THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, T UR DA JULY 14, 1864.

THIRD EDITION.

FROM BALTIMORE.

GEN. FRANKLIN AT BARNUM'S.

PARTICULARS OF HIS ESCAPE.

SLEEPY REBELS AND FUNNY SCENES.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

REBELS FAR AWAY.

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

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—All dispute about the safety of General Franklin is now settled. He breakfasted at Barnum's Hotel this morning, and is now there in good health and spirits, giving them the details of his capture and escape.

He was carried to a place in Carroll county, where the Rebels under Gilmore bivouacked for the night. Most of their officers, and many of the men, went to different farmhouses to get something to eat. They left Franklin under guard near a haystack.

When the night waned, these guards went to sleep. Franklin not being sleepy, says he took a walk, and the last he knew of the Rebel guard it was sleeping, while he found himself walking unmolested and free towards Baltimore.

He says Gilmore treated him well, and that the Rebels generally behaved cleverly.

All is comparatively quiet here to-day. No Rebels are known to be near and none expected. The militia excitement goes on spiritedly, and the authorities now are determined to carry it out.

Many Secessionists have skedaddled, but they will be held accountable on returning; others freely report themselves.

The Philadelphia Railroad is being vigorously repaired, and it is hoped that it will be in running order to-morrow. Repair gangs have gone out on the Northern Central, and it will be running in a day or two.

The Western Maryland Road is running trains regularly the entire length. It was not injured. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is undergoing vigorous repairs. The road to Washington is running trains, and all the rolling stock is being replaced. Boats still start twice a day for Perryville.

It is now ascertained that the Rebels suffered terribly at the Monocacy battle. They left 400 dead on the field, and over 600 badly wounded, who are now in our hands; many of them officers. Our loss was not half theirs.

The latest news from Washington represents all safe, and Rebels departed for Virginia, but it is hoped that many of them will be captured. An immense number of cattle and horses were driven away from Western Maryland, and large quantities of stores. Federal scouts still continue at all posts around Baltimore, and pickets are posted. The pass system still continues rigid. Business very quiet.

LATEST FROM PETERSBURG.

THE WELDON RAILROAD DESTROYED AGAIN.

WHAT GENERAL GRANT THINKS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—We have advices perfectly reliable from the front at Petersburg up to Wednesday morning. Grant found that the Rebels had completed repairing the Railroad to Weldon, he accordingly sent out Gregg's Cavalry to cut it again.

They marched to near Reams Station, where they found a Rebel force, and drove them in some distance, when our forces were reinforced by Barlow's Division, and the railroad was held, and the work of destruction was still going on when our informant left.

Grant looks upon the late Rebel movement as a mere raid, and is not likely to loosen his hold upon the Rebel capital. Matters never looked better in front of Petersburg than they do now.

Travel to Washington Resumed.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The trains are running to and from Washington this morning as usual. The Washington papers of to-day have been received.

United States Christian Commission Delegates and Stores for the Wounded of the Monocacy.

GETTYSBURG, July 14.—Fifteen delegates from Philadelphia reached this place yesterday, and were reinforced by several from here. All left for the field about noon. They took a large quantity of stores. The wounded will be taken to Frederick City.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The steamer *Liberty*, from Havana, with dates to the 9th instant, has arrived. She brings Vera Cruz dates to the 2d instant, and City of Mexico to the 27 ult.

The *Semidoni* says that General Trago, with his whole army, has given in his adhesion to the Empire. The *Estagette* denies it.

Doblado is stated to have disbanded the remnants of his army at Potosi, and is on his way to confer with the Emperor. Elsewhere it is stated that he is at Matamoras, bound to the United States.

The Spanish Consul at Oajaca has been murdered, and the murderer commanded for execution.

The Ambassadors had left to notify the European Courts of the safe arrival of Maximilian at Mexico.

The sickness is rather increasing at Havana, owing to the heat and rains.

Massachusetts Volunteers.

