BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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PUBLISHED DAILY BY
WM. WALES,
AT
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ADVERTISING RATES

1 square 1 week	$ 50	1 square 1 month	$4 00
1 " 2 "	75	1 " 2 "	7 50
1 " 3 "	1 00	1 " 3 "	10 00
1 " 1 week	1 75	1 " 6 "	16 00
1 " 2 weeks	2 75	1 " 12 "	30 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. E. Glonenger & Co. 7 N. Charles st.; Green & Yoe, 68 Baltimore st.; Charles Rees & Co., corner Madison and Eutaw streets; J. C. 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. Kigney, 51 S. Liberty street; Thomas A. Fentier, 164 Broadway; J. M. Colliday & Bro., 461, 463 and 465 W. Fayette street. 11-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. Corner & Sons, had on board seven men, including himself, ill, 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 50 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,
63 South Broadway,
Baltimore.

Prepared only by
WILLIAM H. READ,
147 Baltimore street.
Price One Dollar per bottle. fe16-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
COURTNEY & SON, 65 S. Gay street
Have in store and for sale a desirable assortment of *MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,*
OLD OHIO SEED LEAF
AND DOMESTIC CIGARS. aug4-tjan1

A. E. MILLER,
(Successor to John H. Hess,)
DEALER IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
GOLD PENS AND PLATED WARE,
151 BALTIMORE STREET,
Opposite Adams Express Company.
☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully Repaired.
feb-1spm1tf

HAVANA CIGARS.
CABANA, LONDRES.
AQUELLAS, LONDRES.
VICTORIA, LONDRES.
PRINCE OF WALES, LONDRES GRANDES.
CABARGA, LONDRES.
PLANTATION CIGARS.
Just received, in store and for sale by
RICHARD D. FISHER & CO.,
my4-tf,m&w1tf 54 S. Gay st.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.
WM. KNABE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Warerooms:
No. 204 W. BALTIMORE STREET,
Near Eutaw.
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.
apr21 WM. KNABE & CO.

JOHN D. MAMMOND,
Old Established
SADDLE, HARNESS, TRUNK
AND
COLLAR MANUFACTURER,
No. 248 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. sep-1y

BALTIMORE TEA COMPANY!
No. 82 BALTIMORE STREET,
Between Gay and Holliday sts.
A. SHOOT & CO.,
AGENTS,
FOR RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. 14p3m

BAKER & BROWN,
10 FRATT AND CONCORD STS.,
IRON TOOL MANUFACTURERS,
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND METALS,
ALSO,
ALL KINDS OF ARTICLES FOR STEAMBOATS AND VESSELS.
Superior Lot of
GUN STOCKS,
LAMPS,
STEAM GUM PACKING,
GASKETZ,
LEATHER BELTING AND RIVETS,
SUCTION HOSE, LEAD PIPE, PUMP LEAD,
AND ALL KINDS OF WORK TOOLS of all kinds, by Steam Power, in a few minutes.
ap14-1y2m

NEW CAB ATTENTION is two very beautiful WORKS OF ART now upon our easels,
"CUVAS DE SEVILLA,"
FACSIMILES IN OIL COLORS,
By Herbert, 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, PERINO & WAY,
169 Baltimore street, up stairs.
sp18-tf

