

# BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

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## Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

### FROM GEN. GRANT

### THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.

### THE ASSAULT UNSUCCESSFUL.

### The Ground Gained Commanded by the Second Line.

### Most of the Works Captured in the Assaults Retaken by the Enemy.

### The Losses on both sides Heavy.

### 500 REBELS CAPTURED.

### THE REBEL RAID.

### A ROUT OF THE VANDALS.

### Gen. Averill in Close Pursuit.

### THE CHAMBERSBURG CALAMITY.

### AN APPEAL TO BALTIMORE.

BIC. BIC. ETC.

### THE FEARFUL CALAMITY AT CHAMBERSBURG.

We have been requested by some of our prominent citizens, to urge some concerted movement on the part of our people here for the relief of the homeless and foodless at Chambersburg. The calamity is so sweeping and terrible, so gigantic in its character, that it is impossible for any not to be moved to exertion in favor of the sufferers. Unlike individual cases here and there in the country, which may be relieved by the kindness of neighbors, here are thousands in one locality at once cast adrift beneath the skies, wanting food, clothing, shelter for themselves and their families. It is a sufficient appeal of itself. All that is wanted, then, in a great city like this, thus far spared by the favor of Heaven from calamities as great, is organized effort. To accomplish this, some preliminary steps should be taken—it seems to us—in a primary meeting of our citizens. Cannot this be done, and at once? Already our neighbors in Philadelphia, in moving in the good cause, let not Baltimore with her enviable reputation for effort in like cases in the past, be behind hand in the good cause now.

We await anxiously to see what will be suggested by those who from their wealth and position are entitled to move in the noblest work. Would it not be well for the Mayor of the city to lead off in this matter?

**DEFENSE OF THE REBELS.**  
Harrisburg, July 31.—(Special to the Philadelphia Inquirer.)—There are now no rebels in the State.  
We are in communication with McConeilburg this morning, on his way to Bedford, driving the military power of the State immediately available for State and National defense.

**Harrisburg, August 1.**—Information has been received here that a rebel cavalry force is proceeding in the direction of Bedford.—General Cadwallader, in command of the defenses, has arrived here and opened an office in the capitol building. Captain C. N. Turner, of the United States Cavalry Corps, with a surveying party, is now engaged in making a survey of the view to the defenses of the Susquehanna River at the various points between this city and the bay.

**LATER.**

**Harrisburg, August 1.**—Positive information has just reached here that the rebels are retreating from the direction of Bedford Springs, out of the State. Major General Couch is today in the Western part of the State making reconnaissance of the defenses on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. Before proceeding directly to Pittsburg, he examined several points on the Pennsylvania railroad, and gave important directions for covering

the border counties along the Maryland line in that direction.  
Gen. Cadwallader is in temporary command of the forces and fortifications in the Eastern part of the State, and is inaugurating active measures to meet any emergency that may occur. The railroads between this point and Hagerstown is now open, and trains have been leaving on their regular morning and noon time.

The entire force which entered and burned Chambersburg is now positively known to have consisted of only three companies, in the aggregate numbering but two hundred and eight men. They occupied the town but two hours.

On first entering they gave the people three hours time to move the women and children, but before an hour had expired the rebels had fired the town. The inhabitants have found shelter with the farmers along the different roads leading from Chambersburg.

A dispatch just received here states that General Averill had come up with the raiders eight miles south of McDonnellburg. At the latest accounts they were retreating in the direction of Hancock with Averill in pursuit.

### The Siege of Petersburg.

Fort Monroe, July 31, P. M.—The assault on Petersburg yesterday morning, so auspiciously inaugurated, was not successful from the fact that the works captured were found to be commanded by an inner line, and we were compelled to abandon most of the ground gained. The enemy re-occupied most of the captured works.

We captured about five hundred rebels in the assault.

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

The steamer Andrew Harter, with three hundred and forty wounded officers and soldiers, arrived this morning from City Point. Gen. Grant and President Lincoln met here this morning at 10 o'clock, and had an interview of some hours on board the steamer Baltimore, which meanwhile, made a trip to Cape Henry. At 3 o'clock the President returned to Washington and Gen. Grant returned to City Point.

### The Unsuccessful Assault on Petersburg.

HARRISBURG, August 1.—(Special to the Philadelphia Inquirer.)—The assault on Petersburg yesterday morning, so auspiciously inaugurated, was not successful from the fact that the works captured were found to be commanded by an inner line, and we were compelled to abandon most of the ground gained. The enemy re-occupied most of the captured works.

