The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING.....JULY 25, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Oil Creek Railroad.

It has been stated that the Pennsylvania Central and New York Central Railroad Companies had bought out the Oil Creek Railroad. The Warren (Pa.) *Mail*, after alluding to the report, says: Upon inquiry we find the transaction upon which the report was founded was a sale by T. Struthers and W. S. Streator, of a portion of their individual stock in that road, to Dean Richmond, Esq., President of the New York Central, and Col. Thos. A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroads. The transferees to the gentlemen in equal amounts, and gave them together a small majority of the stock of the O. C. R. R., and they were admitted each to a corresponding representation in the Board of Directors.

This does not, however, as we understand, necessarily involve a change of gauge on the Oil Creek Road, as rumored, or any other important change in the business arrangements of the Company. Nor have any such been determined on. The business of the Company continues to be transacted as before. It is prosperous and will not likely be interrupted by any sudden change to the injury of the stockholders.

The transaction upon its face is merely an investment by Messrs. Richmond & Scott in what they deemed a valuable stock. In the purchase, however, we have no doubt they had an eye to the interests of their respective great lines of road. It gives them an influence which will secure to them their due proportions of the Oil Creek business, at less expense than could otherwise be attained. At the same time it strengthens the Oil Creek Company and encourages it to press the immediate extension of its road towards Oil Creek, with a view to which, we understand, the engineers are now carefully revising the line of location, and workmen are to be placed upon it as soon as possible.

Police Items in Birmingham.

On Friday evening, a ball was given at the Town Hall, in Birmingham, and was progressing pleasantly, when a young man by the name of Wm. Hall endeavored to pass in without a ticket. Officer John Ickley, who was acting as doorkeeper, took hold of the intruder to put him out, when Hall drew a large knife and tried to stab Mr. Ickley. The knife was taken from him by the officer, who arrested him and conveyed him to the lock-up. Hall had a hearing on Saturday morning before Esq Stephenson, which resulted in his being fined for disorderly conduct, and held to bail for $1,000 to answer a charge of assault and battery. Being unable to furnish the required security, he was committed.

Lind McGoffin and William Walker were taken before Esq. Salisbury on a charge of disorderly conduct: preferred by a boarding house keeper named Everett. One of the defendants had been boarding with Mr. Everett, and being unable to settle his bill, pledged a cloth coat, valued at twenty dollars. On Saturday he returned to Mr. Everett's house, in company with a friend, and demanded his coat, and upon Mr. Everett's refusing to give it to him until the bill was paid, became very disorderly. His friend also became mixed up in the matter, and tried to take the coat by force. The Squire fined them one dollar each, and costs, which they paid and were discharged.

The Brownstown Riot Case.

On Saturday afternoon a hearing in the case of Jacob Stimley, Michael Simons, Antonio Lippert, John Lear, Washington Hershman, Joseph Reilly, William Oakes, William Leech, John Carl and Charles Dilmore, who are charged with being concerned in the riot at Brownstown, on Saturday evening, the 16th inst., was had before Esq. Salisbury, of Birmingham. Several important witnesses for the defense being absent in Cleveland, the parties were held to bail in the sum of $700 for a further hearing on Wednesday next, when it is supposed the witnesses will be present.

Charges of highway robbery have also been made before Alderman Nicholson, of this city, against the same parties, and they have been held to bail for a hearing on Tuesday afternoon. It is alleged that they stole a trunk containing two gold watches, some jewelry, greenbacks, and about fifty dollars in silver during the riot. All the young men implicated, think that they will be able to prove that they were not present during the riot. Two of the principal offenders have left the borough, and although measures have been taken for their apprehension, they are still at large.

Fruit for the Army.

We are aware of the fact that our fruit crop is not very abundant, yet limited as it may be, in some sections a portion of it will be lost, which might otherwise be saved for the use of the army. The great benefit of this kind of food for the soldier can only be known to those who have spent a sufficient time in camp to ascertain the craving of the appetite for something beyond the allowance of the army ration. Fruits of all kinds, and vegetables of every description are most acceptable. They are more than necessary for hospital use, and all who are still able to prepare such for shipment to the army should not neglect to do so. A soldier will look more smilingly on a can of preserved fruit than over his month's pay. Remember the soldier while the fruit season shall last.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner McClung held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Antoine Matter, of East Birmingham, who was found dead in his bed about seven o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased had been suffering from a severe attack of dysentery for some days previous, but no fears of its proving fatal were entertained. He retired to bed on Saturday night about ten o'clock, and upon entering his room on Sunday morning to awake him he was discovered to be dead. He arrived in the country about three weeks ago, and had been employed as a laborer at the new basin. He was about forty years of age and unmarried. A verdict of "death from natural causes" was returned.