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

4,000 Boxes RUNCH 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.
300 Frails DATES.
3,000 Boxes LEMONS.
1,300 " ORANGES.
220 " CITRON.
100 Bbls. CURRANTS.
135 Frails IVICA 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. PRANES.
100 do. do. Roasted.
50,000 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. 1½ and 2½ 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 dozen Borden's MILK.
100 kegs Pickled Pigs' FEET and KITS.
75 kegs Pickled Lamb and Pig TONGUES.
100 gross JAMAICA GINGER.
160 bbls. Fancy CAKES.
1,000 do. CRACKERS, assorted.
1,200 cases Cheese and Kentucky LOZENGES.
150 boxes French CHOCOLATE.
200 " MAPLE SUGAR.
75 cases Sicily and Calabria LIQUORICE.
5,000 cases French CANDIES.
20,000 " Plain do.
500 " PISTACHIO and CREAM DROPS.
100 " GUM DROPS, 5 lb. papers.
100 " Mixed CANDY, 5 lb. papers.
200 boxes ROCK CANDY.
200 doz. ARMOR OIL.
300 " Red and Black INK.
125 reams EMERY PAPER.
100 gross Mason's BLACKING.
200 doz. Blacking BRUSHES.
30,000 ENVELOPES.
150 reams Letter and Note PAPER.
400 gross Fancying TOBACCO.
300 boxes Chewing do.
500 do. PIPES.
10,000,000 Havana and Domestic SEGARS.
600 dozen Essences PEPPERMINT and MINT.
200 dozen Flavoring EXTRACTS.
100 cases Yeast POWDER and SODA.
200 boxes Admantine SPERM CANDLES.
50 cases MATCHES.
100 boxes HERRING.
500 do. Fancy PAILS.
100 do. Cattle 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. ANNATTO.
2,500 reams WRAPPING PAPER.
1,000,000 PAPER BAGS.
25 cases VALPARIZ ACID.
15 bbls. CREAM TARTAR.
100 kegs New Crop SUGAR.
500 bbls. SALERATUS.

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.

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,
jy16-1stpff NEAR LIGHT.

Horrible Effects of Guerrilla Warfare.

JENNISON PUNISHING REBELS—THE WAR SPIRIT AROUSED—CALL FOR EXTERMINATION, ETC., ETC.

St. Louis, July 21.—Another chapter upon the horrors of guerrilla warfare, rebel atrocities and the terrible condition of certain portions of the interior, will complete the record of events in this State for the past week. It is impossible to describe the intense excitement in the northwestern counties caused by bushwhackers, or to imagine the suffering implied upon the thousands of citizens and their families, who, having lost their cattle and dwellings by rebels, or left them through fear of their lives, have fled to St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas city and Atchison. The individual experiences of these refugees would fill a good sized volume with accounts of rebel outrages and atrocities, but the details would be nearly the same.

The counties of Clay and Platte are going through the ordeal of fire and sword with a stern reality undreamed of by the rebel sympathizers, and although the innocent sometimes suffer with the guilty, the purging process is the only alternative. After the capture of Platte City, and the killing of several unconditional Union men by the rebels under Thornton, an expedition was organized to run down the rebels by two columns, under Jennison and Colonel Ford, one from Weston and the other from Liberty. Informed of these movements Thornton at once left Platte City and turned towards Camden Point. At the latter place Colonel Ford found him and in a running fight of half an hour killed many of the rebels, besides recovering most of the plunder stolen from the Union men.

The rebel gang scattered in small squads, and leaving their horses, in many cases dived into the brush and escaped. Ford left two companies of Colorado cavalry to keep up the pursuit, and then turned his attention to the home rebels. Every sympathizer with treason in and around Platte City felt the heavy hand of the Colorado boys. Many houses were burned, horses confiscated, and Paw Paw militiamen killed. In Platte City several buildings were fired, and the most terrible punishment inflicted upon the place for the friendship its people had manifested for the rebels during their stay in the place. The newspaper office was burned and a Methodist church unintentionally destroyed by sparks from another building purposely destroyed.

Jennison meanwhile was not idle. He marched into the heart of Platte county with lists of notorious rebel sympathizers. His advent and name produced the greatest excitement. As far down as Lexington we find the Copperhead Congressman, ex Gov. King, telegraphing to General Rosecrans: "For God's sake order Jennison to quit the State." And the trembling traitors ran like scared sheep for many miles ahead of the Kansas boys. The negroes were instantly demoralized. They brought out provisions for Jennison, and gave him information of guerilla squads, of concealed arms and ammunition, rebel uniforms, rebel mails, and then fell into his train, with their master's horses and wagons, with a joy that they did not attempt to conceal.