The order of the assault was as follows:—Nine to be exploded at 3 A. M.; batteries to open at once along the entire line; the 9th Corps to charge the works, supported by the 13th, 14th and 15th Divisions of the 5th and the 2d 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 fog going out twice.—The explosion took place at precisely 3.40 A. M., and the roar of artillery that immediately followed was almost deafening.

At half past five o'clock, the charge was made, and the fort with part of the line on each side was carried in brilliant style. The Second Division, which was in the center, advanced and carried a second line, a short distance beyond the fort, and there determined, holding their ground with the utmost determination.

It was at this time, the colored Division, Brig. Gen. White, commanding, were pushed forward and ordered to charge and carry the crest of the hill which would have decided the contest.

The troops advanced in good order as far as the first line where they received a galling fire, which checked them, although quite a number kept on.

The greater portion seemed to become utterly demoralized, part taking refuge in the fort and the balance running to the rear as fast as possible.

They were rallied however, and pushed forward again, but without success, the greater part of their officers being killed or wounded. During this time they seemed to be without any one to manage them, and they finally fell back to the rear, out of reach 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:—25th U. S. Colored Regiment—15 officers killed and wounded, and about 400 men, including the missing.  
28th U. S. Colored Regiment—11 officers and about 150 men killed, wounded and missing.  
29th U. S. Colored Regiment—8 officers and about 175 men killed, wounded and missing.  
31st U. S. Colored Regiment—10 officers and about 200 men killed, wounded and missing.  
42d U. S. Colored Regiment—6 officers and a large number of men.  
30th Regiment—Lost several officers and about 150 men, killed, wounded and missing.  
The loss in the 2d Division of the 9th Corps, Gen. Ledlie commanding, was very heavy, being estimated at one thousand to twelve hundred, while many put the figures larger.

Col. Wild of the 56th Massachusetts is also reported a prisoner. Col. Grand of the 50th Massachusetts lost a leg; Major Burton of the 17th New York, also lost a leg; Lieut. Col. Barney of the 2d Pennsylvania regiment was wounded; Major Prescott of the 57th Massachusetts was killed.

Lieutenant Colonel Ross, of the 31st U. S. Regiment had a leg amputated. This Division being a good deal of a distance from 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 is also severe, the latter having some four hundred in hospital.

The 13th Corps occupied a part of the line on the right, but their loss was not very great. We took about 250 prisoners, mostly South Carolinians, and five battle flags. All is quiet this morning, Sunday, July 31st.

Preparations for the Assault.  
The Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following particulars of our assault on the rebel works before Petersburg, Monday:  
It has been known for some time that our assaults and mine have been actively engaged in mining the rebel fortifications at two or three points, the most extensive of which were directly opposite General Burnside's (the Ninth Corps) entrenchments. Excavations have been dug beneath these works some twenty feet below the surface, and several tons of powder were stored there in barrels.

The work has been an exceedingly laborious one, and was performed by (principally) Pennsylvania miners belonging to a regiment from that State.

The trap was set, the string in hand, and it but required the order of the commanding general to destroy in one moment the rebel works of weeks of rebel labor as well as every living thing in and around, and furnishing an entering wedge for our forces to push their way into Petersburg.

Beyond the commanding general and his immediate associates it is doubtful if any one in the army had the remotest idea of the result would be sprung, or the grand attack would be made. No one seemed to anticipate any movement, and General Grant's usual reserve comes into play.

The only circumstance that attracted any attention or excited the least suspicion, was the fact that on Thursday afternoon General Grant was visited by General Grant and Meade, and a prolonged interview and consultation was the result, which lasted until long after midnight.

Another noticeable circumstance consisted in the fact that all the ambulances at City Point and other places, were ordered to be ready to start on Friday night at the following order was sent to the headquarters of the different Corps, Division and Regimental Commanders:

"Sir—You will cause your command to be in readiness to march on Friday night at three o'clock, with only rations of half a day's supply. None but Commissary's rations will be permitted to remain in camp. The interpretation of this order was that the army was to be ready to start at three o'clock, and the night was spent throughout in busy preparation for the contest that all knew would take place in the morning.

It was arranged that Burnside's Corps should open the bill by applying the match to the fuse that led to the mine under the rebel earthworks. Immediately after which the entire line of batteries should open fire for the first time, and the explosion should be followed by the advance of other rebel redoubts, and through the opening made by the explosion the colored troops in Burnside's Corps should first charge, and the entire infantry be then ordered ready to make a general assault at any moment.