Fire on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

The woods for several miles west of Corry took fire on Tuesday last, and the trains on the road were stopped in consequence. A mile west of Concord Station, about 5,000 cords of wood were burned up, the ties on the road destroyed, and the rails so warped and bent up by the heat, that new rails had to be used to fix up the road. The telegraph poles were destroyed for quite a distance, and it was impossible to do anything, on account of the heat and smoke. At night a connection train was brought from Meadville with ties and rails, and a large gang of men were immediately set to work to repair damages, and by midnight everything was in good order, and the trains were again running.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning an accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Glover's Gap, which resulted in the death of Wm. Armour, the conductor of a freight train. Two freight trains were going east; the train in advance stalled about 4 o'clock in the morning, and during the time occupied in putting it in order the flights were permitted to go out. The rear train came up at a rapid rate and seeing no light ran into the forward train. Mr. Armour, the conductor of the forward train, was sitting upon the bumper on the car next to the last one of his train, and was crushed to death between two cars. He is supposed to have fallen asleep when the accident occurred.

SOLDIER INJURED DURING A FIGHT.—A member of Capt. Hall's company of 100 days men, named Leonard, was seriously injured during a fight at Glenwood Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, on Saturday last. He was on his way to Camp Reynolds, and the cars being delayed a few hours at Glenwood, he became involved in a difficulty with a citizen, which resulted in his jaw being fractured, and sustaining other severe injuries. He was removed to the hospital attached to the camp, where his wounds were dressed by the Surgeon in charge.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon as an elderly lady named Smith was making some purchases in a dry goods store, near the corner of Fulton street and Centre avenue, a heavy cornice in the store became detached from the wall and fell, striking Mrs. Smith on the head, inflicting a severe wound. She was conveyed to her residence, and medical aid summoned. Her injuries, though severe, will not prove fatal.

SOLDIER SHOT AT CAMP CORNELAND.—We learned yesterday, that a soldier belonging to a one hundred days' company at Camp Copeland, was shot while attempting to run past the guard, and seriously injured. We were unable to learn the particulars.

FIRE.—On Saturday evening about twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in the first floor of the liquor store of A. Burkhardt, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, but owing to the prompt arrival of the steamers, but little damage was sustained.

WHAT NEXT? The Cleveland *Herald* of Saturday publishes a marriage notice, to which is appended the names of the bridesmaids and groomsmen. The important position of "second best" is at last being appreciated.

THE WHEELING SANITARY FAIR.—It is supposed that when all the accounts of the Wheeling Sanitary Fair have been settled up, about $22,000 will have been realized.

APPOINTMENT.—Peter McGough, of Venango county, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, for the 20th district, vice W. F. Clark, resigned.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

RUMORED RETURN OF THE RAIDERS.

Grant's Army---Return of the Sixth Corps.

Secreted Wounded Rebels Found.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1864.

ABSURD RUMORS.

The absurd rumors concerning the return of the rebel raiders at length took such a formidable shape yesterday, that quite a flutter was created in this city. The first edition of the evening papers came out with such paragraphs as the following: "We learn to-day that the people of Rockville and Montgomery county generally are in panic in the belief that another rebel raid is in progress, and that they are running their horses, stock, &c. within the fortifications of Washington and Georgetown. General B, who left Rockville this morning, says that he saw large numbers of farmers with their stock on the road this morning, and they were hastening as though the rebels were right at their heels. The report in Montgomery is current that the rebels are crossing an immense army at Edwards' Ferry and other fords of the Potomac. Indeed rumor had it current that the force was at least seventy-five or eighty thousand strong, and commanded by Gen. Lee in person."

Such stories, together with many still more extravagant, were sufficient to produce something of a panic in susceptible circles. Later news, however, spoiled the whole sensation. The secret of the scare was that bodies of our own troops coming in were mistaken for rebels.

SECRETED REBEL WOUNDED.

Late in the evening one of our scouts arrived at Fort Bunker Hill, and reported that some rebel wounded were secreted in a house near the scene of the late engagement, on the Seventh street road. Yesterday morning, a sergeant with a squad of twelve men from Co. C, of the 105th Ohio National Guard, was sent to investigate affairs. They soon found a rebel Lieut. who was seriously wounded in the face last week, snugly ensconced in the dwelling designated by the scout. They also found arms, &c., which were hidden from view.

