BALTIMORE CLIPPER,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
WM. WALES,
AT
134 BALTIMORE STREET.
ADVERTISING RATES.
Six lines or less, constitute a square; if an advertisement exceeds six lines the charge will be in exact proportion.

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME XLIX. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1864. NUMBER 19.

THE WEEKLY CLIPPER
PUBLISHED BY
WM. WALES,
AT
No. 134 BALTIMORE STREET.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
All above this scale every additional paper at the rate of seventy cents.

ALE.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Baltimore that in consequence of the enormous high price of Imported Ales, he has made arrangements with an extensive Brewer to brew him a very superior PALE AMBER ALE. One trial of this superior Ale will convince the public that it is equal if not better than the English Ale, at a much less price. Respectfully,
W. CORWIN BURGY,
Wholesale Agent,
14 N. Charles street.
The above ALE can always be had, in fine order, at the following houses: J. R. Glonenger & Co. 7 N. Charles st.; Green & Yoe, 60 Baltimore st.; Charles Shane & Co., corner Madison and Eutaw streets; J. C. Pitt, corner Gardell and Biddle sts.; John Webster, 310 N. Howard street; J. R. Wright, corner of Garden and Hoffman streets; A. Wright, corner Cathedral and Eager streets; John T. Maguey, 51 S. Liberty street; Thomas A. Fundie, the Broadway; J. M. Colledry & Bro., 401 and 406 W. Fayette street.

DYSENTERY
OR
DIARRHOEA SYRUP.
WM. H. READ'S
COMPOUND CONCENTRATED
SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT,
For Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Disease, or for Children's Teething, this truly valuable Syrup stands without an equal, as thousands of our citizens can testify. It not only checks the bowels, but corrects and regulates them, thus obviating the necessity of any other medicine.
Capt. Wood, who now resides No. — Fayette street, formerly in command of the bark Woodbun, a vessel owned by Messrs. Jas. Corner & Sons, had on board seven men, including himself, all very ill with dysentery. He treated them solely with Wm. H. Read's COMP. BLACKBERRY SYRUP, and in a few days, strange as it may seem, he had them perfectly well. I got this from his own lips.
The price is 30 cents per bottle.
Manufactured only by WM. H. READ, 147 Baltimore street, under Carroll Hall, one door east of Calvert street.

CREAM SYRUP
MINERAL WATER.
This is the most elegant drink we know of. WM. H. READ has fitted up, at great expense, a most magnificent Mineral Water Fountain. The syrups are all made of the pure, fresh juice of the fruit; the water is always icy cold, and generated in pure porcelain fountains; thus making it one of the most attractive places in the city. We would like the readers of the Clipper to call and see, or rather taste, for themselves. Remember, 147 Baltimore street, one door from Calvert.

HAIR RESTORER.
HAIR RESTORER.
HAIR RESTORER.
This celebrated article is most effectual in restoring grey hair to its natural color, no matter how aged the person, or how grey the hair, it will, in a short time, thoroughly restore it, and besides it is an elegant hair dresser, making hair soft and silky. I can endorse the above, as I have used it, and take pleasure in recommending it to my friends.
WM. H. CATHCART,
83 South Broadway,
Baltimore.
Prepared only by
WILLIAM H. READ,
147 Baltimore street.
Price One Dollar per bottle.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
COURTNEY & SON, 85 S. Gay street
Have in store and for sale a desirable assortment of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
OLD OHIO SEED LEAF AND DOMESTIC CIGARS.

A. E. MILLER,
(Successor to John H. Mann,)
DEALER IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,
GOLD PENS AND PLATED WARE,
161 BALTIMORE STREET,
Opposite Adams Express Company.
Watches and Jewelry carefully Repaired.

HAVANA CIGARS.
CABANA, LONDRES.
ARGUELLAS, LONDRES.
VICTORIA, LONDRES.
PRINCE OF WALES, LONDRES GRANDES.
CABARGA, LONDRES.
PLANTATION CIGARS.
Just received, in store and for sale by
RICHARD D. FISHER & CO.,
84 S. Gay st.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.
WM. KNABE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Warerooms:
No. 350 W. BALTIMORE STREET,
Near Eutaw.
GOLD MEDALS
Awarded for Five Successive Years.
CERTIFICATES OF EXCELLENCE
FROM
THALBERG,
GOTTSCHALK,
STRAKOSCH,
G. SATTER,
and the best Artists and Amateurs of the country.
Every Instrument warranted for five years.
A call is respectfully solicited.
WM. KNABE & CO.