This program was being faithfully carried out. At three o'clock punctually everybody was in the line, and a mine was to be exploded. Speculation was rife as to the effect that would be produced by the ignition underground of such a vast quantity of powder. An anxious suspense ensued, which lasted until five minutes before five o'clock, when a loud noise was heard, and a dense volume of earth, of a rich red-brown color, was thrown about one hundred feet into the air, when it descended in a shower of sparks, and converting itself into a volume of lava fell into and around the cavity it had been forced from like a fountain of molten lead.

According to the programme, a terrific artillery fire broke forth, which shook the ground around. Burnside's batteries were the first to open fire, followed by the guns of the 13th, 14th and 15th Corps. The noise was deafening. The rebel batteries replied vigorously, and a terrific six o'clock, the entire line on either side was enveloped in a cloud of smoke. An immense number of shells burst in all directions, many of them high in the air, and a large ball of white smoke indicating the place where they exploded.

The rebels seem to have been taken completely by surprise both with regard to the explosion and the attack immediately following it. They did not reply with vigor at first, but soon fell into getting their orders to order.

It will be remembered that Hancock's Corps, the Second, left the front on Wednesday night and, after crossing the James above Bermuda Hundred, met with a rebel force at Haverhill Hill, captured four pieces of artillery, took a number of prisoners, and quite a number of prisoners.

It was thought by the uninitiated that the movement was a feint, and that the capture of Hancock's Corps from the army by its retreating to the James River, particularly as it fell shortly after Burnside's cavalry had gone over the same road.

Subsequent events have proved that the movement which caused so much speculation was simply a diversion to bamboozle the enemy, and after a considerable rebel force had been detached from before Petersburg and sent to Richmond to look after Hancock, leaving A. P. Hill's Corps within the defenses of the city.

Nothing can exceed the exuberance of the rebel. The whole line of artillery, comprising, probably, two hundred guns, are constantly ready for a shot, shell, etc., and the hope of a momentary, recently placed in position at different points, are despatching their shells and shells of destruction into the devoted rebel works.

### Remains of Col. Mulligan.

Noble Devotion of Mrs. Mulligan—She secured his remains and Drives the Ambulance to Cumberland—Order of the War.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, 20th ult. The remains of the gallant Col. Mulligan, the hero of Lexington, Missouri, and of many other battles, were driven to Cumberland, Va., by Mrs. Mulligan, who arrived there yesterday. He fell at Winchester on the 11th of 25th, at the time of the rout of our troops, having been wounded, as we understand, in the breast, and while he was being borne away. One of the interesting incidents connected with the recovery of his remains, was the fact that Tuesday, she at once left Cumberland in a Government ambulance in search of his remains, and after a long and arduous journey, she succeeded in recovering them. She is a very unusual woman, and as such gave strength and character to the Union cause at Cumberland.

Recalling a certain fact, all our readers may know, were from Chicago and commanded the Twenty-third (Irish) Illinois Regiment. He had been ordered to lead a detachment of his regiment to Winchester, Va., and he had been there for some time, when he was killed at Lexington, Va., on the 11th of 25th. He was a very brave and gallant soldier, and his death was a great loss to the Union cause.

The remains of the gallant Col. Mulligan arrived here this morning from Winchester, Va., where he fell on the 11th of 25th. He was a very brave and gallant soldier, and his death was a great loss to the Union cause.

### Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The offerings of beef were very large this week, numbering 2,500 head, an increase of 1,000 over Monday. Prices are unquiet and rates lower, the intense heat of the weather tending to limit the demand. Quota number of cattle were left over. The price ranged from \$12 to \$16. Cows unchanged. Hogs are higher—rates at \$1 to \$1.50. Sheep steady.

### Subscriptions to the National Loan.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The receipts for the 730 loan today was \$1,508,500, making a total for four days of \$4,845,399, or considerably over one million dollars per day. Only a few names of subscribers have as yet been heard from. No reports from the West have been received.

### Shipping of a Duplex Steamer.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The United States Army steamer "Hercules" will leave Philadelphia on the 11th of August with the mail for the West and Blockading Squadron. All letters for that destination will go with her.

London, Aug. 1.—The Times has reported that the Government will issue a new bill to amend the laws relating to the draft to court on the quota of that town.

