BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME XLIX. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1864. NUMBER 21.

BALTIMORE CLIPPER,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
WM. WALES,
AT
No. 124 BALTIMORE STREET.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square 1 time	$0.50	1 square 1 month	$4.00
1 " 2 "	75	" 2 "	7.00
1 " 3 "	1.00	" 3 "	10.00
1 " 1 week	1.75	" 6 "	16.00
1 " 2 weeks	2.75	" 12 "	20.00

Six lines or less constitute a square; if an advertisement exceeds six lines the charge will be in exact proportion.

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. Glenenger & Co. 7 N. Charles st.; Green & Yoe, 68 Baltimore st.; Charles Reese & Co., corner Madison and Eutaw streets; J. D. Pitt, corner Garden 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. Mizney, 51 S. Liberty street; Thomas A. Foster, 194 Broadway; J. M. Colladay & Bro. 461, 463 and 465 W. Fayette street. jy15-tf

DYSENTERY
OR
DIARRHŒA SYRUP.
WM. H. READ'S
COMPOUND CONCENTRATED
SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT.
For Diarrhœa, 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. Wedge, who now resides No. — Fayette street, formerly in command of the bark Wenham, a vessel owned by Messrs. Jas. Cormer & 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 get this from his own lips.
The price is 50 cents per bottle.
Manufactured only by WM. H. READ, 147 Baltimore street, under Carroll Hall, one door east of Calvert street.

CREAM SYRUP
AND
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. GATHGART,
63 South Broadway,
Baltimore.
Prepared only by
WILLIAM H. READ,
147 Baltimore street.
Price One Dollar per bottle. 1y25-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
COURTNEY & SON, 65 S. Gay street. Have fit store and for sale a desirable assortment of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, OLD OHIO LEAF AND SEGARS. 1y5-tu,th

A. B. MILLER,
(Successor to John H. Mann,)
DEALER IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
GOLD PENS AND PLATED WARE,
151 BALTIMORE STREET,
Opposite Adams Express Company.
Watches and Jewelry carefully Repaired. 6d-1aprmwf

HAVANA CIGARS.
CABANA, LONDRES.
AEGUELLAS, LONDRES.
VICTORIA, LONDRES.
PRINCE OF WALES, LONDRES GRANDES.
CABANAS, LONDRES.
PLANTATION CIGARS.
Just received, in store and for sale by
RICHARD D. FISHER & CO.,
my6-dtf,mwfly6 24 S. Gay st.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Warerooms:
No. 338 W. BALTIMORE STREET,
Near Paca.
GOLD MEDALS
Awarded for Five Successive Years.
CERTIFICATES OF EXCELLENCE
FROM
THALBERG,
GOTTSCHALK,
STRAKOSH,
G. SATTER,
and the best Artistes 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. 348 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 stock before purchasing. sp9-1y

BALTIMORE TEA COMPANY!
No. 82 BALTIMORE STREET,
Between Gay and Holliday sts.
A. SMOOT & CO.,
AGENTS,
HAS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. 3dp3m

BAKER & BROWN,
18 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. aug2-1y26

WE CALL ATTENTION to two very beautiful WORKS OF ART now upon our easels.
"UVAS DE SEVILLA."
FAC-SIMILES IN OIL COLORS,
By Haanart, 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,
mf18-tf 188 Baltimore street, up stairs.