REBEL PRISONERS.

We now hold over sixty-two thousand rebel prisoners, four thousand of whom are officers. Sixty rebel officers and six hundred and seven rebel soldiers were sent away from Old Capitol this morning, the officers to Fort Lafayette, and the men to Elmira. About four hundred of the soldiers intend to take the oath of allegiance, and also two Colonels, one Captain, and three Lieutenants, when they reach their place of destination.

ONE AND TWO CENT PIECES.

The demand at the U. S. Mint for one and two cent pieces far exceeds the supply. From two hundred to four hundred dollars worth are coined daily. Many persons have had deposits at the Mint for some three months, waiting for their turn.

PETERSBURG.

All is quiet at Petersburg. The forces lately drawn off to drive out the raiders will very soon be back in their old place again with the Army of the Potomac.

ATLANTA.

There are no assurances here yet that Atlanta is occupied by our troops, but the Government entertains no doubt of its early fall.

MOVEMENTS OF THORNTON'S GUERRILLAS.

Their Strength Said to be 1,500.

GEN. FISK PURSUING THEM WITH MILITIA.

AN INTENDED FORAY INTO KANSAS.

Iowa and Illinois Copperheads Joining Thornton.

REPORTED FIGHT WITH GUERRILLAS IN CLINTON COUNTY, MO.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—The *Democrat's* Fort Leavenworth special says that Thornton is now reported to be in Kingston, Caldwell co., having been joined by Thrailkill, his major, with a considerable force. Their joint strength is said to be 1500. General Fisk is pursuing them with militia, and Col. Ford, with a portion of the 2d Colorado, is following. Small bands are scouring Platte and Clay counties, and between the two forces these counties meet with rebel punishment. Gen. Sturgis still holds Weston with a part of the 138th Illinois one hundred days' men and a battery under Maj. Jenneson, from South-ern Kansas. Bushwhacking operations are active in Western Missouri, south of the river. Gen. M. C. Keen thinks they design a foray into Kansas. At least 700 men have been mustered over to Thornton by disloyal or Paw Paw militia. There is little doubt but parties of copperheads from Iowa and Illinois have been passing into Northern Missouri within the last three weeks and joined Thornton. This accords with the statement of Thornton at Platte City, that 1500 Illinoisans would join his forces. The river patrol is still kept up north of Wyandotte. Thornton's marauders have a regimental organization, he being Colonel, Kendall, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Thrailkill, Major, and several notorious disloyalists, captains. A fight occurred this morning between Sturgis and detachments of State militia, under Major Cox, at Union Mills, Clinton co. Rebel loss two killed and nine wounded; Federal loss, one killed and three wounded.

LATEST FROM BEFORE PETERSBURG.

Skirmishing in Burnside's Front.

GEN. BIRNEY ASSIGNED TO THE 15TH CORPS.

Gen. Ord to Command the 18th Corps.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A letter from the army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says that nothing of particular interest has occurred in the past few days. The skirmishing in Burnside's front on Friday afternoon was quite lively, but without injury to our troops. This seems to be the only part of the line where it may be said the firing is almost a unceasing, scarcely five minutes elapsing in the day or night without hearing musketry or artillery.

Gen. Grant has assigned the command of the 15th army corps to Gen. Birney, who proceeded to his new post on Saturday morning. General Birney has well merited this promotion, no division in the army having performed nobler service during the campaign. General Mott succeeds to the command of the 3d division. Many rumors of other changes are current, but cannot be relied on.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The *Herald's* City Point correspondent, of the 22d, says: Yesterday Major General Ord was assigned to the command of the 18th corps, vice General W. F. Smith, removed, and Maj. Gen. Birney to the command of the 15th corps, vice Gen. Gilmore, relieved. Both these appointments were made by Grant, subject to the approval of the President. The corps are in fine condition and pleased with their new commanders.

Another correspondent, at Deep Bottom, Va., on the 21st, says: The enemy were to-day discovered erecting a battery so as to bring an enfilading fire upon our gunboats. A party of the 9th Maine regiment soon dislodged them, capturing a few, and made arrangements to hold the position.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The *Herald's* Nashville dispatch, dated July 23d, says, we have nothing further from Atlanta, not even a confirmation of the occupation by Gen. Thomas' army, and no dispatches have been received from Sherman's headquarters at that city. Another dispatch says that Gen. Rousseau was at Pooleville, Ala., twelve miles south of Decatur, on the 16th. He had a slight engagement with the enemy and dispersed them.

