

THIRD EDITION.

THE VICTORY IN MISSISSIPPI.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF GEN. LEE.

REBEL LOSS 2500 MEN.

HOW GEN. SMITH OPERATES.

MOWER AND GRIERSON ON HAND.

A THREE DAYS' FIGHT.

UNION LOSS VERY SMALL.

FORREST WOUNDED, AND HIS TRAPPINGS TAKEN.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—I am indebted to one of General Washburn's staff for the following—

On the 18th instant General Washburn sent out a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery from La Grange, under Major-General A. J. Smith and Brigadier-Generals Mower and Grierson, with instructions to move in pursuit of General Forrest, and bring him to bay, fight, and whip him. It was ordered to pursue him to Columbus, Miss., if he did not overtake him this side. A despatch from General Smith to General Washburn received to-day, says—

"We have met Lee, Forrest, and Walker, at Tapelo, and whipped them badly on three successive days. Our loss is small compared with that of the Rebels. I bring back everything in good order, and nothing was lost."

A scout since arrived at La Grange, reports the enemy taking every opportunity to fire at the colored troops that occupy a portion of his front; and, of course, the fire is returned with interest, but without much damage on either side.

No deserters come in at all parts of the line, as they say, they have no chance to get through without running the risk of being shot. The negroes bring so constantly on the alert. But they are coming in daily at other points in squads.

A Sergeant and his squad came in this evening, and all report that thousands are ready to leave at any time, and are daily deserting.

The deserters came principally from Georgia, Florida, and Alabama regiments, and an officer from the former State is said to have gone to his superior a day or two since, and reported that if his company was not soon relieved, there would be none to relieve, as they would have all gone over to the enemy.

They state that they are very short of provisions, particularly vegetables, and are glad enough when they get into our lines, straggling given that they shall not hold intercourse with our men on the picket, or exchange papers.

On the 18th, the other day, they came boldly over and brought a paper with him, was caught and made to stand with the paper back and forth for an hour as a punishment.

An attack on the enemy has been expected for the past two days, and last night, from what the deserters reported, it was looked for as certain, but no demonstration was made.

It has looked like rain all the afternoon, but none has fallen yet, and the dust continues to envelop everything.

Rebel Reports.

Lieutenant-General S. D. Lee, commanding the Rebel forces on the Mississippi in the vicinity of Vicksburg, has been boasting in his official despatches of late, of having driven the Union forces under General A. J. Smith out of Jackson, Mississippi, and ordered them to retreat towards Vicksburg, &c., &c.

The Government having no positive information of any disaster happening to General Smith, we looked upon Lee's despatches as Rebel bluster.

There is little doubt now that we shall soon see some arrival up the Mississippi, of a decisive battle and Union victory over Lee. We have this opinion upon information received by the Government from the Rebels.

The Richmond papers of Saturday, the 16th instant, received a General Grant's headquarters before Petersburg, contain a despatch from the Rebel Lieutenant-General S. D. Lee, dated Oklahoma, July 14th, 1864, announcing that he had a fight at a place near Tallahassee, on the evening of the 13th, in which he had completely routed (Smith) strongly entrenched. General Lee then adds—

"This morning I attacked the enemy at Tallahassee, and after a hard fighting of three hours, I found it impossible to drive him from his position. It was a drawn battle."

General Lee makes no mention of his losses, but preserves the usual Rebel reticence on that subject.

The Invaders Going to Reinforce Johnston—Sherman Prepared for Them.

Some of our high military authorities believe that the late invasion of North Carolina by Sherman was notified of the fact, and in about thirty miles he telegraphed to General Sherman, "Let them come on. I am ready for them!"

If this plunder-gorged traitor attempt to pounce upon Sherman they will meet a different reception from that in Maryland last week.

GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

OPERATIONS ON THE FRONTIER.

Troops Scouring Country for Rebels.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By JOSEPH, Mo., July 19.—It appears that Colonel Ford left two bands of guerrillas, numbering nearly two hundred, in his rear, who are committing all manner of depredations in the southern part of this county.

A large scouting party was sent from here this morning, but has not been heard from.

Every train from Weston brings a large number of refugees from Platte, Clay, and Ray counties. Many of them stop here, while others go eastward.

Gurney & Co., of this city, have just received sixty five pounds of gold dust from Virginia City.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Militia—Gen. Sigel—The Corps, &c. Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Governor Bradford has ordered a thorough enrollment of the Maryland militia, which gives the Unionists great satisfaction. It will be pushed vigorously to organization. General Sigel arrived from Harrisburg last night, and stops at the Baitow House, where many friends are congratulating him.

All accounts from General Grant are cheering. Railroad travel is again regular on all the roads, except the Baltimore and Ohio, towards the west, which is being rapidly repaired.