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

4,000	Boxes BUNCH RAISINS.
2,000	Half-Boxes do.
3,500	Quarter-Boxes do.
3,000	Boxes Layer do.
1,500	Half do. do.
2,500	Quarter do. do.
6,000	Packages Figs.
100	Cases PRUNES.
800	Frails DATES.
3,000	Boxes LEMONS.
1,800	" ORANGES.
220	" CITRON.
100	Bbls. CURRANTS.
135	Frails SICILY ALMONDS.
115	Bags SICILY "
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	do. COCOANUTS.
1,300	cases assorted JELLIES.
400	do. ½s and ¼s SARDINES.
100	do. FRENCH MUSTARD.
250	do. BRANDY CHERRIES.
340	do. do. PEACHES.
3,500	do. 1st and 2d 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. of PICKLES.
1,000	doz. Borden's MILK.
100	kegs Pickled Pigs' FEET and a GIFT.
75	kegs Pickled Lamb and Pig TONGUES.
100	cases JAMAICA GINGER.
160	bbls. Fancy CAKES.
1,000	do. CRACKERS, assorted.
1,200	cases Concentrated PEP SYRUP.
100	cases Chips and Kaolmer LOZENGES.
150	boxes French CHOCOLATE.
200	" MAPLE SUGAR.
75	cases Sicily and Malaga LIQUORICE.
5,000	cases French CANDIES.
20,000	" Plain do.
500	" FIG PASTE and GRAPE DROPS.
100	" GUM DROPS, 50 lb. pcs.
100	" Mixed CANDY, 50 lb. pcs.
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.
300	boxes Adamantine CANDLES.
50	cases HATCHES.
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.
100	kegs SAL SODA.

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.
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. je25-tf

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,
je16-1stptf NEAR LIGHT.

Peace Proposals from Jeff Davis.

A letter in the Boston Transcript, from Mr. James R. Gilmore, better known as "Edmund Kirke," the author of several charming books, gives the true account of the so-called "extraordinary mission to Richmond." We doubted, when the newspaper statements were first published, that Mr. Gilmore or Colonel Jaques had visited Richmond for any purpose that might be missionary.

In fact, it was never said that Mr. Gilmore had such purpose; and he unequivocally affirms that the President knew nothing of Col. Jaques' visit. Mr. Lincoln, in fact, had not seen the Colonel for three years. The foolish attempt to give this visit great political importance is thus exposed by Mr. Gilmore's straightforward letter. Mr. Gilmore knew nothing of any peace negotiations; and, whatever his object may have been in passing through the rebel lines, he has not seen fit to publish it.

Certainly he did not come back to startle the country with astounding revelations! He has, however, been forced to make one statement, which is very important in relation to the pretended peace propositions of Messrs. Clay, Holcombe, and Thompson—of which he says:

Now, allow me a few words in reference to a telegram in this morning's Advertiser, which charges me with being an *attaché* of the New York Tribune, and with having some connection with the Sanders-Greeley negotiation that is said to be going on at Niagara Falls.

I am *not*, and *never have been*, connected with the New York Tribune. At the earnest solicitation of Mr. Sidney Howard Gay, the managing editor of that journal (who is a very dear and intimate friend of mine,) I did consent, nearly two years ago, to the Tribune Association publishing a cheap edition of my books (but that arrangement was long since discontinued,) and I did, in July last, write half a dozen sketches for that paper.

I have not, however, exchanged a word with Mr. Greeley, or even seen him, for fully three months, and I have no connection with—in fact, I know absolutely nothing of, his "negotiations."

This much, however, in reference to that much-talked-of matter. Being a Yankee, I can *guess*. *It will result in nothing*. Jefferson Davis said to me last Sunday (and with all his faults I believe him a man of truth,) "This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, *unless you acknowledge our right to self-government*. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for *Independence*, and that, or extermination, we *will* have."

If Messrs Sanders, Holcombe, Thompson, & Co. have "pulled the wool" over the eyes of Mr. Greeley, they have not pulled it over the eyes of Mr. Lincoln. He, I know, fully understands and appreciates their overtures, and you can safely assure your readers that the interests and honor of the country are safe in his hands. If every man, woman, and and child in this nation knew him as I do, they would believe this, and would say, as I do, *God bless him*.

I have returned from the South much prostrated by disease contracted there, but, if my strength allows, I shall tell you, and your readers, "how and why I went to Richmond" in the next (September) number of the Atlantic Monthly. You have alluded to me as "Edmund Kirke," and the reading public know me by that cognomen, but as I desire to be considered "personally responsible" for the statements herein, I subscribe my true name hereto.