BOSTON, July 14.—Two thousand volunteers went into camp yesterday, and it is believed to the number will reach five thousand during the present week. As there is no lack of arms, the force will speedily be ready.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZES.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The steamer *Little Ida*, for Charleston, was captured on the 8th, by the steamer *Gettysburg*. She is a screw from propeller, of 120 tons, with a general cargo.

BOSTON, July 14.—The British prize steamer *Boston*, from Bermuda, which was captured on the 9th, off Wilmington, by the *Fort Jackson*, has arrived. She is a side-wheel steamer of 350 tons, and was purchased at Halifax seven months ago for $30,000. She was captured on her first trip, with a cargo of 450 sacks of salt, 24 barrels of copperas, and 100 boxes of soap.

The captured steamer *Little Ada* has also arrived here. She hails from Savannah.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Cotton quiet at $1 68. Flour nothing doing; sales of 14,000 bbls.; State, $8 20@9 65; Ohio, $9 25@11 00; southern, $12 50@15 00. Wheat steady, but no sales of importance. Corn steady; sales of 180,000 bu. at 21 cents. Beef heavy. Pork quiet; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $34 50. Lard heavy. Whisky dull and nominal.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Flour dull and nominal. Receipts of Flour, 1021 barrels. Wheat, 41,000 bushels. Corn, 7400 bushels.

Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Cumberland preferred, 48½; Illinois Central, 128½; Illinois Central bonds, 102; Michigan Southern, 87½; Michigan Southern guaranteed, 98; New York Central, 130½; Reading, 12 8; Hudson River, 104½; Erie, 110; Canton, 51; 1881, 104½; Five-Twenties, 104; One Year Certificates, 98½; Gold, 26.

FROM CHARLESTON.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Rebel Battery on James Island Captured.

JOHN'S ISLAND OCCUPIED BY OUR TROOPS.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Capture Fort Johnson.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Hilton Head advices report a battery on James Island, captured from the Rebels.

Johns Island was successfully occupied by our troops, but an attempt to take Fort Johnson by a night attack was a failure, and one hundred and fifty of our men, including Colonel Hoyt, Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, and a number of other officers were taken prisoners.

Important from the Department of the South—Movements Along our Whole Front—Night Attack on Fort Johnson—One Hundred and Fifty of our Men Captured—Engagement with Fort Pringle—Occupation of John's Island—Expedition up the North Edisto—Twenty-one Negroes Drowned.

Active Operations.

STONO RIVER, S. C., July 8.—In my last correspondence I mentioned that an expedition was then on foot, the details in regard to which were at that time contraband. I presume you may have learned through Rebel sources that the expedition sailed from Hilton Head on Friday of last week, and that it was on quite an extensive scale. By permission of General Foster I had the privilege of accompanying him in his flag steamer, the *Cosmopolitan*, Captain Cannon, of witnessing all the important operations, and of visiting every point occupied by the troops composing the expedition.

Our Force.

The troops assembled at Hilton Head from several points, and made quite a respectable force. It is not proper as yet for me to give the details in regard to its strength, although it is said the Rebels were well informed about it through spies and observations from their lookouts. General Foster retained the command of the whole force, and Brigadier-General J. P. Hatch, Brigadier-General Schimmelfennig, Brigadier-General E. Saxton, Brigadier-General William Birney, and Colonel W. W. H. Davis (commanding a brigade) had commands under him.

The destination of the expedition was a profound secret, and none of the troops could get a clue to it. The very wise winked significantly and whispered Savannah, and Port Royal, Bull's Bay, the Georgia coast, and Sullivan's Island were all confidently guessed; but nobody hit on the right spot.

Arrival at North Edisto.

The fleet arrived off the bar at the mouth of the North Edisto river at about two o'clock Saturday morning. The night was quite dark, and some difficulty was occasioned in finding the buoys. Captain Boutelle, of the coast survey steamer *Vixen*, who knows every mile of this coast by thirty years' experience, had gone in to pilot a naval vessel, and haste was not of sufficient importance to warrant any great risk, so the transports did not go in till the high tide after daylight.