Troops from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamer Clara, from New Orleans via Bermuda Hundred, arrived tonight. She landed at the latter place the 173d, 162d and detachments of the 170th New York Regiments.

LATEST FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Desperate Battle on Wednesday.

THE ENEMY THOROUGHLY WHIPPED.

Major General McPherson Killed.

ATLANTA IN OUR POSSESSION.

DETAILS OF THE ADVANCE AND FIGHT.

Three Rebel Brigadiers Killed.

TOTAL REBEL LOSS ABOUT 6,000.

THE LOSSES IN GEN. HOOKER'S CORPS

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A *National Republican* extra says that the Government is in receipt of a dispatch to-day from the telegraph operator at Chattanooga, in the following words: "Atlanta is not ours yet. Our forces find strong opposition. It seems that we are in possession of part of the city, but the enemy holds the rest."

The *Republican* extra also has the following concerning the battle before Atlanta, on Wednesday last. An official dispatch from General Sherman states that after the battle of that day, Gen. Howard, commanding the 4th corps, sent word that he had buried 200 dead rebels in front of his lines, and a large number of wounded were captured on the field. Gen. Hooker, commanding the 20th corps, in advancing his lines on Wednesday, met the enemy in the open field, and a desperate battle, lasting several hours, was the result. The enemy were thoroughly whipped and driven from the field. After the battle Gen. Hooker reported to Gen. Sherman as follows: "I have buried 400 dead rebels, and 4,000 wounded lay in front."

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The *Gazette's* correspondent, under date of Atlanta, Ga., July 22d, gives full and highly interesting details of the movements of Thomas' army since crossing the Chattahoochie river. On the morning of the 18th the whole line advanced, McPherson taking position on the extreme left, Schofield 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. After considerable skirmishing the enemy was dislodged, and portions of Howard's corps crossed, our left at the same time swinging round to the Atlanta and Augusta railroad near Decatur, tearing up several miles of the track.

On the evening of the 19th and morning of the 20th Howard, Hooker and Palmer crossed with the balance of their corps, forming a line all along the south bank of the creek. At 3 p.m. the rebels made a desperate and audacious assault on Howard in great force. The attack soon extended to Hooker's corps, the rebels advancing 3 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 of the entire rebel army, both parties fighting, for the first time during the campaign, in 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 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 5,000, including three brigadier generals.

On our extreme left the operations were equally successful, McPherson driving the enemy several miles, and Blair's division advancing a mile and a half south of the Augusta road.

On the morning of the 21st the enemy were driven, with but small loss, to the works immediately around Atlanta.

On the 22d they had withdrawn entirely from Hooker's and Palmer's front. At 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, portions of our army entered the city.

A correspondent adds: We may have some fighting for the full possession of the city, but the campaign is considered substantially closed.

Reports, believed to be reliable, announce the occupation of Montgomery, Ala., by Gen. Rousseau.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The *Commercial* has the following official report of the losses in Hooker's corps in the battle of Atlanta:

Williams' division, 627: Grabam's, 427; Ward's, 527; Newton's 102; total, 1,717. Among the killed are Colonel Logie, 151st New York, Lieut. Col. Randall, 149th New York, and Adjt. Radcliff, 143d New York. Wounded, Gen. Graham, commanding a division, severely, Maj. Baldwin, 150th New York, and Lieut. Col. McNeill, 141st New York.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—The *Journal* announces the occupation of Atlanta by our forces on Friday. The battle on Wednesday is killed, wounded and missing will reach 6,000, including 1,000 killed. Parts of our army entered Atlanta. We may have some fighting for full possession of the city, but the present campaign is virtually ended.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—Major Norcross, local Paymaster at Chattanooga, telegraphs to Major Allen, Chief Paymaster here, that Major General McPherson was killed to-day before Atlanta. Another correspondent says he was shot fatally through the lungs.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The latest official dispatches from Gen. Sherman represent repeated fighting, and give the circumstances attending the death of Gen. McPherson, who fell in battle, in the severe contest of Friday.

Rebel News from Georgia.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Richmond *Examiner* of July 21, has the following:

Atlanta, July 20.—Reynold's brigade attacked the enemy's line of skirmishers last night near Peach Tree creek, and took possession of their entrenchments. He then charged the reserve pickets, supported by Dilworth's corps, and captured one hundred and fifty prisoners of the 18th Illinois regiment lost, in killed and wounded alone, one hundred, while that of the 100th Ohio was severe.