WHY THE REBELS ARE CALLED "JOHNNIES."—In 1861 the Federal soldiers called the rebels "Secesh;" in 1862, "Confeds;" in 1863, "Graybacks," and in 1864 they called them "Johnnies." A correspondent gives us the following information about the last-named *soubriquet*: The name of "Johnny" originated in a quarrel between a couple of pickets, which began by the Federal telling the rebel that they (the rebels) depended on England to get out of this scrape, which the rebel denied emphatically, saying that they were able to scrape themselves out. One word brought on another until the Federal said his opponent was no better than a Johnny Bull anyhow. The reb swore he would shoot Yank if he called him Johnny Bull again. The quarrel was stopped by another picket, and they soon cooled down but the reb kept muttering, "I'd as soon be called a nigger as Johnny Bull."

THE Richmond Whig, of July 20, has the following comments on the change of commanders:

The secret of this appointment is soon told. Our authorities are diseased in mind, and the craziest of their crazies is the fancied possession of an intuitive knowledge of men. The success of the cause is subservient to the gratification of personal feelings, or else any army like that at Atlanta would not be trusted to an untried general, made for the occasion. It is known, too, that Hood, one of Johnston's lieutenants, has been from the beginning opposed to the retrograde movement from Dalton, and a new policy having been adopted, it was perhaps proper to find a commander whose views accorded with that policy. Hence Hardee, who was entitled to the promotion, was overslaughed.

FANNY FERN says—and she ought to know—"it is a great pleasure to be a woman. I think I've said that before, but it will bear repeating. Now the wharves are a great passion of mine. I like to sit on a pile of boards there, with my boots dangling over the water, and listen to the far-off "heave ho" of the sailors in their bright specks of red shirts, and see the vessels unload, with their foreign fruits, and dream away a delicious hour, imagining the places they came from; and I like to climb up the sides of ships, and poke 'round generally, just where Mrs. Grundy would lay her irritating hand on my arm and exclaim, "What will people think of you?"

THE avidity with which the wool clip has been taken up all over the country, is an earnest of the faith of the dealers in future prices.

ANOTHER RAID.

THE REBELS AT MARTINSBURG

HIGHLY EXCITING RUMORS

Business Suspended on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF GENS. CROOK AND AVERILL

Telegraphic Communication with Harper's Ferry Cut Off.

THE LATEST FROM SHERMAN.

GREAT SUCCESS IN GEORGIA

THE ENEMY'S LOSS 6,000.

THE FIGHTING BEFORE ATLANTA

The Enemy's Fierce Assaults Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

HE IS DRIVEN INTO THE CITY.

A Portion of the City Penetrated by Our Army.

ANOTHER BATTLE

The Rebels Attempt to Drive our Army Out of Atlanta.

THE ATTEMPT A FAILURE

The Rebel Loss Very Heavy.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

A Great Raid by Gen. Rousseau

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Another Rebel Raid.

The city was rife with rumors yesterday afternoon and last night, to the effect that the rebels were again advancing into Maryland with an army estimated from twenty to seventy-five thousand men, and commanded by the most experienced officers in the rebel service.

It is said that the rebels on Sunday surprised and captured Capt. Howe's Maryland battery at Snicker's Gap, Virginia, the surprise and capture being made while the men were engaged in watering their horses.

It was also stated that a serious fight had occurred at Winchester and Martinsburg, the Federal forces being defeated at both places with heavy loss, and at last advices were retreating to the Maryland Heights. In connection with these rumors, General's Ransom and McCullough were reported to have been killed, Hunter defeated, Martinsburg, Williamsport and Newmarket, occupied by the enemy, and the residents of Western Maryland fleeing in all directions.

A volume of other startling rumors were in circulation, but nothing could be obtained as to their truthfulness.

By analyzing the various reports, we present the following account to our readers as being the most reliable facts connected with the above affair:

Dispatches were received yesterday afternoon at the Camden street railway station from Sandy Hook and other points, that the rebels had again made their appearance along the road, and that it would be unsafe to attempt the running of the trains farther West than the point above named.