The western Maryland grain crop is not so much damaged by raiders as was apprehended.

The War in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—The steamer St. Louis, bound for Nashville, laden with Government stores, was captured yesterday by guerrillas, at Sailor's rest, on the Cumberland.

Four Rebel prisoners have been selected from our military stores, to be sent to Mitchell's Hill near Knoxville, to be shot in retaliation for the murder of two Union men near those places.

The Reported Capture of Atlanta.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—The Nashville Tennessean to-day says the reports of the capture of Atlanta are all premature, though we expect to hear of it in a few days.

Confiscation in Essex County, N. Y.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Rodgers' mill, Powers' mill, and several farms and tenement houses, together with a bridge, &c., in the village of Amherst, Essex county, in this State, were burned on Sunday. The loss was heavy.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—We are daily expecting news of the most stirring nature from General Grant, as it is known, both through Union and Rebel sources, that the movements such as he has recently been accomplishing with his lines in front of Petersburg are portentous of great results.

Deserters have been coming into our lines in squads of late. Last Monday they brought the intelligence of an intended assault by General Lee on our line, as yet the assault has not been attempted.

All day on Monday a huge mortar on the right of our line piled its compliments to the Rebel Fort Archer, situated beyond the Appomattox river. The fort was considerably damaged during the day, and ceased altogether its enfilading fire upon our line.

The Maryland raid has not interfered at all with the grand operations of the Army of the Potomac.

[ANOTHER DESPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Information received from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated July 19, says that the usual quiet still prevails along the lines, and were it not for the sound of an occasional gun and some picket firing at a few points, one would suppose that no enemy was within miles of us.

The Rebels make the most of the noise, the enemy taking every opportunity to fire at the colored troops that occupy a portion of his front; and, of course, the fire is returned with interest, but without much damage on either side.

No deserters come in at all parts of the line, as they say, they have no chance to get through without running the risk of being shot. The negroes bring so constantly on the alert. But they are coming in daily at other points in squads.

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The Labor on our Fortifications—The Enemy also at Work—The Late Rebel Raid North.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 20.—The heat has become what is called "death of news continues. I am lingering here in expectation of a fight. The Rebels are now in the vicinity of the Potomac, and are working very hard to get to the front of the city. The Rebels are now in the vicinity of the Potomac, and are working very hard to get to the front of the city.

At this point occurred a delay of two days which resulted from General Grant's order to the Rebels to retreat from the Potomac, and to the Blue Ridge, and to the Shenandoah Valley.

From Lexington the command of General Hunter, this delayed two days by General Hunter's blunder, marched towards Lynchburg, and on the 17th of June the Rebels were in the vicinity of the Potomac, and are working very hard to get to the front of the city.

On the day following General Hunter and his subordinate staff were ordered to proceed to the arrival of the greater part of Ewell's corps on their front, and a brisk attack, which lasted with little intermission, until the Rebels were driven back to the Potomac, and to the Shenandoah Valley.

There is not the slightest doubt in the highest military circles here but that General Sherman will raise his flag in Atlanta in a few days. With the capture of this strategic point, the cause of the Confederacy will receive in the Southwest an irretrievable blow.

Personal.

Head-Admiral Paulding and Major-General Dix are in town.

New Paper for Freedom.

A Freedom organ, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, will be immediately started in St. Louis. Its intention is to lead off the influence which the St. Louis Democrat is exerting for Lincoln's re-election.

Loss of the Steamship "Kare."

SANDY HOOK, July 20.—The steamship Kare, bound for New York, was sunk in the Gulf Stream on the 19th, in a gale. Her crew of 100 men, and passengers, were picked up by the surviving schooner Daisy, and were landed here to-day. The Daisy, bound, containing the captain, mate, crew, and nine sailors, has not been heard from since the disaster.

A Schooner on Fire.

TIM HIGHERLAND, N. Y., July 20.—A large freight schooner was on fire here. A French war steamer has gone to her assistance.

GENERAL HUNTER'S EXPEDITION.

What It Did and How it was Done—Reasons for its Non-Retreat Down the Shenandoah Valley—Responsibility for the Maryland Invasion Placed Where it Belongs—General Hunter Asks to be Relieved, &c., &c.

HARRISBURG, July 19.—Just two months ago, General Hunter was assigned to command the Department of West Virginia, his orders being not to relieve General Sigel from duty in the department, but to take up the "raiding force" of about ten thousand men, which had been beaten back from Newmarket, under that officer, and to renew Sigel's advance in the direction of Staunton.

It was, "if he could," to capture Staunton and destroy the railroad east and west of that place. If he found Staunton so well fortified and defended that to attack it would involve delays and heavy sacrifices of life, then he was to hurt the railroads on each side of it as much as possible, and to keep as large a number as possible of the enemy's troops in check by his operations.

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