

BALTIMORE CLIPPER

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

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Latest News by Telegraph
TO THE
BALTIMORE CLIPPER.
FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.
FIGHT NEAR MARTINSBURG
THE REBELS CARRY A BLACK FLAG
Damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
The Retreat Up the Valley.
LATEST FROM THE SOUTHWEST.
GEN. SMITH'S EXPEDITION.
Sloum Believed and Washburne Appointed in his Place.
ETC. ETC. ETC.

The Lato Invasion.

Every one in Maryland will remember with what positiveness the well known sympathizers with the rebellion in Maryland and Pennsylvania, were circulating the report of the lame army which the rebels were bringing into those States. These home traitors, who should long since have been banished from the vicinity, were found in their annunciations in the public streets, in the cars, and in traveling through the country, to induce the belief of the certainty of the invasion, and of its efficiency. It is an outrage upon this community that these agents and abettors of the rebellion are thus permitted to go at large—but the day will come when they will be brought up for settlement. A correspondent with the Army of the Upper Potomac, in recent letters details the events connected with the advance of Early, from which we make a few extracts:

General Early has been so successful in getting his own officers and men and rebel sympathizers to spread exaggerated reports of the strength of his army and his probable intentions, that it is now almost impossible to make the people believe that the force which has been operating in this section of country is less than thirty thousand strong. No one that I can find saw such a force, but they all seem confident that it must be so. In order to dispense such stories I propose to go into the details of Early's movements, together with the strength and organization of his army.

Early's first movement was to relieve Lynchburg in this his success. He was then ordered by General Lee to drive Hunter out of the valley. This he also partially accomplished by forcing Hunter across it to the mountains in the west. Finding how easy it would be to keep up a show of business, Hunter, and at the same time by moving down the valley to raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and capture the stores that had been piled up at Stanton, he effected this plan, to the authorities, and they accepted it. Early's last move into Maryland was not intended to give battle to our army, but to ward a renewal of the capture of property and the securing of hostages and money. Hence when Early heard of our counter-offensive, he made a retreat that but too gratifyingly relieved us of his presence, and the examples of his "honest" companions.

Just before leaving Williamsport, General Early made some public remarks in regard to the Chambersburg property, which are of interest. He said that he ordered one hundred thousand dollars in gold to be demanded of the town, and that if the demand is not complied with within three days, he would burn the town, and the sum of money demanded was intended to reimburse Andrew Hunter, Wm. Lucas, Edmund J. Lee and Hon. Alexander H. Roper, for their losses caused in the burning of Chambersburg. It is probable that the act was a brutal one because the states of the honor were not allowed time to save even a portion of their property. In concluding he said it would be the future policy of the rebel government to retain in its severest manner for all the barbarities that it could inflict against the people.

In a private conversation he said that no man more than himself depreciated the necessity of such a measure, the one committed at Chambersburg, but that he could not help believing he was only doing his duty, to those people who had suffered by General Hunter's orders, and again because he believed that by a small supply of goods sent by train, he would sooner discontinue than in any other way. He was particularly severe on General Hunter, and said that, should he fall a prisoner in their hands, his lot would be a hard one.

We have information from Williamsport and Hagerstown up to seven o'clock yesterday morning. At that time all was quiet in that vicinity, the rebels having retired from the Virginia bank of the river, going in the direction of Winchester.

From Sherman.

Particulars of General Stoneman's Raid—Names of Officers Captured by the Rebels.
Nashville, August 11.—Information from Marietta to the 6th instant gives the particulars of Stoneman's raid. On July 27 the Fifth and Sixth Indiana Cavalry and two sections of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery set out for Macon to relieve the Union officers imprisoned there. The expedition was a success. The rebels had removed the officers to a place of greater safety.

General McCook's forces started at the same time to affect a junction with General Stoneman, but were overtaken by a rebel powerful force, and obliged to let Stoneman's command cut its way out. The rebel attacks on them on Saturday, July 30, and the engagement lasted all that day until late at night. Sunday morning found them completely surrounded. Colonel Adams, finding resistance hopeless, escaped to Harpersburg.

Colonel Capron, with his command, escaped once, but was again surrounded, and his men cut to pieces. The Sixth Indiana also cut through the enemy's ranks, but were again surrounded. Their fate is unknown to our informant.

General Sherman's forces started at the same time to affect a junction with General Stoneman, but were overtaken by a rebel powerful force, and obliged to let Stoneman's command cut its way out. The rebel attacks on them on Saturday, July 30, and the engagement lasted all that day until late at night. Sunday morning found them completely surrounded. Colonel Adams, finding resistance hopeless, escaped to Harpersburg.