The train which quitted this city yesterday morning proceeded as far as Sandy Hook, when those in charge, at the suggestion of General Hunter, who was at Harper's Ferry, returned. The train which was to have left here at 9½ o'clock last night, under the circumstances, did not move out of the depot, and as a matter of course, the tonnage business of the road will be suspended until further information regarding the raid can be ascertained.

Telegraphic communication west of Harpers' Ferry has been obstructed since Sunday, and it is reported that the forces of Generals Averill and Crook had been attacked by the enemy and had retreated beyond the railroad. The officers of the Railroad Company, however, had received no official dispatches to this effect last night. At a late hour last night, the rumors regarding the appearance of a large force of the enemy on the line of the road, and that they had routed the Federal forces; were damaging the road and intended revisiting "Maryland, My Maryland," were generally believed. The public will no doubt be made acquainted this morning with the true state of affairs in the localities above named, and like many former demonstrations of the rebels, the whole affair will resolve itself into a grand scare.

The Italian Navy.

THE BROADSIDE IRON-CLAD FRIGATE PORTOGALLO DELIVERED TO HER OWNERS.

Our harbor is again ornamented by an ironclad frigate of the Italian navy. The new and splendid two-decker *Re de Lusi de Portogallo*, sister ship to the *Re d' Italia*, has been turned over to the representatives of King Victor Emanuel by Mr. Wm. H. Webb, who built her. The officers and crew have arrived from Italy and are now on board, their ship being in commission and preparing rapidly for a trial trip, prior to her departure for Naples. Unlike that of the *Re d'Italia*, the coming trip will be made under the special supervision of the Italian officers, and no conflict of authority can therefore beget unpleasant consequences during its progress.—*New York Times.*

Assistant Treasurer of New York.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Miss Taylor has been appointed Assistant Treasurer at New York to succeed Mr. Cisco, whose continued ill health compels him to retire from office.

SPEAKING of the probability of ladies wearing pantaloons, an English writer says: "Only I do hope they won't get into the habit of standing with their backs to the fireplace and behr hands in their pockets."

Sherman's Brilliant Movements.

The Fighting Before Atlanta—The Enemy's Fierce Assaults Repulsed With Heavy Loss—He is Driven Into Atlanta—A Portion of the City Penetrated by our Army.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The correspondent of the Gazette under date of Atlanta, Georgia, July 22d gives full and highly interesting details of the movements of Sherman's army since the crossing of the Chattahoochie river.

On the morning of the 18th the whole line advanced, McPherson taking position on the extreme left, Schofield having the left centre, Howard the centre, Hooker the right centre and Palmer the extreme right.

On the morning of the 19th our advance reached Peach Tree Creek, a stream running four miles north of Atlanta; and after considerable skirmishing the enemy was dislodged and portions of Howard's Corps crossed. Our left wing in the meantime swinging around to the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad near Decatur and tearing up several miles of track.

On the evening of the 19th and morning of the 20th, Gens. Howard, Hooker and Palmer crossed with the balance of their corps, forming in line of battle along the north bank of the Creek. At 3 o'clock, P. M., the rebels made a desperate and sudden assault on Howard in great force. The attack soon extended to Hooker's corps, the rebels advancing three lines deep.

A portion of our line at first wavered before the terrible onset, but were quickly rallied and stood firm as a rock. Upon this portion of our line was massed over half the entire rebel army, both parties fighting for the first time in this campaign in an open field. Before dark the rebels were *entirely defeated*, having failed to break our lines at any point, and retired in disorder, leaving most of their dead and two hundred wounded on the field. Our loss will reach 2,000 men, principally from Hooker's Corps. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing exceeds *six thousand*, including three Brigadier Generals.

On the extreme left our operations were equally successful, Gen. McPherson driving the enemy for several miles.

General Blair's division advanced a mile and a half south of the Augusta railroad.

On the morning of the 21st, (Thursday,) the enemy were driven with but small loss to us, to their works immediately around Atlanta, and on the 22d, (Friday,) they had withdrawn entirely from Generals Hooker and Palmer, from, and at 2 P. M. of that day, portions of our army entered the city!

The correspondent adds that we may have some fighting for the full possession of the city but the campaign is considered substantially closed.

