

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

- FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Of Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON, Of Tennessee. National Union Electoral Ticket. SENATORIAL: Morton M. Michael, Philadelphia. Thomas Cunningham, Beaver county. REPRESENTATIVE: 1 Robert P. King, 2 George M. Cortes, 3 Henry Bunn, 4 William H. Kern, 5 Martin H. Jinks, 6 Charles M. Rank, 7 Wilson Taylor, 8 Robert M. Rank, 9 John A. Heintzel, 10 Edward H. Corvill, 11 Edward Halliday, 12 Charles F. Reed, 13 Elias W. Hall, 14 Charles H. Shrier, 15 John W. Moore, 16 David M. Conaghy, 17 David W. Wood, 18 Isaac Benson, 19 John Patton, 20 Samuel R. Dick, 21 Everard Bierer, 22 John P. Penry, 23 Ebenezer M. Junkin, 24 John W. Binchland.

FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS. Remember that there will be a Special Election Tuesday, August 2, 1864.

Upon Amending the State Constitution to give Pennsylvania Soldiers in the Service THE RIGHT TO VOTE. Don't forget the day, and don't fail to vote "FOR THE AMENDMENT."

LOYALTY AND TREASON.—There is nothing so essential to the success of our army, and the suppression of the slaveholder's rebellion, as money and men. Men may differ as regards the policy of the administration, and in regard to the merits and qualifications of men, but no man who professes to be loyal and true to his country, and its institutions whether he professes to be a Democrat or Republican, has any right to depreciate the currency or throw obstacles in the way of enlistments. In no other way can he inflict greater injury in the cause, or give more efficient aid and comfort to the enemy. Men and money are not only the "sinews of war," but the very life blood of the nation now struggling for existence, and to undermine the financial system, and discourage men from enlisting, as is done, almost daily, by partisan editors of newspapers, misceleaned democratic, comes as near treason as can be, without committing the overt act which consigned Arnold, Jeff. Davis and Breckinridge into the ranks of traitors.

COAL FOR THE GOVERNMENT.—There has lately been a great difficulty in obtaining coal, owing to a strike among the engineers and firemen on the Reading railroad. As there was no prospect of arranging the difference between the company and their workmen, the Government adopted the decided measure of seizing the road and its branches, and employing men who had been engaged on its railroads in Virginia. Gen. Cadwalader issued an order to this effect, and Messrs. Tyler & Co., of Philadelphia, were appointed agents of the Government, through whom the coal is to be obtained.

The President has issued a proclamation upon the reconstruction question, approving the bill passed by Congress, which he did not sign, as it was passed at the last hour. He accepts the spirit of the bill, but makes exception in the case of Louisiana and Arkansas, which States have been reconstructed according to his own declaration in a previous proclamation making the will of one-tenth of the voters sufficient for the return of a State to its allegiance, while the bill provides that a majority is necessary.

Habeas Corpus the new law provides that a list of prisoners detained in the different forts and arsenals of the Government shall be made out within a practicable time, and if no indictment is found by the next Grand Jury after such list has been presented, then that the prisoners be discharged.

We are indebted to Hon. Isaac Newton, of the Agricultural Bureau, at Washington, for the Bi-Monthly Report of that Department. It contains much valuable information.

The Philadelphia papers say that their people are aroused at last, and that recruiting is going on as rapidly as in 1861.

SAVE YOUR RAIS AND PAPER.—Cotton, linen and silk rags of all sorts, old books without the leather or wood covers, magazines, newspapers, ropes, and everything from which paper can be made, is much wanted. Old paper must be clean, and is worth five cents per pound. Cloth and such material can be cleaned. Save every shred and scrap in bags kept for the purpose, and it will fill fast and bring in money.

REAR-RANGERS.—(With the accent on the rear) an Indian name, is the highest of the White Mountains within the State of New Hampshire.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITH BOSTON.—Arrangements have been made to run trains daily each way from Baltimore and Philadelphia to Perryville, by rail, and from Perryville to Baltimore by steamer.

EXTRA VAGANCE.—A summary of the auction sales of pictures in New York, during the past season, has been prepared for the Evening Post. It shows that from October 10th, 1863, to June 17th, 1864, there were thirteen such sales, the gross amount of which was \$403,932.