JOHN D. HAMMOND,
Old Established
SADDLE, HARNESS, TRUNK
AND
COLLAR MANUFACTURER,
No. 342 BALTIMORE STREET,
Three Doors Below the
Eutaw House,
Has on hand and is manufacturing daily a large and fine assortment of
SADDLES, HARNESS TRUNKS,
COLLARS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES,
AND MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Of such styles and variety as cannot fail to please. Call and examine his ... before purchasing.
ap5-ly

BALTIMORE TEA COMPANY!
No. 82 BALTIMORE STREET,
Between Gay and Holliday sts.
A. SMOOT & CO.,
AGENTS.
TEAS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
ap3 2dp3m

BAKER & BROWN,
10 PRATT AND CONCORD STS.,
EDGE TOOL MANUFACTURERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
Dealers in
HARDWARE AND METALS.
ALSO,
ALL KINDS OF ARTICLES FOR STEAMBOATS AND VESSELS.
Superior Lot of
GRINDSTONES,
LAMPS,
STEAM GUM PACKING,
GASKETS,
LEATHER BELTING AND RIVETS,
JACKSCREWS, LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, &c., and GRINDING OF EDGE TOOLS; of all kinds, by Steam Power, in a few minutes.

WE CALL ATTENTION to two very beautiful WORKS OF ART now upon our easels,
"UVAS DE SEVILLA,"
FAC-SIMILES IN OIL COLORS,
By Hanhart, of London,
After the Originals,
PAINTED IN SPAIN, BY GEO. H. HALL, of New York.
Also a Choice Collection of
SKETCHES,
by Wm. Hart, W. T. Richards and J. A. Parker.
BUTLER, PERIGO & WAY,
198 Baltimore street, up stairs.

DARBY & CO.'S
DEPOT
FOR
VARIOUS
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
296 W. BALTIMORE ST., and
No. 1 S. LIBERTY Street.

4,000 Boxes BUNCH RAISINS.
2,000 Half-Boxes do.
3,500 Quarter-Boxes do.
2,000 Boxes Layer do.
1,500 Half do. do.
2,500 Quarter do. do.
6,000 Packages FIGS.
100 Cases PRUNES.
300 Frails DATES.
2,000 Boxes LEMONS.
1,300 " ORANGES.
220 " CITRON.
100 Bbls. CURRANTS.
185 Frails IVICA ALMONDS.
115 Bags SICILY do.
24 Bales Bordeaux do.
12 do. Paper Shell do.
425 Boxes Shelled do.
55 Bags do. PEANUTS.
150 do. Naples and Sicily WALNUTS.
75 do. FILBERTS.
225 do. PALMNUTS.
500 do. PEANUTS.
100 do. do. Roasted.
50,000 COCOANUTS.
1,300 cases assorted JELLIES.
400 do. 1/4 and 1/2 SARDINES.
100 do. FRENCH MUSTARD.
250 do. BRANDY CHERRIES.
340 do. do. PEACHES.
3,500 do. Island OYSTERS.
1,500 do. Fresh PINEAPPLES.
1,000 do. do. STRAWBERRIES.
2,000 do. do. TOMATOES.
600 do. do. BLACKBERRIES.
550 do. do. WHORTLEBERRIES.
2,500 do. do. PEACHES.
200 do. do. PLUMS.
350 do. do. GAGES.
200 do. ROAST TURKEY.
440 do. do. CHICKEN.
400 do. do. VEAL & MUTTON.
370 do. do. BEEF & LAMB.
500 do. Concentrated CLAMS.
300 do. SOUPS, assorted.
360 cases Champagne CIDER.
150 do. LOBSTERS.
200 do. MILK PUNCH.
200 do. SYRUPS, assorted.
800 do. Tomato CATSUP and PEPPER SAUCE.
750 do. PICKLES.
1,000 doz. Borden's MILK.
100 keg. Pickled Pigs' FEET and TRIPE.
75 keg. Pickled Lamb and Pig TONGUES.
100 gross JAMAICA GINGER.
160 bbls. Fancy CAKES.
1,000 do. CRACKERS, assorted.
1,200 cases Concentrated POT SYRUP.
100 cases Chase and Kaufman LOZENGES.
150 boxes French CHOCOLATE.
200 " MAPLE SUGAR.
75 cases Sicily and Calabria LIQUORICE.
5,000 cases French SARDINES.
20,000 " Plain do.
500 " VEGETABLE and GRAPE DROPS.
100 " GUM DROPS, X lb. papers.
100 " Mixed CANDY, X lb. papers.
200 boxes ROCK CANDY.
200 doz. ARMOR OIL.
300 " Red and Black INK.
125 reams EMORY PAPER.
100 gross Mason's BLACKING.
200 doz. Blacking BRUSHES.
30,000 ENVELOPES.
150 reams Letter and Note PAPER.
400 gross Smoking TOBACCO.
300 boxes Chewing do.
500 do. PIPES.
10,000,000 Havana and Domestic SEGARS.
600 dozen Essences CINNAMON and MINT.
200 dozen Flavoring EXTRACTS.
100 cases Yeast POWDER and SODA.
200 boxes Adamantine CANDLES.
50 cases MATCHES.
100 boxes HERRING.
500 do. Fancy SOAP.
100 do. Castile do.
250 do. Ground PEPPER, ALSPICE and CLOVES.
100 boxes Ground CINNAMON and MUSTARD.
150 bags ALSPICE, PEPPER and CLOVES.
25 cases INDIGO.
10 bbls. NUTMEGS.
2,500 reams WRAPPING PAPER.
1,000,000 PAPER BAGS.
25 cases TARTARIC ACID.
15 bbls. CREAM TARTAR.
100 kegs New Castle SODA.
200 mats CASSIA.