A report believed to be reliable announces the occupation of Montgomery, Alabama, by Gen. Rousseau.

The Commercial has the following:

The official report of losses in Hooker's Corps in the battle of Atlanta, is as follows: Williams' division, 627; Graham's division, 427; Ward's division, 527; Newton's division, 102; total 1683.

Among the killed are Col. Lagre, of the 151st New York; Lieut. Col. Randall, 149th New York; Adj. Radcliff, 143d N. York. Wounded severely, Gen. Gresham, commanding a Division; Maj. Baldwin, 150th New York, and Lieut. Col. McNatt, 141st New York.

Another Report from Atlanta.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—The *Journal* announces the occupation of a part of Atlanta by our forces on Friday. The rebel loss in killed wounded and missing will reach 6,000, including 1,000 killed. Parts of our army have entered a portion of Atlanta, but we may have some fighting for the full possession of the city.

Official Intelligence from Gen. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A dispatch to-day from Gen. Sherman states that his loss in the battle of Friday, was less than two thousand, while that of the enemy cannot be less than seven thousand, owing to the advantage he took in their efforts to turn his left column.—There is no official information to show that our forces have entered Atlanta.

A Great Battle in Atlanta.

THE REBELS RAVING STRIVE TO DRIVE US OUT AND ARE REPULSED WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Republican Extra, just issued, says: "Dispatches to the Government represent that a great battle was fought in Atlanta on Friday, resulting in terrible slaughter and a complete repulse of the enemy at every point.

The enemy holding the largest part of the city assaulted our works on Friday with great fury, evidently expecting to drive our forces out of the city. The 16th Corps, commanded by Frank Blair, seemed to be the special object of the rebel wrath, as the enemy massed against it in overwhelming force.

The 15th received the shock gallantly, and held its own until General Dodge with the 16th corps came up, when the rebels were hurled back with great slaughter. General Logan at the head of the 17th corps went into the battle with the rallying cry of "Remember McPherson."

This Corps, as well as Blair's 15th Corps, both constituting the army of Major General McPherson, fought desperately, the news of their brave commander's death having been communicated to them just before going into battle.

General McPherson was shot while reconnoitering. He became separated from his staff for a moment when a rebel sharpshooter shot him from an ambush.

The terrible struggle ended in the city by repulsing the enemy at every point on the line.

It was arranged that on Saturday, the dead of both armies should be buried and the wounded removed, under a flag of truce.

The Union troops *buried one thousand rebels* left upon the field within our lines.

The rebels buried many of their own dead near their own works and upon this basis it is estimated that the rebel killed and wounded on Friday will exceed six thousand, the average of the killed being about seven wounded to one killed.

Our loss will reach about 2,500 in killed and wounded, the 15th Corps suffering severely, for the reason named above that the enemy massed against us. It was this act of the enemy, in part that cost him such heavy loss.

While the work of burying the dead and removing the wounded was going on, on Saturday, Sherman's heavy artillery was playing upon the city, and at the same time large fires were observed in different parts of Atlanta, supposed to be the destruction of the supply departments, and such other property as the enemy could not carry away, and did not wish to have fall into our hands.—This was considered evidence of an intention of the enemy to evacuate the place.

Several Rebel Generals are reported killed, but their names are not given.

Rebel Raid into Western Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 23.—The Evansville (Ind.) Journal of yesterday says a courier arrived there Thursday from Henderson, Kentucky, advising the military authorities that Henderson was attacked by rebels, from one hundred and fifty to seven hundred strong, and fighting was going on. Our gunboats immediately left for Henderson.

The Union troops which went to Henderson on Wednesday to shoot two guerrilla prisoners in retaliation for the murder of a Union man in Henderson occasioned this rebel raid. Certain distinguished citizens made great exertions to prevent the execution. General Ewing postponed it.

The citizens of Henderson left the place in large numbers before the attack began. Persons who left later report the guerrillas in the city and Union troops in line of battle awaiting the attack. The timely arrival of the gunboats would save the Union troops from disaster.