The Copperheads in St. Louis are to-day shedding tears for the victims of Jennison, but never a tear for the victims of the guerillas. Jennison's command found many of the traitor Paw Paw militia who had joined Thornton at Platte City, and gave them an eternal furlough. The rebels were reported to wish for Jennison's coming, as it would cause their friends to join their ranks; but the effect was otherwise; the rebels ran from mere fear of Jennison's name. Every known Union man was spared, but every known rebel was punished. Terrible retribution followed the assistance and sympathy rendered to the rebels, and horrible as this retaliatory warfare always is, the resident rebels have brought it upon themselves.

The present prospect is a war of extermination upon the bushwhackers and their friends. The discrimination of Thornton, Todd, Taylor and other rebel leaders, in the selection of radical victims, has roused up a storm of excitement all through the Northwest. The Union Leagues are crying aloud for revenge and for protection against future raids, by the immediate expulsion of the stay at home traitors. The rebels have sent for Quantrell, and are turning out into the brush to join guerilla bands everywhere.

Evidently the worst has yet to come. Gen. Fisk now calls for 5,000 volunteers to enter the field for three months, with their own horses, arms and equipments, if they can furnish them; if not the government will supply them; and plainly tells the sympathizers with traitors that upon their response depends their safety. The day for parleying about conciliating such rebels as those who assisted Thornton and Taylor in Clay and Platte counties has passed.

The atrocities of the rebels are fearful.—They profess to excuse themselves by saying that the Union soldiers never spare any of their number, and hence they are bound to retaliate. The rebels carry this, however, to shooting unarmed citizens, rushing into undefended houses and killing citizens before their wives and children. They crossed the Missouri river from Sabine county on the 16th into Carroll county, and in a few hours killed nine citizens on the Carrollton road about five miles from the town. Three of these victims were discharged soldiers. The murderers then crossed Grand river, waylaid the Brunswick mail stage, robbed the passengers, took Captain Snyder of the Home Guard into the woods and brutally killed him. Eleven bullets were fired into his head.

The Sedalia Bulletin avows that they intended to kill all Union men who had ever taken up arms for the Gov. A German, named Bauer, was caught running across a field and immediately hanged to a tree near by. A house was entered in Howard county by bushwhackers, the father killed, and his wife and daughters outrages, &c. In Platte county, another man named Merrifield Hooper put out, and was then killed by Thornton's guerillas. These are a portion of the well authenticated stories of rebel barbarities we hear of every day. Is it singular that Union men cry aloud for vengeance against the stay at-home traitors who encourage bushwhacking? Indeed it has come to this in the Northwest, that either Union men or rebels must leave the country, and it is decreed that the rebels must go.

NEWS OF THE DAY

By Telegraph and the Mail

FROM ATLANTA.

Gen. Sherman Still Maintains his Position before the City.

SUCCESS OF ROSSEAU'S EXPEDITION

Successful Raid East of Atlanta by Gen. Garrard.

Bridges, Railroads, Trains and Public Stores Destroyed.

GEN. M'PHERSON'S REMAINS.

SAD AFFAIR IN BALTIMORE

Falling of a Wall in Lexington Street.

THREE PERSONS BURIED BENEATH THE RUINS.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

The Rebel Raid.

The city was yesterday filled with all kinds of wild rumor, and of the most contradictory character, which followed each other in rapid succession, in regard to the reputed fresh rebel advance to Martinsburg, and across the Potomac. So little was there, however, that seemed at all definite or authentic, that we preferred not to notice them at all. It answers no good purpose to catch up and give currency to the thousand wild stories afloat, especially where the truth must be apparent to all by a little delay. As soon as we can get hold of anything reliable, we shall give it; meanwhile our readers, like ourselves, must be patient. We have no sort of fear that the late exploits of the rebel raiders are to be repeated in Maryland.

THE BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER—NO GENERALS KILLED AND NO GUNS LOST.

[From the Washington Star, 26th.]

Authentic particulars of the fighting on Saturday and Sunday, near Winchester, and of the subsequent movements of the rebels, seem to come in rather slowly. As far as we can learn, the loss was not so heavy on either side as the reports in some of the morning papers would indicate.