N. B.—The public may rest assured that we are competent to supply their wants upon such terms as will give satisfaction.
DARBY & CO.

TO JOB PRINTERS.
IN order to close entirely the business of BULL & TUTTLE, I offer the
Extensive Job Printing Office
And all its Machinery for sale. There are
FIVE PRINTING MACHINES,
Together with an innumerable quantity of Types, of every size and description, Chases, Imposing Stones, &c. &c.
Printers who wish to go into the POSTING BILL business, will find every necessary article, together with a Large Sized HOE CYLINDER PRESS.
They will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Immediate application is necessary.
T. E. BULL, Clipper Office.

A. FISHER & SON,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, FLOUR, PRODUCE, BACON, FISH, SALT, LIQUORS, &c.
No. 25 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
DEPOT FOR FISHER'S UNRIVALLED MINCE MEAT.

SEWING MACHINES.
ON ALL SIDES we hear the merits of the GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINE
extolled. The ladies declare it the "very best," and prove it to us in so many undeniable facts that we are bound to confess our conviction of the truth of the declaration. What other machine will embroider so beautifully, braid so elegantly, hem so faultlessly, quilt so evenly, stitch so accurately, gather so regularly, operate so easily? NONE, we conscientiously affirm.
Call and examine the Machines and work.
SALES AND STITCHING ROOMS,
181 BALTIMORE STREET,
NEAR LIGHT.

High Prices in Richmond.—The grasp which Grant has upon Petersburg, and the occurrences of the war generally, are causing the Southern people to suffer greatly. Before the commencement of the present campaign, and while the Federal army was yet on this side of the Rapidan, prices in Richmond were fearfully high, especially for imported goods, for articles necessary for clothing and for food. But since Lee's army has been driven to the immediate defenses of Richmond, the crowding of his troops around that city and the shortening of his supplies by the destruction of railroads which formerly brought supplies to the capital, has caused an immense increase in the prices of articles of food, and the scarcity has borne very hard upon the poorer classes.

They have a way in Virginia, under the present dynasty, of fixing the prices which the Rebel Government will pay for provisions and stores, and if the holders will not sell, the summary method of seizure is resorted to, and the owners of the property are compelled to take what the military gentlemen choose to give them. As a general thing these rates have been far below what the citizens wanted for what they would sell and what they received when they disposed of their produce at private sale. The consequence has been that supplies are hoarded and concealed, and when the army foragers go out for supplies, they receive but little assistance from the patriotic population, the majority of whom may be well affected to the cause but have a more sincere affection for themselves. Periodical tariffs of prices are made by the Rebel Government Commissioners, and although their prices are far below the rates of the dealers, they tell themselves lamentable stories. A recent appraisement by the Commissioners of Virginia is as follows:

"Wheat, $30 per bushel; Flour, $150@160 per barrel; Corn, $24 per bushel; Corn Meal, $25 20 per bushel; Bacon, hog round, $5 per pound; Lard, $5 per pound; Peas and Beans, $30 per bushel; Irish Potatoes, $40 per bushel; Beef Cattle, $40@50 per 100 pounds gross; Sorghum Molasses, $20 per gallon."

These are to be the prices for July and August, unless, in the interval, it should be necessary to modify them. The Commissioners say in their report:—

"Acting for the State, and in absence of all market prices usually established by large dealers and gentlemen of capital and intelligence regularly and extensively engaged in business, we cannot properly allow occasionally extreme rates offered for articles of consumption by private parties in different localities to govern our prices, whether the rates thus proposed by consumers are extravagantly high or comparatively low. But we have endeavored to adopt a just and reasonable average price, because the Government will pay, with few exceptions, the same rates in all portions of the State.

"As the currency has depreciated greatly below the specie standard, and there is, in addition, but a small quantity of grain, accompanied with a great demand for consumption, we have given due consideration to all the varied interests involved, and endeavored to adjust prices upon a reasonable basis.

"At this critical juncture, the public exigencies, coupled with benevolent considerations towards the non-producing classes, and a large number of persons rendered penniless by the ravages of war, it is to be hoped, will not appeal in vain to our generous and enlightened producers of the great necessaries of life, but, by invoking, will secure their aid and co-operation in achieving their country's independence, as well as in ameliorating the condition of the destitute and needy. Entertaining these views, we indulge the hope that a commendable sense of public duty will induce all parties to accept our rates as just and fair.

"The extreme rates offered by private parties in different localities, are, of course, much higher than those of the Commissioners, whose object is to enable the Government to purchase as cheaply as possible. We have no means of knowing precisely what private consumers pay for the produce which they need, but we can scarcely be too high if we suggest that they are from fifty to seventy-five per cent. greater than the rates fixed by the Commissioners. But even the *moderate* prices fixed in behalf of the Government (for such the Commissioners say they are) do not meet with the approbation of those wild rebels who only care for the army, and have no pity for the people. One of these persons, writing to the Richmond Enquirer, is shocked at the financial aspects of the case. He asks in serious soberness, "Can any Government under the sun pay such prices? It is an obvious impossibility, and for the Government to agree to pay such is simply to confess its currency valueless."