COAL OIL FOR WOUNDS.—An assistant surgeon writing from Gettysburg says that what water is to a wound in an Indian state, coal oil is to a suppurating state in a diseased woman, excites the wound, and promotes a healthy granulation. He states that he has seen two patients whose wounds have been dressed with it, and which were through with the third. This is a remedy easily applied in our hospitals. If it is used in any form, it will not be readily to the benefit of the wound.

A NATIONAL PART DAY.—The President of the United States has, in accordance with the recommendation of Congress, passed July 2d, appointed Thursday, August 24th, as a day of humiliation and prayer throughout the United States. The resolution under which this recommendation was made is in the following words:—

"That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States; that he request his constitutional advisers at the head of the Executive Departments to unite with him as Chief Magistrate of the nation at the city of Washington and the members of Congress, and all magistrates; all civil, military, and naval officers; all soldiers, sailors, and marines, with all loyal and law-abiding people, to convene at their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess and to repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty; that, if consistent with His will, the existing Rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout all the States; that he implore Him, as the Supreme Ruler of the World, not to destroy us as a people, nor suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or contrivance of other nations, or by obstinate adherence to our own counsels, which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes, and to implore Him to enlighten the minds of the nation to know and do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; to implore Him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance, and unflinching firmness to secure the result; to implore Him in His infinite goodness to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds and quicken the consciences of those in rebellion, that they may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States, that they may not be utterly destroyed, that the effusion of blood may be stopped, and that the unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout all our borders."

The sentiments of this act of Congress, the solemn character of the language, and the appeal which it made to the hearts and consciences of the people, should produce an earnest and powerful resolve to commemorate the day in humility and sanctity.

The following extracts are taken from a letter sent by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax to the Congressional Convention of the 19th District of Indiana, held at Valparaiso on the 9th ult., which nominated Mr. Colfax for re-election by acclamation:

I justify the Administration in its denial to suspected traitors and their abettors of the writ of habeas corpus; for, as I read the record of an eminent lawyer, the expression of its farmers, when, in time of insurrection, the public safety required it.

I justify it, also, in what is denounced by its enemies as "arbitrary arrests"; and only regret that any thus arrested, against whom there seemed reasonable suspicion, like Marshall and others, were discharged without trial.

I justify a Butler in daring to hang a traitor in New-Orleans, and a Burnside in arresting an influential politician for publicly defaming and spitting on a military order, deemed essential for the nation's cause.

I am for the most vigorous exertion to recruit our army by the largest possible addition of colored troops; and only regret that the persistent opposition by their enemies of the Administration, their Congressmen and their organization; when, had they unitedly aided in the work and encouraged it, we might have had, ere now, 400,000 men instead of 100,000, and avoided all impending drafts.

I endorse most heartily the policy of confiscating the property of Rebels voluntarily in arms against their country; and who, guilty in the partridge, seek to involve country and citizen alike in a common destruction.

I am for striking at Slavery, the cause of all our woes, and the progenitor of this gigantic Rebellion, with every power under our control—War Power of the army, the Naval Power of the Navy, and the Proclamation power of the President; and for its final and irrevocable extirpation from the land by a movement of the City of Washington, which shall make that instrument, as well as the Republic itself forever free; and thus, also, obey the Divine injunction, "to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free."

An agent, treason, whether it rears its hideous form in front of our patriotic and gallant armies, or under the roof of our capitol; in the streets of New York, or within the borders of Indiana; and I am against any severance of the Union by the sword of rebellion, by a disgraceful compromise, or by a base surrender of the sacred cause in which so many martyrs for the right have so sadly and yet so bravely fallen.

And, to sum up, I am for Abraham Lincoln—the pilot who shrank not in the darkest hour—and for Andrew Johnson—faithful among the faithless found—for the highest offices in the nation's gift, of which they are each so worthy. Very truly yours, MARK L. McCLELLAND, Valparaiso, Ind.

Gen. Washburne's Plan for Protecting Railroads Against Guerrillas. MEMPHIS, TENN., June 6, 1864.—The trains on the railroads having been fired into daily for several days past, and several soldiers and citizens having been killed and wounded, Major General Washburne to-day issued the following order:

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 74.—HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, July 6, 1864.—Whereas, the trains from Memphis to Salisbury have been fired into frequently by Confederate soldiers and guerrillas within the last few days, and several soldiers and citizens killed or wounded, and Whereas, There are many persons along the line of the road and at Memphis, who approve and encourage such murderous proceedings, and it is ordered that forty of the most prominent and bitter secessionists in and about Memphis and Lawrence be arrested, and that twenty of them, each day, be placed upon the cars in the most conspicuous positions, one being placed on each side of the engine, and no train be allowed to leave Memphis without a Special guard, until this dangerous business is desisted from. It is known that several citizens of Memphis have publicly avowed this firing upon trains. They will be given prominent places on the train, and quarters will be fitted up for them at White's station, where they will be tenderly cared for when not on the train. Brigadier General Edward A. Hatch, commanding cavalry division, is entrusted with the execution of the order. By command of Major Gen. C. C. Washburne: W. H. MUMFORD, Major and A. G. Adjutant.