The rebels attacked us at the foot of the hill, and were repulsed. We killed many of them, and captured a large number of arms and cartridges. The rebels were driven back to their camp, and we followed them up the hill, and captured a large number of arms and cartridges.

The excitement occasioned by the rebel raid has subsided, and the Union refugees are returning to their homes, and are repairing their property. The postmaster at Hagerstown has returned and opened his office. The mails are running regularly between Frederick and Hagerstown, and the cars on the Chambersburg railroad are also making regular trips.

The merchants are ready to resume business, and are making preparations to receive a small supply of goods only, fearing from past experience to lay in a large stock.

Further Concerning the Battle at Moorfield on Sunday Last—(Continued from our Western Virginia Report.)
New Creek, Aug. 8.—Governor Boreman received the following despatches yesterday from parties who were in the Moorfield fight on Sunday. We omit their names. The discrepancy in the two as to the amount of captures, &c., doubtless arises from the fact that one reports the net result, while the other reports what we first took but failed to hold in the way of men, horses and material.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. THE LATEST Rebel Piratical Operations of the Coast of New Jersey.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE AT WORK
She Captures and Burns Seven Vessels.
Piratical Depredations of the Coast of New Jersey—Seven Vessels Captured and Burnt by the Rebel Pirate Tallahassee.
New York, August 12.—A rebel pirate is reported to have captured six miles south of Sandy Hook, yesterday, the pilot boat James Funk.

Longside, sixteen persons were found on board who belonged to the pilot boat James Funk, of New York, the brig Estelle, brig Steam-Engineer, and the schooner Maudslowi.

The pirates had a small English built steamer, with a straight stem fore and aft, schooner-rigged, painted white, with a red bottom, and carries a pilot gun forward and aft, and four broadside guns. She is very slow, the pilot boat apparently being able to out-sail her.

The passengers by the steamer Evening Star also report that they were chased four hours yesterday by the pirates, who fired three shots at her, but missed her. This fact was not included in the former's report to the press.

The Express says that passengers by the Evening Star, from New Orleans, report that the rebels are in strong force outside of Algiers, within six or seven miles of New Orleans, fortifying the place and constructing entrenchments, apparently with the intention of making that a place for offensive operations. They are commanded by General Taylor. The Teche District is also occupied by the enemy in large force, in order to prevent another advance of our troops through that region to Texas.

Succession in New Orleans profess to believe that it is of no importance if Mobile is lost to the rebels, as they are erecting a battery at Brownsville to protect the contraband trade on the Rio Grande.

Official Announcement of the Raising of the Danish Blockade.
Washington, August 12.—It has been officially announced to the Department of State that in consequence of the conclusion of a suspension of hostilities between Denmark and the German powers, the blockade of the Prussian ports of Coblenz, Cambray, Swinemunde, Wehlant, (Frederiks), Stralsund, Hertz, Danzig and Pillau, as well as that of the ports and inland on the east coast of the Duchies of Holslein and Sleeslein, was ordered to be raised on the 20th of July.

From Grant's Army.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac represents all quiet, with the exception of the usual picket firing along the line of Barnside's Corps.
About six o'clock on the morning of the 17th ultimo, the men of the army gathered in Park, on the Appotomax river, observed the rebels on shore at work on what was supposed to be torpedoes.

Bergeant Bauman and his small body of men deserve credit for the manner in which the expedition was conducted, as the rebels were constantly firing at them from the woods, and, strange to say, no one was injured.

Guerrilla Depredations in Kentucky.
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.—Twenty guerrillas entered Brandenburg, Ky., yesterday, but were driven off by fire home guards. The rebels demanded an immediate surrender of the town, and threatened to destroy it if a shot was fired, but the demand was refused.

Guerrillas are reported to be troublesome along the Kentucky shore of the Ohio river. Louisville, Aug. 12.—Sudans, on the Cumberland river, twelve miles above Smithland, was attacked by 200 Rebel cavalry on Monday morning, but they were repulsed with a loss of six killed and twenty wounded. A thousand guerrillas are reported in Union county, Ky., under Col. Johnson. Also, a large number in the western part of the State, near the Tennessee line. General Paine has given three orders to clear them out. Gen. Paine has levied a tax of \$15 on each bale of cotton, and 25 per cent ad valorem on each hog-head of tobacco, belonging to disloyal men, for the benefit of the families of robbed and murdered Union men. It is expected this tax will yield \$300,000 in six months.