Reasons for Being Peaceable.—Why is England so peaceable? "For several reasons," says the New York Post; "but especially for this, that by her conduct in the matter of the Alabama and other British pirate ships she has made of Germany, which has scarcely a seaport, a formidable naval power. For Englishmen know, what is not concealed by the Germans, that the moment England declares war against them, the ocean will begin to swarm with Austrian and Prussian privateers and men-of-war, fitted out in American and other neutral ports, which will sweep the merchant marine of England from the seas. There is no doubt that this will be done; it is known that German merchants and capitalists have their money prepared for such an event; and the moment England dares help the Danes with anything more than empty words, these Germans will avail themselves of the rule made by England, and attack her commerce."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:—I had the pleasure a few days since of seeing some relics from Jeff Davis' residence. They were in the hands of a soldier boy who was "in at the death," and consisted of a letter from Zach Taylor to his then son-in-law; a silver watch and two volumes of Audubon's "Birds of America," with Jeff Davis' autograph on the title page. The letter was an interesting relic, and is to be sent to Washington.

NEWS OF THE DAY

By Telegraph and the Mail

FROM SHERMAN.

THE LATEST

ANOTHER BATTLE

OUR ARMS VICTORIOUS!

Johnston Superseded by Hood.

RUMORED EVACUATION OF ATLANTA.

The City Said to be Occupied by Gen. Sherman.

THE LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

A SHARP FIGHT WITH GUERILLAS.

A Successful Federal Raid in North Carolina.

INTERESTING HOME MATTERS

Statement of Mr. and Mrs. Day.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Later and Important.

Reported Evacuation of Atlanta—Its Occupation by Gen. Sherman.

New York, July 22.—An apparently well authenticated rumor is current that Atlanta was evacuated by the Rebels yesterday, and is now occupied by the Union forces, under Gen. Sherman.

An official verification of this report is momentarily expected.

Later from General Sherman—The Rebels Driven to their Intrenchments.

Washington, July 22.—Official information from General Sherman represents everything going on in a manner highly satisfactory.—All the day before yesterday, our army was engaged with the enemy, the rebels being driven steadily on into their entrenchments.

"The city is in plain view of our troops, and our shells can reach it. The army is in excellent condition. Five miles of the railroad between Atlanta and Decatur has been destroyed, rendering the road useless to the rebels.

Later—The Investment of Atlanta.

The National Republican has the following: Official advices from Gen. Sherman received this morning cover his operations down to last night.

The work of investing the city was fast going on.

There was some hard fighting yesterday, resulting in the repulse of the enemy in his efforts to dislodge our troops. Gen. Palmer advanced his line to a more advantageous position.

Our loss during the day was small. Gen. Sherman holds the railroad leading from Atlanta to Richmond, so that Johnston cannot escape by that route to reinforce Lee. His only means now of leaving Atlanta is by two roads, leading South to Macon, and southwest to West Point and Mobile.

If Johnston escapes with his army by either of these last named routes, he will be obliged to move quickly. It is considered a well settled proposition in military circles that the rebels can better afford to lose Atlanta than Johnston's army, if it is not true that Longstreet is already in command of it.

Another Flank Movement—Communication with Richmond Severed—The Army within Five Miles of Atlanta—The Investment Nearly Completed.

Nashville, July 21.—Gen. Sherman has, by a brilliant flank movement in the teeth of the enemy, who were strongly posted at Atlanta, and by a rapid movement, thrown an army to the left of Atlanta, upon the railroad at Decatur, thus severing the Rebel communications with Richmond.

On the 17th the army moved to within five miles of Atlanta, the left, under General McPherson, occupying Decatur. The enemy appeared to be in force in the woods about the city, our army occupying a line forming the arc of a circle northeast of Atlanta. On the 18th General Hooker's Corps was going into position on the left of McPherson. Other troops were marching to extend the line still further southward.

The army is in most encouraging condition, and the investment of Atlanta must eventuate only in its surrender.

Nothing has been received here to indicate that Johnston has reinforced Richmond. On the contrary it is believed that Johnston cannot move south of Atlanta, and that his army will be forced into the works of that place.

Reports from General Sherman state that Johnston, yesterday, moved out of Atlanta and attacked the left wing of our army at Decator. The assault was made with great vigor and resulted in a bloody repulse, the rebels retiring to their works. It is not known whether the attack was made to cover a retreat to the Macon Road, or intended as a rally in the hope of defeating us.

The destruction of the Roswell factories has been a severe blow to the rebels.

Louisville, July 22.—Yesterday's Nashville Union states that on Monday morning, Decatur, Georgia, was occupied by our forces, thus cutting off all rebel communication with South Carolina by way of Macon.

Deserters and stragglers have been coming into our lines since we crossed the Chattahoochie in great numbers. They represent that all hope of saving Atlanta has disappeared.

Later Official News from Gen. Sherman—Johnston Superceded by Gen. Hood—A Battle—Our Army Victorious.

Washington, July 22.—Despatches received by the Government this afternoon, announce that the Rebel Gen. Johnston has been superseded by Gen. Hood, and that a battle has taken place between the two armies, in which Gen. Sherman defeated the enemy.