Landing of Troops.

On reaching the anchorage inside, a portion of the troops were at once disembarked at Seabrook Island, at a pier built when the lamented General Stevenson occupied the point over a year ago. The remains of his camp were there, and the troops who first landed soon had shelter from the sun constructed, coffee fires going, and everything very comfortable.

Colonel W. W. H. Davis, as soon as it was practicable was sent forward to occupy a point on John's Island, just over Hadrover creek, known as the Sugar Mill. He marched across Seabrook Island, past the plantation formerly owned by the younger Seabrook, formerly one of the finest in the country, with large and elegant buildings, splendid grounds, flowers in profusion, noble shade trees, rare shrubs, and broad acres. The whole estate is now in bed condition, the buildings dilapidated, the fields untilled, the gardens grown up with weeds, and only the shade trees remain. Colonel Davis encountered none of the enemy on Seabrook Island; but on arriving at a broken down bridge across Hadrover creek, leading to the estate of the elder Seabrook, on John's Island, the Rebel cavalry pickets were seen. This point was occupied last winter by a force under General Ames, and intrenchments were thrown up along the banks of the creek. On the ruins of the old Seabrook mansion the Rebels were eating their breakfast, and their horses were picketed in the shade of a large live oak.

On the approach of our forces the Rebels mounted and fell back across a field and meadow to the woods with great precipitancy. Our advance crossed the bridge, when the enemy came back with their reserve; but finding our force too large for them, after exchanging a few shots, they again fled. One Rebel horse was wounded, but there were no other casualties at this time on either side. Colonel Davis rested here, throwing out pickets some distance in his front. Major Keith, with a few of the 54th Massachusetts Cavalry, went out several times two or three miles up the island, driving in largely superior number of Rebel cavalry, who seemed desirous of drawing him into a trap, and who followed him back each time when he returned.

In the afternoon General Hatch, with his staff, visited Colonel Davis and rode out to our picket lines in front.

On Saturday evening General Saxton went out, and on the following morning more troops were landed and went out to John's Island, accompanied by General Hatch, who assumed immediate command of that part of the expedition.

On Sunday afternoon General Hatch moved about three miles further up and encamped there for the night. On the morning of Monday, the 4th, he moved again to a plantation, about three miles from Legareville, where a bridge crossed a creek on his left. The morning was intensely hot, with scarcely a breath of air in motion. The march was along dusty roads with no shade, but lined with bushes high enough to deprive the soldiers of the slight breeze that did blow. The veteran troops endured the march well, but the new men, unaccustomed to the sultry climate, were completely exhausted. Hundreds fell down, overpowered by the sun. One or two were fatally sunstruck, but the majority were taken up in ambulances, and recovered.

In sequel to Gen. Hatch made another march across the island to the left, and he has since made other movements, which it is not proper for me to describe as yet.

During these operations, two of the 9th United States colored troops were killed in skirmishes with the Rebel scouts and pickets, and all had several wounded, including one or two of the 54th Massachusetts Cavalry.

Expedition Up the North Edisto River.

On Saturday afternoon, Brigadier-General Birney, with troops on the transports *Canonicus*, *Magnolia*, and *Croton*, went up the North Edisto river. The gunboats *Pawnee* and *Dai Ching*, and the navy tug *Geranium*, were sent up by Admiral Dahlgren to assist, and General Foster also went up in the revenue cutter *Vixen*. General Birney landed at White Point, and early in the morning started to march inland. A few miles on, he encountered a field battery of rifled pieces on the opposite side of a creek.