Passengers arriving last night say the gunboat Brilliant was shelling the woods at the lower end of Henderson; but it was not expected the town would be much damaged.—Whether the guerrillas are there or not we are unable to say.

NOTE.—Henderson is a village of some two or three thousand inhabitants, the county town of Henderson county, Kentucky, a few miles below Evansville, Ind., and on the opposite side of the Ohio river.

The Finances.

An Appeal to the People of the United States from the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Accompanying the advertisement of the new issue of 7-30 Treasury notes, in a circular form, is Secretary Fessenden's appeal to the people of the United States, in which he says:

The circumstances under which this loan is asked for and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as affords equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength and developed the national resources to an extent, alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad.

Three years of war have hardened you with a debt which but three years since would have seemed beyond your ability to meet, yet, the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparative ease and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moment's consideration. Thus far the war has been supported and carried on as it only could have been by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity the system of free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to themselves.

It has shown that in less than a century a nation has arisen unsurpassed in vigor and exhaustless in resources, able to conduct, through a series of years, a war on its most gigantic scale, and finding itself when near its close almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power. It has at the present moment great armies in the field facing an enemy, apparently approaching a period of utter exhaustion and still struggling with a force, the greater and more desperate as it sees, and because it sees, the war approaching a final and fatal consummation.

Such, in my deliberate judgement, is the present condition of the great contest for civil liberty, in which you are now engaged. Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your Government in the protracted struggle. It is your war. You proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history.

The securities offered are such as should command your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to shake public faith in our national credit both at home and abroad.—As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self-reliant, our own means have thus far proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and the future. It still remains for a patriotic people to furnish the needful supply.

The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed. Munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or ask whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him a larger return. No return and no profit can be desirable if followed by national dissolution or national disgrace. Present profit thus acquired is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction. No investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure the national existence.

I am encouraged in the belief, that by the recent legislation of Congress, our finances may soon be placed upon a sound and more stable footing. The present drooping condition of the currency is imputable, in a great degree, to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of the necessary checks, often inevitable in time of war, when expenditures must largely exceed any possible supply of coin.—The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase of prices, and violent fluctuation. The remedy is to be found only in controlling the necessity which begets the evil. Hitherto we have felt the need of more extended and rigorous taxation. Severe comment has been made upon what seemed to many an undue timidity and tardiness of action on the part of Congress in this regard. I deem it but just to say that very great misapprehension has existed and perhaps still exists upon this point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs. An entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not strange that first efforts should have proved imperfect and inadequate. To levy heavy burdens on a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal and as to occasion the least amount of suffering or annoyance requires time and caution and vast labor. And with all these experience is needful to test the value of the system and correct its errors. Such has been the work which Congress was called upon to perform. I am happy to say that daily results are proving the Internal Revenue Act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors.

In the month of June, 1863, it yielded about four and one-half millions of dollars, while the corresponding month of this year returned about *fifteen millions*, under the same law.—Under the new law, which went into operation on the first day of the present month, the Treasury not unfrequently received *one million in a day*. As time and experience enable the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the stringent provisions of the new law, I trust that a million per day will be found the rule and not the exception. Still much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law and in its administration as a greater amount of necessary information is acquired.

The proper sources of revenue and the most effective modes of obtaining it, are best developed in the execution of existing laws, and I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is believed, enable Congress so to improve, enlarge the system as when taken in connection with the revenue from customs and other sources, to afford an ample and secure basis for the national credit. Only on such a basis and in a steady and vigorous restraint upon currency can a remedy be found for existing evils. Such restraint can only be exercised when the government is furnished with means to provide for its necessities. But without the aid of a patriotic people any government is powerless for this or any other desirable end.

The denominations of the rates proposed to be issued, ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars, place these securities within the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country. For their redemption the faith and honor and property of that country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue to this contest now believed to be near at hand will largely enhance their value to the holder; and, peace restored, all burdens can be lightly borne. He who selfishly withholds his aid in the hope of turning his available means to greater immediate profit, is speculating upon his country's misfortunes, and may find that what seems to be present gain leads only to future loss.