Naval Captures.

Washington, July 22.—The Navy Department has received information of the capture, off Mosquito Inlet, Florida, of the sloop Sarah May of Nassau, upon the night of the 26th of June. She had a cargo of 40 bales of cotton. The sloop has since sunk, being unseaworthy, but the cargo was saved. Also, the capture by United States steamer Ladona, of the sloop Hope, of Nassau, while attempting to run out of Sapelo, on the 10th inst. The cargo consisted of 17 bales of cotton and nine boxes of tobacco.

Statement of Ishmael Day.

Particulars of the Shooting of the Rebel Fields—Doings of Gilmor's Banditti.

The American has received from the venerable patriot, Ishmael Day and his lady, the following statements with regard to the shooting of the rebel who undertook to lower his flag:

MRS. DAY'S STATEMENT.

After Mr. Day had left, the rebel having turned to go after his companions, who were very near, I secured the tin box containing some Government bonds, some of the most valuable papers, and some silver spoons; a few dresses were the only clothing I could get. I had reached the back porch, with an arm of clothes for Mr. D. when one of the robbers took them from me in the most ruffianly manner, swearing most profanely, that he should not have the first rag, and that they would hang him as soon as caught; but thanks to a kind Providence he escaped from such treacherous and demoniac foes. They went up stairs, broke open my wardrobe, took out some silver spoons and about $16, and then set fire to the beds and bedding. They went into the parlor, took down Mr. D.'s portrait, crushed it into atoms, and, by emptying coal oil and a match, the room was soon in flames. Everything in the house was broken to pieces, even to the iron pots on the stove; an old family horse, 28 years of age, was ordered to be shot, at the door, by *Glen Ellen's aristocratic son. Had his father taught him the art of handling the plough, perhaps he would not have become a highway robber.* He then ordered our horse to be shot, but was prevailed on by a kind and noble friend of ours to spare their lives. Lastly, they took our horse and rockaway, but left the latter on the road after having cut many spokes out of the wheels.

STATEMENT OF ISHMAEL DAY.

A written statement of Ishmael Day, of Baltimore County, relative to the attack on his flag by the Rebel rabble, on Monday, 11th July, 1864, viz:

On Sunday evening, the 10th, I heard that Dulaney's Valley was filled with Rebels stealing horses and cattle; did not believe it, but thought they were Federal troops, pressing horses. About sundown the same day, I heard the Rebels were on the Harford pike, about a mile distant, the people living thereon being much excited. I went to bed, leaving my lamp dimly burning all night, and arose early on Monday morning, and ran up the glorious old Stars and Stripes rather earlier than usual. I then sat down in my front porch, and was soon accompanied by Mrs. Day. About 8 o'clock, A. M., my little colored girl told her mistress, that she heard soldiers up the road hurrahing. I still thought they were our troops. In a few minutes my wife said she heard the sound of horses feet coming down the road, and looking up the road said: "There they are," two of them coming in full tilt. A little after, they were before the door and I moved down on the lower step to see if there were any more near, and seeing none resumed my seat. By this time the foremost one had dismounted, seized hold of the foot of the flag, jerked it down and broke the rope, cursing and calling it a "damned old rag." I then cooly asked him "what do you mean? what are you about?" and, without waiting a reply, ran immediately up stairs, seized one of my two guns, already loaded in my bed-room, and shot the foremost one of them, out of the second story window, which was already up, while he was in the act of folding up the flag for his departure. He then raised his hands and fell back exclaiming "I am shot." I then seized the other gun, ran down stairs, when I was met by Mrs. Day crying, imploring me not to shoot again or they would kill me. I, however, pressed out into the yard to take a shot at the other, but he was among the missing, having clapped spurs to his horse on the fall of his companion, which I regretted very much, as he did not give me an opportunity of giving him his bitters also, and seeing none of the squad at the time, I walked up to the wounded man and said: "you rebel rascal, I will now finish you," and cocked the gun for that purpose, but he asked for mercy and surrendered, and knowing that he had received the whole charge, was satisfied that he could not live, and, therefore, did not shoot him again. By this time I heard the whole troop coming down the road; I returned to my bedroom, got my six barrelled revolver, and with the loaded gun started for my hiding place, about two hundred, and fifty yards north-east of my house, and hardly had done so before they were all at the house, and fired all my buildings, except a small corn and hen house. Everything was burnt, including all my personal property, and $16 in money, due to the Fire Insurance Company. When all was consumed, which I was an eye witness to, I went to one of my nearest neighbors to get my breakfast, and went to a second one to get dinner, and was conveyed to Baltimore the same day. On Thursday, after I had my name enrolled in the Company of the Old Defenders, commanded by Capt. Oalids, for the defence of Baltimore, and on the same day obtained a guard from headquarters, to bring in the wounded rebel, whom I took to West's Hospital, where he since died.

Rebel Mills at Roswell Destroyed.