THE SITUATION. When two months ago, Gen. Grant started on his campaign against Richmond, a small cooperating force under Gen. Sigel was sent up the valley of the Shenandoah toward Staunton, situated near the head of that valley, very near the geographical center of Virginia as she was in 1860. Gen. Sigel was soon confronted by a superior Rebel force, defeated and thrown back. Gen. Hunter now superseded him in command, while most of the Rebels who had defeated Sigel were dispatched to the aid of Lee, then sharply pressed by Grant. Gen. Hunter's column once more advanced, routing the Rebels who opposed them, killed their leader, Gen. Sam Jones, and capturing Staunton and Lexington. Had Gen. H. pushed his victory farther forward, he might probably have taken Lynchburg situated on the James River and Canal and the Tennessee Railroad, and a principal Rebel depot of provisions and munitions. But Gen. Hunter advanced so slowly that a Rebel division under Ewell, detached from Lee's army, had time to retrace their route, did, repulsing Hunter's attack, and rendering the capture of Lynchburg hopeless. Hunter now retreated westward into the valley of the Kanawha, instead of northward into that of the Shenandoah, and left the triumphant Rebels free to move into and down the latter valley unopposed. They did so, apparently unobserved on our part, and were never even heard of until they were close upon Gen. Sigel at Martinsburg on the Potomac, compelling him to retreat justly, burning a part of his stores. Hunter's army being far away, and any present relief from the quarter of the Potomac, the Rebels—say 15,000 to 20,000—pushed across into Maryland, and after threatening Pennsylvania from Hagerstown, turned short to the right, and captured Frederick, driving thence a hastily collected Union force under Gen. Wallace, who on Saturday night, the next day, was defeated by the Rebels, but was ultimately rescued with heavy loss and driven back on the road toward Baltimore—but not into that city, as some of the panic-stricken tried to make out. If the Rebels make any serious attempt on either Baltimore or Washington, we shall be greatly mistaken. We are all well as usual. The Rebels were in three days—too soon to let the Union forces now gathering to fight them get sight of their flying coat-tails. This is no serious demonstration, but a plundering raid, and we regret to say, likely, because of the shameful lack of militia organization in all the local States, to be a preliminary step to a more serious invasion of the North. Within the last week, enough able-bodied men ran away from Western Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania to have captured and caged every Rebel who has crossed the Potomac. Maryland, with not less than One Hundred Thousand men able to do military duty, has not Ten Thousand Whites in the Union army, and only a few thousands of Militia in the battle of Saturday, which may have decided the fate of her metropolis. We trust that metropolis will erect another Monument to Maryland valor after this War is over; but the deeds of heroism that are to glorify it are yet in the future. Let us hope that the present week will witness some of them.