### The War in Missouri.

The following despatches have been received by General Ewing:  
BLOOMSBURG, July 26, 1864.—Brigadier-General Ewing—Having scouted pretty thoroughly during the last few days, the country lying between this point, New Madrid and Charleston, extending up to nearly Hira's Point, with a battalion of the Second Cavalry Missouri State Militia, under Lieutenant Miller, a battalion of the First Missouri Cavalry, Captain Powell, and a detachment of the 1st Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Captain Halsted, has been scouting on the upper part of sub district, with detachments of the Second Cavalry Missouri State Militia from Cape Girardeau and Jacks n. Total accomplished since my last report is, killed eight bushwhackers, captured several stand of arms and between thirty and forty horses and mules.  
JOHN F. BRANN,  
Lieutenant-Colonel.

### Missouri's Progress.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Second Sub District, New Madrid, Mo., July 24, 1864.—Brigadier-General Thomas Ewing, Comd'g, etc. I have the honor to report that the north half of this county and the south half of Mississippi county have been very thoroughly scouted during the last week by patrol from this post, commanded respectively by Captains Frewitt, Edwards and Vincent, and Lieutenants Burnett, Kafe and Hodges. A considerable force of guerrillas have been found or heard of in this region, but several small parties, whose principal business seemed to be stealing horses and secreting them in the swamps and herding them in the canyons, preparatory to their transfer to the rebels South-west, have been surprised and routed, and their horses captured.

The scouting party under Capt. Edwards, which left here on the night of the 18th inst., returned last evening, having killed two bushwhackers near James' bayou, in Mississippi county, and captured and brought in a lot of horses which was herding in the canyons of that vicinity.

The party under Lieutenant Burnett were killed on the 20th inst. on board the gun-boat Huntress, No. 63, by its gunnery and patriotic commander, Captain Dennis. Lieutenant Burnett landed with his detachment on Island No. 2, in the night, and moved down the island on foot. He came upon a herd of horses, most of which had been stolen from the rebels, and he and his men sided across to the island, where three members of the bushwhacking fraternity were guarding them.

The bushwhackers escaped, but eighteen horses were captured. In the evening the detachment, with the horses captured, re-embarked on board of the gun-boat, and returned to the island, and here the same night. The aggregate result of the several movements is two bushwhackers killed, and two horses and mules captured, and handed over to the Quartermaster here.

I remain, etc. JOHN T. BURRIS,  
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

GEORGE A. AND THE JEFF. DAVIS GOVERNMENT.  
We have already alluded to the proclamation of Governor Brown, of Georgia, calling out the "reserves" of the State, that is, the old militia men of 18 and 40, and the boys between 16 and 17, which the constitution had still left in force, to come to the rescue of Atlanta.

It was also called for Jeff. Davis, who had been managed by one pretense or another, to escape the conscription, to come out to the help of the State, on pain of being forced in by the press gang. About a week after he issued another order, in which he says:

"The militia who report from each county should see that they bring with them those arms and accoutrements which are necessary to the time of starting, when necessary to gather them up."

WM. H. CARREK, a rebel citizen of Maryland, and who was tried and convicted before General D. E. Sibley's Commission, on the charge of assisting the rebels of war in contracting to furnish the rebel government at Richmond with provisions, sugar, etc., has been sentenced to be hung. The President has approved the sentence, and the culprit will be executed at each time and place as the commanding General of the Department may direct. Carter has executed contracts with the rebels amounting to millions.

From Scotland.—Mrs. Ann Williamson, a Scotch eighty-one years of age, living in Edinburgh, recently sent to Mrs. Lincoln, as a present, a Scotch plaid pattern of elegant quality and finish, for her letter for presentation, in which she terms Mr. Lincoln "My Lord President," she says:  
"As one deeply interested for your present struggle, I trust the Lord will bless all your endeavors for the peace of your country and the freedom of the slave." The President has then in reply, in which the following sentence occurs:—"I thank you for that pretty and useful present, but still more for the good wishes to myself and my country which prompted you to present it."

ARMY.—The recent announcement of the Provost Marshal General that no exemption from the draft would be allowed to hundred days men, has occasioned considerable discussion. A new decision on this point has been made by Judge Whiting, in which he assumes that the hundred days men who may be actually in the service at the time the draft takes place are exempt from that draft, but that those who are not yet in such service at the time are liable. These were not enlisted for one hundred days, but for a period not exceeding that time, and should they be mustered out by the government before the day set apart for the draft, they then are regarded as liable.