A correspondent with Sherman's army says: "The destruction of the mills at Roswell proves to have been a very severe blow to the Confederacy. In addition to the flouring mills, which were large and well appointed mills for the manufacture of cloths. The regular monthly products of these establishments was thirty thousand yards of cotton and fifteen thousand yards of woollen goods; principally such goods as were used by the army. The machinery, which was of the best and most approved patterns and inventions, was made at Patterson, New Jersey. The mills were thoroughly destroyed. The operatives, some three hundred women, are thus thrown out of employment, and will be sent North if they wish. It is understood that nearly all of them will avail themselves of this proposition.

"From the fact that Johnston left these mills with all the manufactured and raw material accumulated at them is evidence that he did not retire from the Kenesaw line with any great deliberation. The fact alone is sufficient evidence that he deemed his position before Marietta one that he could hold. Considered only with reference to the injuries inflicted upon the Confederacy in the destruction of Government manufacteries and workshops, the campaign of Sherman has so far resulted in immense irreparable damage to the Rebellion. The extensive establishments for the manufacture of ordnance and numerous other mills and workshops have been destroyed by Davis, the great foundries and iron works at Etowah and Allatoona by Gen. Schofield, and now the mills in which the clothing of the army has hitherto been made, besides scores of small mills and shops on the route from Resaca thus far."

At Atlanta are other very important works, which will soon be in our hands. Johnston manifestly did not retreat because he would, but because he was forced to, and having been unable to hold his strong position north of the Chattahoochie, he is of course unable to meet Sherman in open field, or to hold Atlanta. Flanking grows easier as we move South.

From the Upper Missouri.

St. Louis, July 21.—The steamer Yellow Stone, from the Upper Missouri, reports that Gen. Sully's Indian expedition was at the mouth of Cannonball River, building a new fort, to be called Fort Rice. Hostile Indians were seen in force between Fort Rice and Fort Union, and a large number are said to be some miles back of Fort Rice. The officers of the boat say that Sully is severely condemned for inactivity, he keeping his troops, five thousand in number, building forts, when he ought to be hunting and dispersing the enemy, and express the opinion that he will not have a collision with the Indians. Father Deschmidt, who was aboard the Yellow Stone, had two councils with three hundred Sioux, near Fort Bertholon, who expressed an anxiety to make peace with the whites. Twenty-six men, Idaho miners, came down on the Yellow Stone with over two hundred thousand dollars in gold.

Raid into North Carolina.

The Knoxville Bulletin has the following particulars of a raid by Colonel Kirk into the old North State:—

Colonel Kirk having been authorized, a short time since, by Governor Johnson, to raise a regiment for the United States service, he immediately started to the mountains of upper East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, for the purpose of recruiting said regiment. He penetrated the country at least eighty miles beyond the established Federal lines. After enlisting about one hundred and twenty-five men, and having no means of supplying them with arms and clothing, he marched them to Knoxville, which point he reached on the 11th day of June, where he reported to General Tilson, commanding, who armed and equipped them, and upon the 12th they started upon an expedition into North Carolina.

Colonel Kirk having his eye upon Morgantown, N. C., as the terminus of a railroad, and knowing there was a rebel camp in that vicinity, *en route*, he passed through Boylesville, Washington county, Tennessee, and his men having to subsist upon the country through which they travelled, a portion of the command had been detailed with a view to supplies, which left Colonel Kirk at that time with not more than seventy-five men.—Although remarkable for his vigilance, still on this occasion, before he was fully aware, he was surrounded by two hundred rebels under command of Colonel Cox. Kirk immediately got his men into position, and succeeding in a complete rout of the enemy, by one of the boldest charges of the war, he found himself in possession of the field, with sixteen of the rebels dead, eight prisoners, fourteen horses and thirty-six stand of small arms.

Among the killed was the notorious Capt. Osborne, whose name had got to be a terror to the lovers of law and order. Kirk having lost none in killed, and but one wounded, he continued his march, and reached Camp Vance, four miles east of Morganstown, on the 28th of June, surprising the camp, capturing two hundred and seventy-seven prisoners, among the number sixteen commissioned officers, burning a depot containing a large amount of corn, ammunition, and other supplies, with about twelve hundred stand of arms. The depot contained a large number of shells, the explosion of which was a happy circumstance to Col. Kirk, causing the rebels to believe that he had artillery, thereby preventing his being attacked by an overwhelming force. Kirk captured at the same time seventy-five horses and mules, and destroyed a train of cars. His command, numbering at that time only about ninety men, commenced a movement towards Tennessee, and were attacked on the Blue Ridge by about five hundred rebels, under the command of Colonel Brown, who had been sent up from Salisbury.

Who is Colonel Jacques?

Colonel James F. Jacques, of the Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, was before the war a well known Methodist preacher in the State, one of whose regiments he has since commanded. He is a straightforward, honorable and patriotic citizen. The Governor of Illinois suggested to him, at a time when volunteers were not coming in very fast, to use his influence to raise a regiment of troops for the war.

The preacher went home, as he said, to "try what he could do," having three months to work in. He sat down in his study and wrote a letter to every preacher in his conference, urging each one to help him in the project of obtaining men enough for a regiment, and informing them that he would command it. The result was that in two months he had raised not one but nearly three full regiments, and in the regiment which he commanded every captain, it is said, was also a Methodist preacher.