Our cavalry, not in the best condition for fighting, was considerably broken up, but there were no guns lost, we learn, and there is no confirmation of the report of the death of Generals Kelly, Averill and Mulligan.—The latter was badly, one report says, mortally wounded.

Later From Atlanta.

Genral Sherman Still Maintains his Position Before the City—Success of General Rosseau's Expedition Southwest of Atlanta—Successful Raid East of Atlanta by Gen. Garrard—Bridges, Railroads, Trains and Public Stores Destroyed—General McPherson's Remains.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Tribune has a special despatch announcing the safe return of General Rosseau's force to Marietta, having been completely successful. They have burnt all the railroad bridges north of Montgomery and 20 miles south of it.

NASHVILLE, July 25.—The remains of Gen. McPherson reached here at 9 A. M. to-day, and were escorted to the Louisville depot by the 13th Regulars.

Official news from our front at Atlanta is meagre, but satisfactory. No reverses are reported. Gen. Sherman still maintains his position and is vigorously advancing his lines. Gen. Rossean has successfully fulfilled his orders, and reports a loss of only twelve of his command.

Gen. Garrard's expedition has also been successful, destroying the bridges at Covington, 40 miles east of Atlanta, destroying the public stores at Covington and Conyers, including 2,000 bales of cotton, a locomotive and train of cars, capturing 200 prisoners and a number of horses.

Our loss in the recent battles will foot up something less than 2,000 men. We have counted over one thousand dead rebels, which, with the usual proportion of wounded, will make their loss over 7,000.

Our army is in good condition, and the situation is favorable.

A Description of Atlanta.

This town, before the war, was important merely as a flourishing business and railroad centre.

There are three railroads which terminate at Atlanta—the Georgia road, connecting Atlanta with Augusta; the Macon and Western road to Macon, and the Western and Atlantic road to Chattanooga, Tenn. A few miles south of Atlanta branches the Lagrange Railroad, connecting Atlanta with West Point, on the Chattahoochie River, at the Alabama line, seventy-two miles distant. By means of these railroads Atlanta in former times was connected with all parts of the United States, and until recently was the greatest railroad point in the hands of the enemy.

The city was laid out in 1845, and has now become one of the most populous in Georgia. In 1860 its population consisted of about twelve thousand resident inhabitants, and since the war has increased to almost double that number, the surplus being made up of Government officials and employees. Here are located the principal shops of the railroads joining here; the most extensive rolling mill in the South, foundries and machine shops, pistol factory, shops for the manufacture of miscellaneous Government articles, and two laboratories.

THE GOVERNMENT WORKS AT ATLANTA.

One mile below the passenger depot, and on the west side of the Georgia Railroad, is situated the Atlanta Rolling Mill. This is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the South. It was built in 1858, and owned in 1861 by Rockwell and Markham. It was at one time purchased by the South Carolina Railroad Company for six hundred thousand dollars, and owned by the agent belonging to that road, which sold for an additional sum of $75,000. The mill is employed one hundred white hands and a large number of negroes.

This mill is the only one in the South with accurate machinery for rolling railroad iron. Of this work, however, it has done little, its full capacity being used in the rolling of gunboat plates and as great has been the demand for iron for that purpose that all unused rails from the different roads of the South have been brought here to be turned into armor for gunboats. Even roads not part of a chain of communication between the important points have been torn up, and the iron appropriated to the purpose mentioned. This mill furnished the iron for the Merrimac, Arkansas, the boats in Mobile bay, and in fact nearly all the iron boats that the Rebel Government has ever built have received plates from these works. This fact alone rendered Atlanta a good point for destruction. But its usefulness to the South did not end here.

From the rolling mill, following the railroad towards the depot, and but a short distance, is a foundery and machine shop, for the manufacture of shot and shell exclusively. Further on, and on the same side of the railroad, is a pistol factory. This establishment is owned by Spiller & Burr, and was reconstructed in 1862. It is a large building, five stories high, and was formerly used as a grist mill. It was built by Richard Peters, of Atlanta. The machinery used for the purpose of manufacturing pistols was removed from Holly Springs shortly before its capture by our forces. This work has given employment to nearly three hundred hands.