He reported to General Foster, and was directed to flank the battery if possible. General Foster also went up the Dawn creek, in the revenue cutter, accompanied by the *Geranium* with Captain Boutelle as pilot, to endeavor to flank the battery that side. He engaged it for some time, and gave the Rebels a good shelling. They replied with much accuracy, but did no harm except in hitting either of our boats. General Birney reported that it was impracticable to take the battery or flank it, owing to the peculiar formation of the ground, and it was finally deemed expedient to withdraw the force. This was effected, the only casualties being a few wounded. General Foster returned to the North Edisto harbor, and subsequently went to Stono. General Birney the next day re-embarked, and also went to Stono.

Expedition to James Island.

On Saturday morning, the 2d, as a co-operative movement, General Schimmelfinnig, commanding the district of Morris and Folly Islands, crossed over to James Island from Folly, with a part of his force, and drove in the Rebel pickets after a skirmish. The troops were then formed into column, and advanced toward an old battery, but until recently occupied. The 33d United States colored infantry, and the 103d New York, were placed in the advance.

FROM BALTIMORE TO WASHINGTON.

Map of the theatre of the Rebel Attack upon the Fortifications of the National Capital.

Rockville
Darnestown
Poolesville
Leesburg
Frederick City
Monocacy Junction
Monocacy Church
Buckeystown
Hyattstown
Clarksburg
Germantown
Gaithersburg
Washington Junction
Washington Factory
Hagerstown
Middletown
Boonsboro
Williamsport
Sharpsburg
Antietam Ck.
Keedysville
Rohrersville
Jefferson
Petersville
Knoxville
Harper's Ferry
Maryland Heights
Loudoun Heights
Bolivar Heights
Charlestown
Shepherdstown
Martinsburg
Hedgesville
Bunker Hill
Darkesville
Falling Waters
Big Pattowmack R.
Potomac R.
Shenandoah R.
Opequon Ck.
Cacapon R.
Back Creek
Sleepy Creek
Tuscarora Ck.
Goose Ck.
Broad Run
Difficult Ck.
Occoquan
Dumfries
Fredericksburg
Aquia Ck.
Stafford C. H.
Brooke Station
Acquia Creek
Falmouth
Rappahannock R.
Rappahannock Station
Warrenton
Warrenton Junction
Manassas Junction
Bull Run
Centreville
Fairfax C. H.
Fairfax Station
Alexandria
Georgetown
Washington
Bladensburg
Annapolis
Annapolis Junction
Laurel
Beltsville
Bladensburg
Upper Marlboro
Piscataway
Port Tobacco
Nanjemoy Ck.
Mattawoman Ck.
Zekiah Swamp
Wicomico R.
Patuxent R.
Big Patuxent R.
Little Patuxent R.
Gunpowder R.
Bush R.
Deer Creek
Susquehanna R.
Havre de Grace
Perryville
Elkton
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore R.R.
Washington Branch R.R.
Baltimore
Ellicott's Mills
Relay House
Patapsco R.
Patapsco Junction
Gwynn's Falls
Liberty
Reisterstown
Owings Mills
Freedom
Westminster
Union Bridge
Middleburg
New Windsor
Manchester
Hanover
Hanover Junction
Gettysburg
Emmitsburg
Taneytown
Littlestown
Hampstead
Manchester
Parkton
Freeland
Jarrettsville
Harford
Bel Air
Churchville
Aberdeen
Havre de Grace
Perryville
Elkton
Charlestown
Rising Sun
Colora
Cecilton
Warwick
Middletown
Odessa
Cantwell's Bridge
Port Penn
Delaware City
New Castle
Wilmington
Christiana
Newark
Elkton
Oxford
Chesapeake City
Port Deposit
Conowingo
Peach Bottom
Quarryville
Lancaster
Columbia
Wrightsville
York
Hanover
Abbottstown
Gettysburg
Fairfield
Greenwood
Mercersburg
Chambersburg
Shippensburg
Carlisle
Mechanicsburg
Harrisburg
Middletown
Lewistown
Mifflin
Huntingdon
Bedford
Cumberland
Hancock
Williamsport
Clear Spring
Hagerstown
Boonsboro
Frederick City
Middletown
Petersville
Knoxville
Harper's Ferry