Accident at Perryville—Nino Freight Car Run Into the Susquehanna—A Soldier Drowned.
HAYES DE GRACE, August 12.—A train of nine freight cars, run overboard of the steamer Maryland today at Perryville, owing to the neglect of a brakeman in failing to put on the brakes. One soldier was drowned. No detention was occasioned to the passenger trains.

Blanchard Burned on Lake Erie.
Cleveland, Aug. 22.—The propeller Racine, bound for Buffalo, took fire on Wednesday, about 10 miles from DeLinton, Lake Erie, and her crew were lost in the rush for the land. The propeller Avon towed the burning steamer to land, about eight miles from Randolph, C. W., where she was scuttled and sunk after burning to the water's edge.

Prevention of Smuggling.
WASHINGTON, August 12.—The Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Sargert, will leave Washington this morning for the Northern frontier to put into operation in the best law to prevent smuggling. A system of seals and cranberries is required, heretofore unknown to our practice, but which is found necessary by the frequent violations of the revenue laws.

A VOICE FROM SCOTLAND.
The following is an extract from a letter recently received by a commercial house in Philadelphia, from a correspondent in Scotland. It shows the opinion of an enlightened gentleman in relation to the financial condition and prospects of the United States, an opinion which has been backed by subscriptions to our national loans to the amount of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Such an appreciation is worth columns of editorial ravings in the London Index, or of disparaging misrepresentations in the London Times. The Scotch merchant writes as follows:

Lato Foreign News.

Semmes.
[From the Liverpool Mercury.]
Yesterday, Capt. Semmes, along with a number of officers belonging to the Southern service, who have been staying here for more than a week past, left town, but their destination at present is only known to their private friends.
[From the London Post, July 29.]
None of the vessels belonging to the navy of the Northern States have been for some days at Antwerp, where they have been visited by a great number of persons from Brussels and other parts of Belgium. The crew of the frigates Niagara and others, exhibited their pugnant propensities to an extent which the brave Belgians could not tolerate, and, as a consequence, about a dozen found themselves lodged in prison, whence they were "extracted" by a guard of marines and taken on board. The Antwerp journals state that nine men have failed to answer to the roll-call, and are absent without leave.

On the 20th, in the House of Commons, some explanations as to the Danish question, and the negotiations at Vienna were carried on solely between the belligerents. The English government had no intention of interfering further.

Curious Notice.—There is an interesting manuscript in the Mayor's Office, which, for many years, has claimed attention, and was thus explained, under date of April 26, 1837, by that venerable, intelligent, and accurate Mayor, L. Y. Breat, Esq. We copy verbatim: Valuable notice was taken by the Mayor's attention to the taking up of the tract of land called R M Co, on the site of which stands the city of Washington. Respectfully presented to the Mayor and Council of the city of Washington, June 5, 1663.

"Laid out for Francis Pope of this Province, Gentlemen, a parcel of land in Charles county, called Rome, lying on the bank of the Annapolis River, beginning at a marked Oak standing by the river-side; the boundary of Captain Robert Troop, and running north by the stars for breadth, the north-south of 500 perches, to a bounded Oak standing at the mouth of a bay or inlet called Tiger, bounding on the north by the said boundary line drawn to the length of 320 perches, to a bounded Oak standing on the west side of the said bay with a line drawn south from the end of the former line until you meet with the extension bounded tree of Robert Troop, called Wainwright, on the south, with the said land on the west, with the said river, containing, and now laid out, four hundred acres, more or less."

"Laid out for Captain Robert Troop, of this Province, a parcel of land in Charles county, called Scotland, and begins on the East side of the Annapolis River, beginning at a bounded Hickory standing by the Water side and running north with the river for breadth the length of 250 perches to a bounded Oak bounding on the north with a line drawn east into the woods for the length of 320 perches to a bounded Oak on the east with a line drawn south from the end of the former line until you intersect a parallel line drawn from the first bounded Hickory on the south with the said parallel on the west with the said river, containing and now laid out 500 acres more or less."

CAPTURING A WHOLE COMPANY MEETING OF REBELS.—The Navy Department has information of the success of an expedition from on board the U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga, lying in D. O. Sound, Ga., for the purpose of capturing the male inhabitants of McIntosh county, Ga., who were ordered to meet on the 31 day of August at the court house of said county, for the purpose of forming themselves into a militia company.

A FIRE WITHIN THE REBEL LINES NEAR PATTERSON.—There is little news to report from the front. On Monday night a large fire was noticed within the rebel lines, supposed to be at a place called the lead works, where it is said the enemy have a large depot of commissary stores. A brigade of troops was seen moving hurriedly in the direction of the fire, but whether they succeeded in saving their stores is not known.