On the other side of the railroad, near the pistol factory, is a Government arsenal. This has been built since the war, and has been in vigorous operation ever since, repairing and making arms, building gun carriages, and also has a machine for rolling out sheet copper for caps. This establishment employed about two hundred hands.

A short distance further up the railroad, on the west side, are the machine shops, round house, &c., of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. These works are very extensive, and have done the reparing of engines and cars of the Macon road.

Near the depot, on one of the main streets of the town, is the military storehouse. Here a large stock of small articles used by the Government was stored, and issued as ordered by the proper authorities.

Three miles east of the city is the Government laboratory. Here were manufactured percussion caps, fulminating powder, fuses, alcohol, chemicals, &c. In this establishment a large number of both sexes and of all ages and colors were employed. North of the depot are the machine shops and round house of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and opposite is the Naval Laboratory. Higher up and on the west side of the railroad are Windship's foundry and machine shops. This establishment has filled some of the largest Government contracts, and kept in constant employment a large number of hands. On the other side of the railroad are several shops of different kinds, all recently engaged in the manufacture of supplies for the rebel Government.

There are, besides the works enumerated, a large number of pork-packing and oil establishments; also, a button factory. Many of the buildings in the town were used by the rebels for different purposes, such as clothing, shoe, artillery harness, &c., manufactories.

The railroad shops of which we have spoken are not inferior to any in the South. The occupation of the roads north and west of Atlanta drove an immense number of locomotives and cars to that point, and there were recently thousands of them collected there.

After the surrender of New Orleans there was stowed away, it is said, in Atlanta, as much specie as three locomotives could draw.

There was a great quantity of unemployed machinery in Atlanta, taken there at different times, upon the evacuation of different towns and cities.

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

It will be seen, in addition to its importance as a key to the network of railroads extending to all portions of the Gulf States, that Atlanta has had a great value on account of its manufactories. The very existence of the Southern armies, as such, has been lately dependent upon the resources of the machine shops, foundries and laboratories of Atlanta. If, when the opportunity formerly offered, a strong column had been pushed through this country, as is now being done, and Atlanta had been captured and destroyed, there is no doubt the Rebellion would now hardly exist.

The War in the Southwest.

Details of Gen. Smith's Expedition.

CAIRO, Sunday, July 24.—Memphis papers of the 22d say that General Smith's command was moving into Memphis. Fifty of the prisoners captured at Tupelo, mostly of the 3d Kentucky cavalry, among them a captain, two lieutenants, and four sergeants, have been brought in and lodged in Irving Prison. Others are expected to arrive soon. Two hundred rebel prisoners were left at Tupelo for want of transportation.

The *bulletin* says that General Slocum arrived at Grand Gulf on the 15th, without opposition, and captured several rebel lieutenants, and small parties of rebel soldiers.

The rebel Gen. Richardson has given notice that all persons conscripted in West Louisiana, not reporting within ten days, would be considered jayhawkers, and shot down without mercy.

The Shreveport News contains an account of a violent hurricane which passed over that town early in June. The steamers Stella, Dan Lewis, and several buildings, were destroyed. The corn crop was also much injured.

The rebel Gen. Dick Taylor, in a congratulatory order to the soldiers of West Louisiana, recounting the defeat of Gen. Banks, makes use of the following elegant and chivalrous words:

"Long will the accursed Yankee race remember the great river of Texas, and the changed hue of its turbid waters, darkened with a liberal admixture of Yankee blood. The cold-blooded alligator and ravenous crawfish wax fat on the rich food, and our native vulture holds high revelry over many a festering corpse."

The time for the delivery of cotton, for the benefit of the Confederacy, has been extended to August 1st.

On the 16th inst., Shelby's rebels tore up a portion of the track of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, near Brownsville, and fired into a passenger train.

Shelby's forces are reported to be encamped at Duvall's Bluff.