I appeal, therefore, with confidence to a loyal and patriotic people, and invoke the efforts of all who love their country and desire for it a glorious future, to aid their Government in sustaining its credit, and placing that credit upon a stable foundation.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Further From Europe.

FARTHER POINT, July 25th.—The steamer Helgian from Liverpool on the 14th and London via Derry on the 15th, passed here at noon for Quebec.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Consols closed at 90 @ 90¾ for money. Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £230,000.

Danish-German affairs remain unchanged.

It was reported that an engagement between the United States gunboat Kearsarge and the pirate Florida had taken place off Jersey, but this needs confirmation. It is no doubt false as regards the Kearsarge, which is cruising off Dover, but it may have been the Sagramento, which has left Cherbourg.

Gen. Rousseau's Great Raid.

INACTIVITY OF THE CAVALRY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 10, 1864.—The operations of Gen. Sherman's cavalry during the campaign still progressing in Georgia have not been of a very extensive character, owing to the scarcity of forage in the mountainous country in which he has been operating. Heretofore its operations have been confined to the protection of the flanks, the guarding of trains, and patrolling of the railroad line of communications. But light as this compulsory duty has been, the cavalry has suffered very badly, and many thousands of horses have died of starvation. The men thus dismounted have been sent to the rear, and are now guarding the railroads, the forts being in many cases held by this class of men. Kilpatrick was wounded, and compelled to go to the rear. Stoneman, though still in the field, has been able to accomplish little in the raiding line, and hence we have had no Kilpatrick and Stoneman raids; but last evening a raiding force left Decatur, Alabama, and, by the hour this reaches you, you may have something from the Southern papers relative to "Rousseau's raid."

GEN'L ROUSSEAU'S PLAN.

At the time General Sherman was making his famous raid in Mississippi, Major General L. H. Rousseau, commanding the district of Nashville, proposed to General Grant a concerted movement from Decatur upon Selma, Alabama. He had obtained a great deal of valuable information regarding the roads and the vulnerability of Selma, and was anxious to make the movement. But as the raid of General Sherman was instituted only for the purpose of so thoroughly destroying the Mississippi railroad that no extensive force of rebel infantry could operate against the points on the Mississippi river which it was intended to weaken in order to prosecute the present campaign, and did not contemplate the occupation of Selma, General Rousseau's proposition was declined.

Lately, however, General Sherman, becoming desirous of the destruction of the railroad between Montgomery, Alabama, and Columbus, Georgia, ordered General Rousseau, June 30th, to make preparations for a raid upon the road between the points named; and this raid, as ordered, is the one upon which General Rousseau departed last evening. The sole purpose of the raid is, as before stated, the destruction of the railroad. This is to be done so effectually as to cut off, during the rest of the war, the line by which the rebels get their supplies of beef, &c.

Orders were given and preparations made for the destruction of the rails by twisting and burning them with the ties, bridges, water-tanks, &c.; the blowing up of culverts, locomotives, machine and Government shops, arsenals, &c. Orders were also given for the destruction of Opelika, the point at which the Columbus road diverges from the Atlanta, West Point and Montgomery road. By the complete destruction of this point General Sherman hopes to cut off Montgomery from communication by both routes with the east. It will be seen by the map sent you that this is effected. General Rousseau hopes to irretrievably destroy the railroads from Montgomery to Columbus and West Point, and, if practicable, the greater part of rebel Government property in Montgomery, Columbus, Tuskeegee and the principal points along the route.

Having completed all his preparations, and having on the 4th instant received the final orders to move, General Rousseau and staff left headquarters in this city on the 8th. He was accompanied by Captain J. C. Williams, Nineteenth United States Infantry; Captain Elkin, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, aides-decamp; Captain Burrer, Topographical Engineer; Captain McConnel, Inspector, and others, leaving Major B. H. Polk, Acting Adjutant General, to "run" the district of Tennessee in the General's absence.

THE PARTING SCENE.

The party left with the idea that they might land in a Southern prison, but congratulated themselves they had cut off the route to Libby. With this view of a prison in their min