LAWYERS.—One of the saddest things in New York life is the great number of young girls under the age of sixteen who through the streets, fill the low corners, and are around the low dance halls in every section of the city. At an early age they commence their drunken and dissolute life. The great mass of street walkers and dwellers in disreputable houses are mere children. They can be seen afterwards crossing the ferries of Brooklyn, Staten Island, and other localities, and returning in the morning regularly after their night of debauch.

KANSAS.—The Commissioner of Emigration for Colorado in New York publishes a call to relieve that Territory of all connection with "Colorado Jewett." He says he was a teaching-school for the two or three months he spent in the Territory, and that the fear of tar and feathers on account of some questionable business practices prevented his remaining. He freely denounces Jewett as a confidence man and swindler, an arrant humbug and gross impostor.

WISCONSIN.—A crop circular issued by Chicago, reports that the quinoa did much injury in June, and the chinch bug in July; but, on the whole, the wheat and corn crop of the North-west will not be much below the average of the past two or three years. The rains during the past two or three months have done much to restore the hopes and prospects of the farmers, and there will be a fair average yield of wheat and corn.

The Sanitary Commission have made an earnest appeal to the people to put up blackberries for the soldiers. The juice of inestimable value, possessing a quality not found in other fruit, for less or more, or mixed with the slightly sweetening of diabetes from approaching death back to vigorous life.

The quota of the town of Littlefield, Conn., under the last call for 500 men, was 272, three being large credit over other calls. Six gentlemen have nobly come forward the present week and offered substitutes in advance of the draft, so that Littlefield will furnish her contingent without trouble.

COMMODORE STEWART.—Commodore Charles Stewart was 66 years old on the 28th ult. He has been in the service sixty-seven years, and has been in over forty engagements with the enemies of our flag, among the number being the famous bombardment of Tripoli, August 9, 1804.

A MAN named Hampton Harwood, of Hardwick, Warren county, N. J., died on Tuesday last, from eating some sort of the Poison Hemlock, supposing it to be what is commonly known as the sweet liquorice. Death occurred in five hours after eating the root.

REAR ADMIRAL SHUBRICK.—The largest crop of peaches that New Jersey ever produced will come from that State this year. One farmer who owns 50,000 trees will send a quarter of a million baskets to market.

GOVERNOR NEWCOMB has consented to some new agents from the various counties of New York to proceed and establish recruiting depots, hoping by that means to procure enough men to fill the quota before the draft commences.

CLARK AND THE PROSECUTION OF CONGRESS.—Senator Clark, Mr. Whit, of the firm of Clark & White, and the proprietor of the celebrated Congress Springs, died yesterday, aged about fifty years. He had over exerted himself during the last year.

The militia rising in Missouri, and the light regiments, consisting of them to work their way back into Missouri, to encourage recruiting for his army and keep all the rebel sentiment in subjection.

REAR ADMIRAL SHUBRICK has released the managers of the Irish National Fair, held at Chicago by the Fenian Society, from its liability for raising money without a license, and has stopped the prosecution instituted by ex-Secretary Chase.

WHAT A WRECK.—An exchange states that a Atlantic hundred and fifty feet in diameter in being sunk in the Hudson Channel to strike the famous tunnel. That shaft, large as it is, is not big enough to take anybody in, which Rear Admiral Shubrick was chairman, and has decided that the officers and men of the Alabama, picked up by the Deceithead, are rightfully prisoners of war.

REAR ADMIRAL SHUBRICK is building on Morris Island for the rebel Generals and other officers who are to be placed under here at Charleston. Although the rebels have been working at every opportunity, the work is progressing fast.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Bergen county, N. J., decided, at a meeting held on Saturday, to offer \$500 bounty for substitutes serving under the President's new call for troops.

METEORS.—Metors are seen in again, one made its appearance on Thursday evening in the eastern section of the heavens. It was about the size of a small rocket, and after going up for half a minute went off in a shower of sparks.

The sugar manufacturers of New York have organized an organization to prevent frauds upon the Government by those who may seek to evade the requirements of the Tax and for mutual protection of its members.

CINCINNATI has 70,000 names in its directory and claims a population of 250,000. Chicago chronicles 144,000 names and claims 150,000 inhabitants. St. Louis has about 150,000.

A son of Henry Jay of South Woodstock, in his youth of age, was very severely hurt by falling from the gutter of a barn to the ground, some fourteen feet, the other day.

A su rattleman with nine rattles, was jailed in Danville on Monday.