The *Examiner* says, editorially, of this fight: Peach Tree creek is a small stream, which, skirting its rise five or six miles north-west of Atlanta, flows in a south westerly direction, and empties into the Chattahoochie near the railroad bridge, and about five miles west of Atlanta. Our right is believed to rest upon this stream, and to be protected on its flank by it. This skirmish is an suspicious beginning for Gen. Hood.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 21st says: An official dispatch, received yesterday afternoon, at the War Department, states that a large force of Yankees crossed the Shenandoah river at Snicker's, on the 19th, at 9 o'clock p. m. They were attacked and driven across the river in great confusion. Our loss is stated to be between 200 and 300, and that of the enemy much greater.

The *Whig* is severe upon the Richmond authorities for superseding Johnson by Hood in command of the army of Tennessee. It says the division commander was eminently successful, but thinks that Hardee was entitled to the promotion both by seniority and superior merit. The secret of this appointment is soon told. Our authorities are diseased in mind, and the cranial of their creeds is the fancied possession of his knowledge of men. The result of this policy is inevitable to the gratification of personal feelings, or else our army, like that at Atlanta, would not be trusted to an untried General, made for the occasion. It is known, too, that Hood, alone of Johnson's Lieutenants, has been from the beginning, opposed to the retrograde movement. A new policy having been adopted, it was, perhaps, proper to find a commander where views accorded with that policy; hence Hardee was overslaughed.

Notice to Holders of Three Years Seven-Thirty Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Fessenden has just issued the following notice to holders of three years, 7-30 notes dated August 19th, 1861: Holders of the 7 30 notes dated August 19th, 1861, are notified that they may be immediately presented to any amount to be exchanged for six per cent. bonds falling due after June 30th, 1881. The interest on the 7 30 notes will be cutlied up to the date of maturity, August 19th, and the six per cent. bonds will bear full coupons from July 1st. The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the 7-30 notes to August 19th, the accrued interest on the six per cent. bonds from July 1st to August 19th; the balance will be transmitted by Treasury coin drafts immediately upon settlement. When notes are sent for settlement, as above, they must be endorsed: "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and must be accompanied by a letter stating the kind of registered coupons and the denominations of the six per cent bonds wanted in exchange. When registered bonds are ordered, parties should state as which of the following named places they want the interest paid, via: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

(Signed)

Good News from Sherman---The Battle of Thursday a Brilliant Success to our Arms.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Unofficial details of Sherman's battle on Thursday are received. Our troops gained a brilliant success. Hood abandoned the field, leaving his dead and wounded. Sherman took nearly 4,000 prisoners. Our loss was only 1500.

Chased by the Florida.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 23.—The steamer Dudley Buck arrived here from Newbern this morning, and confirms the report of her having been chased by a suspicious looking propeller, answering the description of the *Florida*.

Operations of Smith's Expedition.

FORREST WHIPPED IN FIVE BATTLES.

Six Rebel Colonels Killed.

REBEL LOSS ESTIMATED AT 4,000.

RETURN OF SLOCUM'S EXPEDITION.

The Rebels Defeated and Retreat in Confusion.

MORE GUERRILLA OPERATION'S.

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS AND JAYHAWKERS.

Terrible Hurricane at Shreveport.

CHIVALROUS ORDER OF GEN. BUCK TAYLOR.

Foreigners Ordered from Memphis.

CAIRO, July 23.—The steamer Hillman, brings one days later news from Memphis.

A cavalry officer who accompanied Smith's expedition, gives the particulars of that General's operations. Our forces consisted of divisions, each of infantry, cavalry and a brigade of colored troops. Smith out-maneuvered Forrest all through and whipped his forces five times. The battle at Tupolech was severe, the enemy being terribly punished by our cavalry and negro troops, who bore the brunt of the engagement. The same night the rebels assaulted our temporary works and were repulsed.

On the 15th another battle occurred, Forrest making three charges on our line, but was driven back each time with great slaughter.

On the night of the 15th, the last day's rations were distributed, and the next morning the expedition started on its return, followed by Buford's cavalry, who retreated, however, with severe loss, after going four miles.

From the night of the 16th to the night of the 19th, when supplies were met at Salem, the troops were obliged to live off the country. On the 20th the expedition reached La Grange, with a loss, all told, of less than 500. Not a gun or wagon was lost during the expedition.