Fagan was south of the Arkansas river.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, on a request of the Secretary of State, General Washburne issued an order on the 23d, notifying all persons residing within the limits of the district of Memphis who claim exemption from service in the enrolled militia on the ground of foreign birth, to leave within 48 hours after the publication of this order, and not to return while the order remains in force, under penalty of arrest and punishment.

There has been no change in the Memphis cotton market.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—The city was very much excited to day by a general impressment of horses, which are picketed on all the avenues leading out of this place. Reports, not authenticated, represent a conflict with guerillas at Hopkinsville, where the Federal force is represented at twenty killed and wounded. It is reported that last night a rebel force, from three to five hundred strong, under Jessie, were in Carroll county, six miles from Ohio, with a view of crossing to Veray, Indiana, and there to capture two 6 pound brass pieces in the possession of the Home Guards.

Loss of the Steamer Staten Island.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The steamer Saxon, from Boston, arrived here this morning, and reports falling in with the steamer Staten Island from New York for Port Royal, at 10 A. M. yesterday, off Absecom, in a sinking condition.

The Saxon being by her three hours and took off the crew and passengers, twenty-two in number. When last seen the wreck was settling rapidly. Her fires were out and the waves were up to the main deck.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, July 24.—The steamer *Belle Memphis* has arrived with eight hundred rebel prisoners taken at the battle of Tupelo. They will cross to Johnson's Island and the prisoners of war at Chicago. The boat also brings the refugees for Cairo, and a large number of disabled soldiers; also twenty-five bales of cotton. The steamer *Muldoon* had arrived from Memphis at Vicksburg.

The Kearsarge and Florida.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The reported engagement between the Kearsarge or Sacramento and the Florida, in the British channel on the 19th inst., is a canard. The Florida was off Cape Henlopen on the 11th inst.

Affairs in Washington.

From the Washington Star of last evening we gather the following:

SENTENCE OF GUERILLAS.

The Military Commission, of which Major General Doubleday is President, now in session in this city, has tried Philip Trammell, a citizen of Fairfax county, Va., upon the charge of violating the laws of war, in carrying on a guerilla warfare, and sentenced him to be shot to death with musketry, at such time and place as the Secretary of War may direct.

Jack Barnes, a native of Virginia, was also tried for breaking his oath of allegiance to the United States, for violating his parole and for carrying on a guerrilla warfare. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be hung, but the sentences of both Trammel and Barnes have been commuted to imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary for a term of ten years.

George Barrett, a citizen of Prince George's county, Maryland, was tried by the commission for aiding soldiers to desert, and sentenced to pay a fine of $250, and be imprisoned for the term of one year in the Albany penitentiary.

All three of the prisoners are now confined in the Old Capitol, and preparations are being made to execute the sentences.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.

This morning seventeen deserters from the rebel service arrived here from the front, and were taken to the Provost Marshal's office, where blank forms of the oath of allegiance were filled out for them. Fourteen of the deserters readily consented to take it, but three of them refused, until commitments to the Old Capitol were made out, when they suddenly changed their minds, and signified a desire to take the oath. Col. Ingraham, however, informed them that, as they had refused to take it when first offered to them, he could not afford them another opportunity, and they were accordingly sent to prison to await the action of Judge Turner.

Southern News.

Petersburg Undermined.

PETERSBURG, July 19, 1861.—To the Editor of the Richmond Whig:—The editors of the Richmond and Petersburg papers have been making fun of the declaration of the Northern press that Grant would soon startle the country with "another brilliant exploit." Do you suppose that Grant has kept fifty thousand men in complete idleness for six weeks, or fancy that his whole time has been occupied in fortifying himself and organizing raids? If so, you will find yourselves very much mistaken, and that within a very few days.

