permits issued by the Building Inspectors during the month of July:—Dwellings, 103, of which 1 was four-story, 60 three-story, 38 two-story, and 3 one-story; boiler-house, 1; depots, 3; drying-house, 1; factories, 3; ice-house, 1; foundery, 1; offices, 3; store, 1; stores and houses, 2; school-house, 1; sheds, 3; shops, 7; stables, 10; alterations and additions, 140. Total, 243.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—During the burial of Mr. J. F. Germon on Saturday afternoon, a boy named Jacob Shetch, who lived at No. 539 Carpenter street, climbed upon a freight car moving down Washington street, which act being perceived by his mother, she ran for her son, and endeavored to pull him off. In the struggle the boy fell under the wheels of the cars, and was instantly cut in two.

TWO NEW NOVELS IN PRESS.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of this city, will publish two books which, for high intellectual reading, have not been equalled. "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.

CASUALTY.—A young man named David Misner had several of his ribs broken on Saturday afternoon while diving from a bridge into a creek at Tenth street and Montgomery avenue.

ACCIDENT.—A boy, six years of age, named James Georgie, had his legs and back severely injured yesterday morning, by falling through a bridge at Shur's Lane, on the Norristown Railroad.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY LAW.—The police of the Eleventh District took into custody yesterday about thirty lads, for swimming on Sunday along the Kensington wharves. They were all fined.

AWAITING A CLAIMANT.—Last night the river and harbor police picked up, adrift, a ship's boat, containing three oars, and painted lead and white colors.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—A woman named Sarah Crawford died from the effects of sun-stroke last evening at Second and Chatham streets.

WE HAVE BY FAR the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, *at much lower prices*. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none. BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig J. W. Sawyer, Endicott, Southwest Pass, Curtis & Knight.
Schr R. Newell, Gould, Belfast, Me., J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr M. Milnes, Somers, Beaufort, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr R. W. Tull, Haley, Hatteras Inlet, do.
Schr S. N. Smith, Studley, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Pequonnock, Baines, Boston, Hammett, Van Dusen & Lachman.
Schr Ringgold, Crowell, Fortress Monroe, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Wm. Van Name, Cook, 8 days from Tampa Bay, with cotton to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Philanthropist, Holmes, 5 days from New Haven, with old iron to captain.
Steamer Frank, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig B. Smith, McLellan, 60 days from Genoa, with marble, rags, &c., to Victor A. Sartori.

AT QUARANTINE.

Barque Gen Rice, Reed, from Sagua.
Brig B. Smith, McLellan, from Genoa.
Brig Lillian (not Lilla), Sweasey, from