Gen. Grierson says the rebel loss cannot be less than one thousand.

Dispatches captured by Gen. Hatch admit a loss of two thousand four hundred.

Among the rebels killed are Cols. Faulkner, Mowbray, Nelson, Forrest, Harrison, and Gregg. Col. Wilkins, of the 9th Minnesota, and Lieut. McMahon, of the 9th Illinois, are the only Federal officers known to be killed.

The wounded were being brought into Memphis.

The expedition returned solely on account of the exhaustion of supplies.

We brought in two thousand prisoners.

The rebel dead were buried by our troops on several occasions.

The steamer St. Cloud, from White river, arrived at Memphis on the 21st, bringing the first news received from that river for over a week. The reports that the rebels in force had all the boats in the stream safe. Six were on their way down, among them was the Commercial with six hundred bales cotton.

The Memphis cotton market is more active and the stock is limited. Offerings are readily taken. Good Middling, $1,45; strictly Middling, $1,43; Middling, $1,41.

CAIRO, July 24.—The Memphis papers of the 22d say: Gen. Dickey, commanding a moving into Mississippi with fifty of the prisoners captured at Tupelo. They are mostly from the third Kentucky cavalry. Among them is one Captain, two Lieutenants, and four Sergeants. They were to be lodged in Irving prison. Others are expected to arrive soon. Two hundred wounded rebel prisoners were left at Tupelo for want of transportation.

The *Bulletin* says: General Slocum arrived at Grand Gulf on the 15th without opposition, capturing several Confederate scouts and small parties of Butternut rebels.

General Richardson has given notice that all persons conscripted in Western Louisiana, who do not reply within ten days, would be considered jayhawkers and dealt without mercy.

The Shreveport *Times* contains accounts of a terrible hurricane which passed over that town early in June. The steamers Stella and Dan Lewis, and several buildings were destroyed. The corn crop was also much injured.

The rebel divisions, Buck Taylor's congratulatory order to the soldiers of the army of Western Louisiana, rejoicing the defeat of Gen. Banks, contains the following elegant and chivalrous paragraph: "Long will the accursed Yankee race remember the great river of Texas, Louisiana. The characteristic hue of its turbid waters has a darker tinge from the liberal admixture of Yankee blood. The great alligator and sharkfish will war fat on the rich food, and our native vulture holds high revelry on many a festering body.

The time of the delivery of cotton for the benefit of the Confederacy, has been extended to the 1st of August. On the 16th inst., Shelby's rebels took up a portion of the track of the Memphis & Little Rock railroad near Brownsville, and fired into a passenger train. Shelby's force is reported encamped near Duvall's Bluff. Logan was south of the Arkansas river.

Pursuant to the instructions of the War Department, a circular sheet of the Secretary of State, General Washburne issued orders on the 22d, notifying all persons residing within the limits of the District of Memphis, who claim to be exempted from service with the enrolled militia on ground of allegiance to foreign powers, to leave within forty-eight hours after the publication of the order, and not return while the order remains in force, under penalty of arrest and imprisonment.

No change in the Memphis cotton market.

CAIRO, July 24.—The steamer Belle, of Memphis arrived with ninety-seven rebel prisoners taken at the battle of Tupelo. The officers go to Johnson's Island and the privates to Alton. She also has ninety-five refugees for Cairo, and a large number of furloughed soldiers, and twenty-five bales of cotton.

The steamer Madison arrived at Memphis from Vicksburg.

Gen. Slocum's expedition returned to Vicksburg, having met and defeated two thousand rebels under Wirt Adams, after a short but severe fight at Grand Gulf, on the 17th. The rebels lost heavily and retreated in confusion, leaving a number of dead and wounded in our hands; also many prisoners, including officers. Among the prisoners are two rebel Colonels of the 14th Mississippi cavalry.

When nearly opposite Napoleon, on Thursday, the Madison received several volleys of musketry from a band of guerrillas. Several soldiers of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania cavalry were wounded, one of them mortally. The soldiers returned the fire. Two or three bushwackers were seen to fall. Guerrillas were also seen at Garrisonville and other points along the river.

The *Bulletin* says that on the 19th twenty-five hundred rebels passed thirty-five miles from Memphis, on the other side of the river, on the road to Osceola. Other accounts state that three companies of Butternuts, under Col. Adams, late of Helena, three days ago went northward some distance back of Osceola, and that a number of other rebel companies were on the St. Francis and other rivers, moving in a northerly direction.