THE INVASION. OFFICIAL GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, July 10—1 o'clock A. M. Major General Dix: An official report from Major General Wallace, just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebel forces, at Monocacy, yesterday, the 9th inst. On the 9th A. M., and continuing until 5 o'clock P. M., our forces were at length overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy, and were forced to retreat in disorder. He reports that Col. Seward, of the New York Heavy Artillery, was wounded, and taken prisoner; that the enemy's force was at least 20,000, and that our troops behaved well, but suffered a severe loss. He is retreating to Baltimore. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Evening.—The troops engaged in the fight at Monocacy bridge yesterday formed in line of battle on the left of the railroad and on this side of the river, two Ohio regiments being thrown out as skirmishers on the right. The latter were attacked at 7 A. M. by cavalry from the rebel army, who they fell back across the river in good order, and with slight loss, fighting all the way. After crossing they succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy, and held him here a long time. About 10 A. M. a desperate attack was made by dismounted cavalry, which was repulsed; and notwithstanding this, they tried to dislodge our men from their position; they could not succeed. Their loss here was very heavy, our men having the advantage of rifles, while they only had carbines. After fighting till three P. M. a heavy body of the enemy's forces were discovered to be moving on our left flank, and in consequence our troops had to abandon their position and fell back, the enemy following about three miles, but in the action they lost about one thousand killed, wounded and captured. General Tyler was in command of some of the one hundred days' men, and how he got captured is not known. The enemy levied a tax on Middletown of \$20,000, and the women are represented as having been insulted, their clothes, &c., stolen, and numerous other outrages committed. They are believed to be Ewell's corps, and are now reported to be marching on Washington. They set fire to the Depot at Frederick and a barn close by. The battery that was on our side, having unfavorable ground to manoeuvre on was not so effective as it otherwise should have been.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11. The following has been received by H. P. Kenney, Superintendent of the Baltimore railroad. The conductor of No. 17 train. The rebels attacked the train at Magnolia. They went through the train after we had stopped capturing all officers and soldiers in the train; among them was Maj. Gen. Franklin. They went through most of the most of passengers' pockets, capturing watches and money; they unloaded the baggage and set fire to my train, burning three first class passenger cars, one second class car and baggage car, and engine H. Clay, one freight car and a Northern Central engine that was on the siding. J. R. M'NSHOWER, (signed)

PHILADELPHIA, July 11. It is reliably ascertained that two passenger trains, which left Baltimore this morning, were captured and burned by the rebels at Magnolia, 15 miles from Baltimore. They also burned the property of the railroad company in that vicinity. WASHINGTON, July 11.—The information received to-night is that a very large force of rebels are within six miles of this city, not far from Tennallytown. There has been no general engagement, but continuous skirmishing nearly all day. There is a rumor to be believed that the rebels are attempting Washington, and that preparations for its defence are of such a nature as to insure its safety.

large number of families, temporarily at summer residences, together with citizens in the adjoining counties Washington, have been driven from the city for fear. The information received from this quarter is as follows: The rebel army of invasion marched down the valley 45,000 strong, including 8,000 cavalry, under command of Maj. Gen. Jubal Early and Brig. Gen. Breckinridge, Saturday, Imboden and McClellan. Longstreet was at Gordonsville on Saturday last, with additional forces to join the rebel army of invasion, and the purpose of that army was an attempt at the capture of Washington by a surprise. The Virginia Central Railroad is repaired and running from Richmond to Staunton. A money bag two hundred and forty men in his command, and expects to have his force increased. At the fight at Aldie Milled captured eighty of our cavalry and killed twenty, captured one major, and had with him in his command 15,000 men. Kinchloe's command of one company is operating near Fairfax Court House, and in the neighborhood of Occoquan. LATER.—Up to 2 1/2 P. M., the state of affairs in the vicinity of Rabbit's Branch Post Office continued to be about the same as this morning. There has been no general engagement, but cavalry skirmishing is going on at intervals. The enemy has not made his appearance anywhere within range of our guns and so far has shown no disposition to do so. No casualties have been reported on our side in the engagement between Lowell and the rebel cavalry this morning. Three rebel prisoners and stragglers were brought in this morning from the front, but they refused to give their regiments or by whom they were commanded. They are inclined to brag, and say of them place numbers of very high figures. Some rebel stragglers, who were picked up yesterday at different points in Maryland, were brought to the provost marshal's office last night. They admitted that they belonged to the invading party and the infantry consisted of Breckinridge's and Early's divisions. They would give no information as to the movements of the invaders, and, when questioned as to their numbers, differed very widely in their statements. This morning the rebel cavalry commenced to show themselves in the vicinity of Silver Spring, Md., in the place of the district of Montgomery county, on the Seventh-street road, beyond the lines of the fortifications, and up to the last account have kept that position. During the morning there has been some firing between the pickets, and two on our side have been wounded. A number of men coming from that direction, and there are many families moving in that direction, and some are confident that the main body of the enemy is at this place. Preparations have been made to receive them in becoming style.