In what manner I came into possession of the facts which I am about to relate is not material. Suffice it to say, they are facts, as time will prove. Perhaps a few hours may bring the dreadful realization. I tremble to think of it. Know then, our beloved Cockade City will soon be, if it is not at this very moment, thoroughly undermined. Grant, far from being content to blow up the "rebel fortifications," has determined to destroy the entire city, as by a tremendous blast from the infernal regions. In a single instant every building in the principal streets of Petersburg will be lifted on high and scattered to the four winds of heaven. You may laugh at this, but it is so. My informant has seen a diagram of the mines, which, when completed, will extend to the length of Bollingbrook, Bank, Sycamore and old Fair Grounds on the south of the above. This is certain and impossible on the face of it," you will say. Very well; you are welcome to your opinion. But you will be good enough to tell me what least ever attempted with the pick and spade the Yankees have failed to execute; and will you explain to me the meaning of Grant's long inaction? I tell you this is no *canard* would that it were—but a plain statement of facts, procured by me from an entirely reliable source.

"Why do I not make my statement to Gen. Lee, or print it in the Express?" you will naturally inquire. I answer frankly, because Gen. Lee would rebuff me (at least I think so,) and because the Express refuses positively to admit me to its columns. Many of your readers will fancy that I have been dreaming; but I can assure them that I am in my waking senses, never more so in my life, and sincerely desirous, by this timely warning, of averting one of the most awful catastrophes that ever befell an afflicted people. You can publish this or not, just as you please.

Respectfully, CHAS. I. BROWNE.

Two of Dupont's Powder Mills in Ruins.

DUPONT'S POWDER MILLS, July 23.—[Special to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]—About half-past six o'clock this evening the citizens of Wilmington were startled by a stunning report resembling that of the discharge of a hundred pieces of cannon. Accompanying the report a dense volume of smoke was seen to rise in the neighborhood of Dupont's Powder Mills, on the Brandywine, about four miles from the city. It was at once concluded that the report proceeded from the place designated. A large concourse of persons were soon found wending their way in the direction of the mills.

On arriving there it was found that two of the mills had been destroyed by the explosion, and that several persons had been more or less injured. Among this number was a laboring man, living in close proximity to the scene of the disaster, named Joseph Baby. He had just left a store in the neighborhood, and was passing towards his home on the opposite side of the Brandywine Creek, when a large piece of timber from the mill struck his leg near the thigh, causing a serious fracture, and laying open the flesh about ten inches in length. He was found lying on the roadside, suffering intensely from the wound, and was carried to his residence by some of the men employed in the mills, where Dr. Tracey attended to his wound.

The cause of the explosion was attributed to some disarrangement of the machinery, by which it is supposed a spark was emitted, thus igniting the powder. The mills are about twenty by thirty feet in dimensions, and about five stories high. At the time of the explosion the mill contained, as near as could be ascertained, about five tons of powder.

Mr. Baby, the injured man, has a wife and six children depending on him for support.

The mills have been guarded for several weeks by a company of drilled men, who keep a strict watch over the factory in order to prevent the intrusion of any one after the closing of the gates. It is therefore believed that the explosion of Saturday could not have been caused by any designing person. It is thought that the loss will reach about sixty thousand dollars. The buildings are almost totally destroyed, and it will be some time before they can be put into a condition suitable for use. Large pieces of timber and barrels were thrown, by the force of the explosion, entirely across the Brandywine Creek, and for a great distance evidences of the disaster were visible.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The official statement of the public debt as appears by the records to day, shows that the amount outstanding bearing interest in coin is $88,943,842; a difference, less than the amount outstanding on the 1st instant of $731,000, the interest being $32,623,2-1. The amount of debt bearing interest in lawful money is $101,553,520, or nearly one million and a half more than in the previous statement, with an aggregate of lawful money interest of $21,037,000. The debt bearing no int rest is $346,739,170. The certificates of interest are $150,150.

The recapitulation shows the aggregate amount on the 1st inst. to be $1,000,000,000, with interest in coin at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The principal is $1,000,000,000, more than in last weeks statement. The unpaid requisitions are $33,000,000, and the amount in the treasury is only $9,000,000.

A Washington letter writer says: "Our theatres are closed, the concert halls can hardly pay expenses, and business of every kind drags heavily. Indeed, Washington has seen its "flush times," for it is not probable that we shall ever have the Army of the Potomac hereabouts any more, and the lucrative sutler's trade will soon be located at Petersburg—then at Richmond."