The general impression is that a rebel force is about to concentrate in Missouri.

From Europe.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamer Marathan, from Liverpool on the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th, arrived at noon.

Liverpool, July 12.—Cotton active and quieter and 1/16 lower and closed stronger. Flour quiet. Wheat and Corn steady. Beef and Pork steady. Bacon dearer. Lard firm. Sugar firm. Coffee inactive.

London, July 12.—Breadstuffs firm. Sugar and Coffee firm. Tea unchanged.

London, July 12.—Consols closed at 90¼@90⅝. A reduction in bank rates is expected.

London, July 13.—It is stated that a suspension of hostilities has been agreed to by Denmark, pending peace negotiations. The new Danish Cabinet is represented as being decidedly in favor of peace.

A person named Spencer, in a letter to the *Times*, recommends a joint mediation offer by the maritime powers to America, for the settlement of the war there.

Liverpool, July 13.—The cotton sales of yesterday and to-day reach 30,000 bales, including 15,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer and upward. Breadstuffs quiet and steady; Provisions, steady; Produce, steady.

London, July 13.—Consols closed at 90½@90⅝ for money. American stocks—I. C. R. R. 42@40 discount; Erie R. R, 45@47. The rebel loan has advanced.

The U. S. corvette St. Louis was at Madeira July 2.

There is a lull in Parliament after the great debate of the previous week.

The decided majority for the Ministry, it is considered, settles the Opposition for the remainder of the session, which will end in July.

Palmerston, in response to an inquiry, said the Government believed that the Germans had no intention of attacking Copenhagen.

Colly Gratton, the author, is dead.

New York Money and Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1864.

Stocks firm and a shade better—though not quotably higher. Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 112 asked; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 108¼; U. S. Sixes, 1881, 102⅝; One Year Certificates, 95; Seven-Thirty Treasury Notes, 103⅞; Five-Twenties, 104½. Gold opened at 253; advancing to 255½; declining to 253¾, and closing quiet at 254@254¼.

Destructive Fire in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 24.—A fire broke out last night in a wooden building on Main street, occupied by James Maibby, dry goods dealer, and George M. Low & Co., clothing warehouse. The building was soon destroyed, and the flames spread to the Music Hall block, a brick building, owned by Tilty & Hanes. The upper story of the block was used as an exhibition room, known as Music Hall. The lower part was occupied by J. W. Skiff, jeweller, and T. L. Haynes & Co., clothing dealers, and the basement, used as a billiard room and saloon, was entirely destroyed. A fresh breeze prevailing at the time, communicated the flames to a wooden building on the corner of Main and Pynchon streets. This building was nearly burned to the ground. A stable at the rear of Music Hall, used by Thompson's Express Company, was also destroyed, but the horses, &c., were removed. There were several persons injured by the falling of the walls, but none fatally. The total loss is estimated at $100,000. The insurance on Music Hall block is said to be $20,000. The block was valued at $50,000.

Henderson, Ky., Reported Attacked by Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* of yesterday says that a courier arrived there on Thursday from Henderson advising the military authorities that Henderson was attacked by rebels numbering from 150 to 700, and that fighting was going on. Our gunboats immediately left for Henderson. The Federal troops who 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, and Gen. Ewing postponed it. The citizens of Henderson left in large numbers on the steamboat Hallack being literally crammed. Persons who left Henderson later report that the guerrillas were in the city and the Federal troops in line of battle awaiting an attack. The timely arrival of the gunboats would save the Federal troops from disaster. The latest passengers arriving last night say that the gunboat Brilliant was shelling the woods at the lower end of the town, but it was not expected that Capt. Perkins would do the town much damage whether the guerrillas are there or not. We are sorry that Commander Fitch is not there in person.

Excitement at Louisville---Conflict with Guerrillas, &c.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—The city is very much excited throughout by the general impressment of horses. The city is picketed at all the avenues leading thereafrom. Reports, not authenticated, represent that there was a conflict with guerrillas at Hopkinsville, wherein the Federal loss is represented at twenty killed, wounded and missing, but further particulars are unknown. It is reported that last night a rebel force of from three to five hundred men, under Jessie, were in Carroll county, within miles from Ghent, with the view of crossing to Vevay, Ind., and there capture two six pound brass pieces in possession of the home guards.

Maryland Again Invaded---5,000 Rebels Across the Potomac.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A special to the *Commercial Advertiser* says: A gentleman who saw the party crossing into Maryland yesterday puts the number at 5,000, cavalry, artillery and infantry.