Col. Jacques was sent with his men to the Army of the Cumberland, where he fought under the eye of General Rosecrans, who, as we have reason to know, thought highly of him as an officer, and found him useful in the management of certain religious questions, which came up in Tennessee, and in the arrangement of which we believe Col. Jacques has been for some time engaged.

The reporter who tells the story of Colonel Jacques' visit to Richmond asserts that it was "in no respect official in its character, and that he had no warranty whatsoever to enter into any negotiations between this Government and the rebel authorities; that though his mission contemplates results of the highest importance, these results are ulterior rather than immediate, and that, though his mission was one of peace, it was not a peace mission. He belongs to the Church militant, and believes most heartily in dealing the rebellion what Hudibras calls 'Apostolic blows and knocks.' Yet he has faith that the time will come, and is rapidly coming, when an agency of reconciliation, which he believes to be of immense power, can be used."

From these hints it is not difficult for those who have known of Colonel Jacques' efforts in Tennessee to guess what has been his object in visiting Richmond. As that object must be as well known to the rebel chiefs as it is to our authorities, else the Colonel would have abused their hospitality, it is difficult to see how the visit to the rebel capital could further it. Perhaps the reunion between Northern and Southern denominations which Col. Jackques expected to bring about in Tennessee, with what success or effect we have not heard, he hoped also to further in other Southern States.

But it is not probable that the pro-slavery churches of the rebel States, some of which were the leaders in the movement for a separation of the Southern States from the Union, will consent to reunite themselves to those Northern churches which have given many evidences in the last three years of their faithfulness to the Union and their opposition to slavery. We fear Colonel Jacques will accomplish little of the purpose he has at heart. But he will at any rate have it to say that he visited Richmond under somewhat remarkable circumstances.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Washington Items.

Washington, July 22.—The Overland Pacific Mail contract will expire on the 13th of September. The service is still open to those who may desire to contract for its performance from the above mentioned date to June 30th, 1868.

The disbursing officers of the United States, are by circular of the Internal Revenue Bureau, required to retain 5 per cent. on all payments for services in civil, military and other branches of the Government after the 1st of July when exceeding the rate of six hundred dollars per annum.

Secretary Fessenden will soon leave for Maine.

The circular and advertisement for the new loan has not yet been prepared, nor are its terms fully matured.

The War in New Zealand.

HEAVY DISASTER AND SERIOUS LOSS OF THE BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY—THE "ENEMY'S LOSS GREATER THAN OURS."

[From the Manchester Guardian, July 7.]

The recent attack upon one of the native strongholds in New Zealand was attended with even greater loss than was reported by the telegram we published yesterday. The Forty-third regiment lost its commanding officer, Colonel Booth; four of its captains—Glover, Mure, Hamilton and Utterton; and two lieutenants—Langlands and Glover. Two other officers of the same regiment, Ensigns Clark and Nicholl, were wounded, the former severely and the latter slightly.

The naval brigade also suffered seriously. Captain Hamilton, of the Esk, was killed, while his senior lieutenant, Duff, was very severely wounded. Lieutenant Hill, of the flagship Curacoa—one of the few officers who escaped when the hapless Orpheus was lost on the Manaku bar—was killed, while one of his brother officers, Lieutenant Hammick, was severely wounded. Captain Hay, of the Harrier, was also killed.

The advices received at the War Office, with reference to this lamentable disaster, state that, although the English attack was repulsed with such serious loss, "the enemy, who had suffered severely, abandoned the position under cover of the night."

The name of Mr. Charles Dickens's new novel, in German, is "Unser-gegenseitiger Freund."

Fight with Guerillas in Missouri.

Kansas City, July 21.—On Sunday, Capt. Moses with forty-seven men of the Second Colorado Regiment, while scouting near Fredericksburg, in Clay county, came upon a party of three hundred bushwackers. The advance of the rebel party were dressed in Federal uniforms, and correctly replied to the challenge of our men, but their whole force immediately charged upon our troops, and a bloody fight ensued, Capt. Moses finally ordered his men to retreat. The rebel loss was sixteen killed, and four wounded. We lost six killed and four wounded. Capt. Moses had five bullets through his clothing, and had his horse shot four times. Major Richards, with two hundred and fifty men, immediately pursued the guerillas in the direction of Knoxville, in Clay county, when they broke into small bands, and took to the bushes.

Later Accounts.

Leavenworth, July 22.—A dispatch this morning from Col. Ford, at Liberty, Mo., says the people in the country North and East of that place are joining Thornton's guerillas, and his forces are increasing rapidly. Col. Ford has his troops well in hand but his force is too small to effect much and reinforcements are asked for. Arms have been sent from here to St. Josephs and Kansas City for arming the loyal men called out by Gen. Fisk.

A later dispatch from Col. Ford states that Thornton with 2,000 men is moving, probably with an intention of striking the railroad. Plattsburg and Lorain were in their possession last night. Col. Ford left Liberty at 4 o'clock this P. M. in pursuit. Gen. Curtis has several armed boats patrolling the Missouri river to prevent the rebels crossing. Rickter and Banks are reported to have 10,000 men in Southwest Missouri, threatening Fort Scott and our Southern communications.