LATER FROM UP THE POTOMAC. Yesterday afternoon a force of the rebels made their appearance on the towpath of the canal, near Muddy Branch, where there was a camp of the 8th Illinois Cavalry and four companies of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, under command of Major Thompson. Our force had orders to fall back, and started toward the city, the camp equipage being placed on a canal boat. They had not retreated far, however, before another band of rebels were seen approaching from the direction of Rockville, and some shots were fired between each party, but no one was injured, as far as is known. We were some three miles to this side of Muddy Branch, our forces tried to make a stand, and quite a little skirmish ensued, in which the rebels brought to bear on them one of four guns, and a round shot went directly through the boat, causing it to sink. In this little affair we had three men slightly wounded. Our men, however, proved themselves to be very brave, and transferred the baggage and pushed on down to Georgetown, where they arrived this morning. The rebels, who at times showed considerable force, seemed to direct their attention to the canal, which they damaged considerably by felling trees in it, blowing up bridges, &c. Our men report the country full of rebels, and that yesterday there were several skirmishes, in which portions of three regiments were engaged. In one of these Captain Morris, of Company M, 8th Illinois, was killed.

HYVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., July 11.—About 200 rebel cavalry, under the command of Harry Gilmore, appeared at Magnolia Station, eighteen miles south of this point, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad, and captured the 830 A. M. passenger train from Baltimore, by firing a volley into it, causing the train to stop. The 10 o'clock express train from Baltimore also shared the same fate. Conductor Bryson, of the express, was robbed of his watch and money, as was also Conductor Munshaw, of the first train. The rebels fired the trains and also the freight house at Magnolia, which were completely destroyed. The engines were fired upon, and started to move, and were used for the purpose of setting fire to that structure, but it is very probable that no damage resulted to the bridge, from the fact that a heavy guard was stationed to protect it. Passengers were not so far as learned, molested, except in a very few cases. The rebels started in a southerly direction towards General Cadwalader's residence, a few miles south, for the purpose of destroying it, and this has no doubt been accomplished. Passengers are arriving here in every kind of vehicle, and many on horseback. Major General Frank, who was captured on one of the trains destroyed at Magnolia. RAVAGES OF THE REBEL ARMIES. BALTIMORE, July 11.—A. M.—A respectable citizen, just arrived in town, who resides near Kingsville, reports that this morning a party of fifty rebel cavalry passed his house making for the railroad. They cut the telegraph on the turnpike as they passed. In passing the house of Mr. G. Day, an excellent Union citizen residing near Kingsville, they fired an American flag, flying, and some of them stopped to burn the barn. He made no resistance until they attempted to take down the flag, when Mr. Day fired upon the rebels and killed one of them. Mr. Day has not been seen since, and his fate is unknown. BALTIMORE, July 12.—Everything is quiet around the city. Last night a force of rebels passed through Towson town on their way to the Bay River, which they reached. They had with them Maj. Gen. Franklin and staff, captured on the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad on Monday. Only one bridge, that over the Gunpowder, was burned on the Philadelphia road. HAYVE DE GRACE, July 12.—Noon.—In relation to the capture of Gen. Franklin it is now ascertained that the rebel General Gilmore recognized him and politely requested him to leave the car. He then placed the General in a buggy under guard. From Baltimore. PHILADELPHIA, July 12. Nothing is known in Baltimore of affairs in and around Washington. All the wires between the two cities are cut. BALTIMORE, July 12.—We are entirely ignorant of the events transpiring in and around Washington, as the wires were cut at some indeterminate point about 3 o'clock.

burned Gov. Bradford's residence this morning. It is only four miles out on the Charles-street road. A squad of ten rebels did it. They came to the residence and ordered out the Governor's family, permitting them to take only a few valuables, and then fired the residence. The furniture was all destroyed. The Governor was in the city, and was not captured.

From Baltimore. BALTIMORE, July 13, 1864.—Noon. Nothing has been heard from Washington since the arrival of the early train yesterday, you may safely set down all mere exciting reports as sensational or at most mere rumors. The reports of the capture of Annapolis Junction are pronounced at headquarters as unfounded. I have just seen Gen. E. B. Tyler, which settles the question as to his escape. I have just received a report believed to be well founded, that Gen. Franklin managed to make his escape from his captors on Monday night, and that they spent nearly the whole of yesterday in hunting for him, without success. I will send you all I can learn that is at all reliable. The rebels left 420 of their wounded in Frederick city in our hospitals there. The telegraph line is working to Annapolis.