The *Post's* Washington special says that it is part of Mosby's cavalry, not over 200 or 300, that have entered West Maryland, but it is not known whether there is more. Col. Lowell, of the 2d Mass., has succeeded in recovering a large amount of Government supplies and much floor by the canal to Georgetown.

Three of our Officers Placed in Close Confinement by the Rebels---Taxation of Salaries.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The *Herald's* Washington special has the following: Lieut. Marbster, 28 h Ohio, Capt. Driscoll, 34, and Lieut. Farley, 8th Illinois, are held by the rebels in close confinement in retaliation for rebel civilians similarly held at Johnson's Island.

Efforts for a general exchange of prisoners have thus far failed.

A tax of five per cent is levied upon the salaries of all civil and military officers of the Government when exceeding $500 per annum.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia---$300 000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The extensive army wagon factory at Kensington was totally destroyed by fire last night, including the lumber yard, covering three acres. The loss is estimated at $300,000, and the insurance is $40,000. The adjoining wagon factory of Wilson, Childs & Co. was saved by the exertions of the firemen. The supply of water from the Kensington Water Works was insufficient. The fire is attributed to incendiarism.

Rebel Prisoners---Quiet at City Point.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Yesterday fifty-rebel officers of different grades were taken from the Old Capitol and Fort Delaware, and to-day over six hundred rebel prisoners were forwarded to Elmira by a guard of the 9th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

The mail steamer Keystone, from City Point, reports that all was quiet when she left there yesterday, with the exception of an occasional discharge of artillery or the crack of a rifle.

Orders for Mustering in One Hundred Days' Troops in New York Countermanded.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Governor Seymour has countermanded all orders for the mustering in and departure of militia regiments under the one hundred days' call, owing to the misapprehension as to their being liable to draft while absent. He has directed Maj. Gen. Sanford to proceed to Washington and consult the authorities in the matter.

Steamer Yeddo Sold to the Prussian Government.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The *Herald's* Paris correspondent states that Drouyn de L'Huys officially informed Mr. Dayton, the American minister, that the steamer Yeddo, heretofore supposed to have been built for the rebels, has been sold to the Prussian Government.

Fire in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24.—The Granger block, located in the business portion of this city, was burned at four o'clock this morning. The *Daily Journal* and *Daily Standard* offices were destroyed; also Luce's job printing office.

Destructive Fire in Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 23.—A fire at Defiance, last night, destroyed a woolen factory, a flouring mill and a iron foundry. Loss from $75,000 to $100,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE NOTICES.

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.—For over forty years, Doctor Holloway has been supplying all the Armies of Europe with his PILLS AND OINTMENT, they having proved the only medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Scaly Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are now retailed, owing to the high price of drugs, &c., at 30 cents, 75 cents and $1,00 per pot or box. Sold at his Establishment, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists and Pedlers.

For sale at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

For sale also by Geo. A. Kelly, Federal street, Allegheny.

REMOVED.—Samuel Graham & Co., Merchant Tailors, have removed to 73 Smithfield street. We are just receiving our second supply of spring and summer goods, and would most respectfully invite our friends and the public in general to examine our new stock, believing it to be one of the finest stocks of merchant tailor goods in the city. Every garment warranted to give full satisfaction, in both price and quality. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and judge for yourselves. GRAHAM & McCANDLESS, Merchant Tailors, No. 73 Smithfield street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attention of our readers is directed to the brilliant assortment of Spring and Summer Goods just received by our friend Mr. John Weier, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock comprises a great variety of Fancy French, English, Scotch and American Cassimeres and Cloths, and fine Silk and Cassimere Vestings,—all of which will be made up to order in the latest styles and in the best manner. A choice selection of Furnishing Goods also on hand and for sale, together with a full stock of Ready Made Clothing, well and fashionably made.

EXCURSION AND SALE.—Remember that one excursion train will leave the Pennsylvania depot at one o'clock precisely, for the sale of lots at Braddock's Field, this afternoon.

Also, that another excursion train will leave the Connellsville depot at the same hour (one o'clock,) for the same sale and place. Persons wishing to attend the sale can take either train.

OMNIBUS and carriage calls will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 410 Penn street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

JOHN P. HUEY, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and J. T. Sample, Federal street, Allegheny, have received Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine, for August. It is an interesting number for the ladies.

C. SILL, Dentist, 243 Penn street, will attend to all business of his profession.

JOSEPH M. G