It is believed that fifty thousand of Price's men are now in Missouri, and they, joined by Thornton's guerillas and the Paw paws, will make a formidable force. A portion of our State militia will be called out, and troops are now being concentrated for co-operation. General Blunt is here waiting orders.

The Indians are troublesome on the Western Colorado mail route.

The Hundred Days' Men Liable to the Draft.

Albany, July 21.—In answer to an inquiry by Governor Seymour of Provost Marshal General Fry, he is informed that the hundred days' volunteers are liable to the draft, but their hundred days' service will be credited to them on their term of service under the draft.

Government Wagon Factory Burnt.

Philadelphia, July 22.—The Government wagon factory of Henry Simons, took fire at 8 o'clock to night, and will probably be entirely consumed. It is the largest establishment of the kind in the country.

Beware of Absinthe.—At most of the bars in this city a liquor known as absinthe, a distillation from wormwood, is sold and drank. It is a dangerous article, and should be taken with care, if used at all. In a paper addressed to the Academy of Sciences, Dr. March compares the qualities of pure brandy to poisonous ones contained in the compound called absinthe, and finds that stupor, terrifying hallucinations and intellectual weakness predominate among the effects of the latter. To ascertain whether these effects are peculiarly to be ascribed to wormwood, from which the above liquor is distilled, Dr. March has instituted certain experiments, from which it appears that essence of wormwood, taken in doses of from one to three grammes, produces the symptoms above described, and in higher doses it may even occasion fits; whence he concludes that nothing can be more injurious than excess in the use of absinthe.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Circumstantial Evidence.—I have heard some very extraordinary cases of murder tried. I remember in one where I was counsel, for a long time the evidence did not appear to touch the prisoner at all, and he looked about him with the utmost unconcern, seeming to think himself quite safe. At last the surgeon was called, who stated that the deceased had been killed by a shot, in the head, and he produced the matted hair and stuff cut from and taken out of the wound. It was all hardened with blood. A basin of warm water was brought into court, and, as the blood was gradually softened, a piece of printed paper appeared—wadding of the gun—which proved to be half of a ballad. The other half had been found in the man's pocket. The man was hung.

Soldier Shot.—On Wednesday night, 13th instant, a soldier belonging to the 1st Independent Ohio Cavalry, was shot on Baltimore street by a sentinel of the Veteran Reserve Corps. It appears that the cavalryman approached the sentinel and attempted to take his gun; not succeeding in this, he endeavored to draw a pistol with which to kill the sentinel, who, before he could execute his design, shot him through the breast, causing almost instantaneous death.—*Cumberland Civilian.*

Prentice says: Semmes wanted to do something according to pirate precedent, so he dropped his sword into the sea to prevent it from falling into his captor's hand. This was very like Captain Kydd, who

—took his Bible in his hand,
When he sailed, when he sailed;
He took his Bible in his hand,
And he dropped it in the sand,
Captain Kydd, when he sailed.

A Copperhead paper, published in Jersey City, contained on Wednesday evening a despatch under its telegraph head to the effect that Lincoln had been frightened out of Washington, and would arrive in the train for New York in a few hours. A large number of credulous people assembled at the railroad station, in consequence, but Mr. Lincoln did not come.

The Rev. W. P. Campbell, a Presbyterian clergyman of Nashville, recently wrote to General Sherman, asking for a permit to go South and exchange confederate money for cotton, and proposing to share the profits with the General. General Sherman turned the reverend speculator over to the chief of his staff for punishment, and the shepherd was banished to the upper side of the Ohio.

The mother of the Viceroy of Egypt last brought many rich presents, on her visit to Constantinople, to the Sultan and the Court. Conspicuous among them is a superb diadem of diamonds and other precious stones, valued at $300,000, and a single ring, diamond, valued at $75,000.

Maryland Agricultural Lands.—The whole of the Agricultural Mechanic College Land Scrip for the State of Maryland has been prepared, amounting to 1,312 pieces, covering 210,000 acres, and will be sent to the Governor at Annapolis in the course of a few days.

Important to Persons Forwarding Bodies of Deceased Friends.—Several of the express companies have decided not to forward any body without a written guarantee that it has been properly embalmed and can be sent to its destination without becoming offensive.

The recent insurrection in Algiers was planned at Mecca, and Abd-el-Kader is supposed to be at the bottom of it, as he was consulted by all the native chiefs engaged in it during their recent visit to the Holy City.

The publication of the new literary paper, The Round Table, has been discontinued in consequence of the exigencies of the times, so onerous on publishers generally.

A day or two since a mob of four or five hundred longshoremen in Chicago, Illinois, attacked a small party of negro laborers working on a lumber dock and compelled them to fly for their lives.

The British troops stationed at Delhi are attacked with incurable sores, for which neither the cause is known, nor any remedy discovered.

Yellow fever is on the rampage at Nassau. It will probably clean out that nest of anglo-rebel varmints.

General Kilpatrick, the dashing cavalry leader, is on his way to his old command in Gen. Sherman's army.