The following are the particulars of the reported escape of Maj. Gen. Franklin from the hands of the rebels on Monday morning. We have not yet ascertained the whereabouts of this gallant officer. Harry Gilmore, with a party of cavalry numbering about 150, having with them Maj. Gen. Franklin and three officers of his staff as prisoners, encamped at a late hour on Monday night, on Oliver's farm, between Randalltown and Reisterstown. Gen. Franklin was in the custody of Capt. Nicholas Owen, of Baltimore County, from where he succeeded in making his escape at an early hour on Tuesday morning. The force of Gilmore remained all Tuesday in the neighborhood scouring the bushes and woods, and searching all the houses and barns, in the hope of being able to capture him. This was the statement they made to the people in the vicinity, and the search was continued until five o'clock on Tuesday evening, when they left on their way to the vicinity of Washington, crossing the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Elysaville, during last night. Nothing is yet known in the city of the whereabouts of Gen. Franklin, but hopes are entertained that he has really escaped. Such at least was the impression of those living in the vicinity. During their stay in the vicinity of Randalltown, they robbed everything in the vicinity, not only of horses and cattle, but of watches, money and clothing. Several rebel sympathizers pleaded for exemption but it was of no avail. All were taken to the jail, and when the victory is a matter of a day. Without reference to Federal or Confederate, let us as Englishmen do justice to smart and skillful seamanship, wherever we find it. But let not the nation that once owned a Nelson sink to paying equal homage to a sunk Alabama and a surviving Victory. There was perhaps a little navy in the ship the remains of a runaway smuggler and a middle-aged buccaner because he has come to a legitimate end, is something very different from a honest sympathy with defeat. There are British naval officers performing at the four splendid, but unrecalled, services, and it is a matter of regret that the services of the Alabama for having accepted the challenge of the captain of the Kearsage—but not its consequences. The skeptic who called history a matter of fact romance, should have lived in our day, when a naval action is fought off Chesapeake Bay, and the nations of London and Paris newspapers on the Monday morning, no two reports agreeing in any simple fact, except in the result. In our enlightened epoch of incessant, instantaneous, and universal intercommunication, the difficulty of getting at the simple facts of any particular battle, or of getting at the truth, is a matter of regret, and it is a matter of regret that the materials of history are gathered. Some allowance, no doubt, may be made for eye-witnesses on shore of a naval engagement seven miles out at sea. The fact of the capture of the Alabama is peculiarly inaccurate of sight which distance and excitement and smoke produce. A French gentleman, for instance, who from Cherbourg breakwater looked on at the American duel on Sunday last, wrote a graphic letter to the *Debate*, with a postscript to the effect that he had just discovered that the account of the battle was entirely untrue. Mr. John Lancaster, the owner of the *Deerhound* yacht, who, in more than the French sense of the words, "assisted at" the engagement, published on the following morning an account, which materially differs in the most important points from the official report furnished to the public by Captain Semmes, and published yesterday. At 12:30 (we quote Mr. Lancaster's exact text from the *Deerhound*) observed the Alabama to be disabled and in a sinking state. We immediately made towards her, and on passing the Kearsage were requested to assist in saving the Alabama's crew. At 12:50, when within a distance of 200 yards, the Alabama sank. We then lowered our two boats, and with the assistance of the Alabama's whiteboat and dingy, succeeded in saving about forty men, including Captain Semmes and thirteen officers."

Now what says Captain Semmes? "The crew on the enemy after my ship went down. I ultimately, however, the steam yacht *Deerhound*, owned by a gentleman of Lancashire, England, Mr. John Lancaster, who was himself on board, steamed up in the midst of my drowning men, and rescued a number of both officers and men from the water. About this time the Kearsage sent one, and then, tardily another boat. Accompanying you will find lists of the killed and wounded and of those who were picked up by the *Deerhound*; the remainder, there is reason to hope, were picked up the enemy by a couple of French pilot boats, which were also fortunately near the scene of action."

The odious imputation of inhumanity contained in this passage is not only altogether wanting in Mr. Lancaster's account, it is implicitly and explicitly contradicted by Mr. Lancaster's assertion that he was requested by the Captain of the Kearsage to assist in saving the Alabama's crew. Then again, as to the relative tonnage and armament of the two ships. Captain Semmes writes to Mr. Mason: "The enemy was heavier than myself, both in ship, battery, and crew; but I did not know until the action was over that she was iron-clad. ... Her midship section on both sides was thoroughly iron coated; this having been done with chains constructed for the purpose, placed perpendicularly from the rail to the water's edge, the which covered over by a thin outer planking, which gave no indication of the armor beneath."

A letter which we publish this morning from a gentleman just returned from a visit to the Kearsage at Charleston, states that "the Alabama last night gave the Kearsage only seven," and that "the Kearsage only seven," and that "the Kearsage was more than equal to the Alabama, and had been taken the previous."

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