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Reading Matter from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

Escape of Semmes.

The *Daily News'* Southampton correspondent says: Captain Semmes is at Ketway's Hotel in Southampton, and the other officers and men are about the town getting clothes and necessaries; they are taken charge of at the Sailors' Home here. Captain Semmes and Chief Officer Lee went this afternoon to Emanuel's, the tailor in the High street, to make purchases. The Captain's hand was bandaged, owing to a wound he received in action. The shop was crowded with people, endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the Confederate commander.

"Messrs. Emanuel tapped several bottles of port, and treated their customer, his lieutenant, and those who came to see them, with much hospitality. Capt. Semmes anxiously asks what the people of England thought of the South, said slavery there existed but in name, and that the North and South would never again be united. He said, moreover, that he had endeavored to do his duty to his country. When he left the shop a crowd had collected round the door, who made way for him and treated him with much respect. He seemed to be laboring under mental anguish, and to feel most acutely the complete defeat he had experienced, and the death and sufferings which that defeat had caused.

"Captain Semmes is a thin, wiry-built man, with a stern and determined air. He is about fifty years of age, with a small red pointed face, and a beard and moustache in the American style. He had on a very old naval officer's cap, and an English naval lieutenant's jacket. He declined to see any strangers at his hotel. His first lieutenant is a fine-looking young man. In answer to questions Captain Semmes said that he left all the property he possessed, and upwards of sixty chronometers which he had taken from captured federal merchantmen, in Cherbourg, previous to going out to fight the Kearsage.

"*He says that he was completely deceived as to the strength and armament of the federal ship.* What he recollected of the Kearsage was, that she was an ordinary sloop of war. If he had known that she was an iron clad, and much more heavily armed than the Alabama, he would not have fought, as it was madness to do so. He said that the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsage has taught another lesson in naval warfare, that of the uselessness of ordinary ships of war like the Alabama encountering an iron clad and heavily armed ship like the Kearsage. He does not know the extent of damage he did to the enemy's ship; all he knows is that he has lost his own.

"It appears that Semmes and a number of his officers and crew escaped from the Alabama just as she was going down, and that Mr. Lancaster, the owner of the steam-yacht Deerhound, was desired by the commander of the Kearsage to save as many of the officers and crew of the Confederate vessel as possible. Captain Semmes was in the water half an hour, and was nearly exhausted when picked up. It appears *he begged Mr. Lancaster to get away as fast as possible to prevent him and those who were with him from being taken prisoners* and the Deerhound, being a fast yacht, was enabled to get out of the reach of the federal man-of-war. Mr. Lancaster describes the fight as a magnificent sight. He saw holes right through the Alabama, made by the tremendous shot of the Kearsage."

A second letter from the same correspondent says: "When the battle was at an end the Deerhound steamed over to the Kearsage, and Mr. Lancaster was asked by the officers of the Federal ship to try and pick up the scores of the Alabama's crew and officers who were floating and swimming about. He lowered his yacht's boat, and one of them, commanded by a man named Adams, was steering his boat into a group of a dozen struggling persons, when he passed a drowning man at some short distance with an officer's cap on. One of the men cried out 'That's Semmes,' and the drowning man called out, 'I am the captain—save me; I cannot keep up any longer.' Adams went and dragged him into the boat. Semmes then said, 'For God's sake don't put me on board the Kearsage, but put me on board of your yacht.' Adams promised to do so, and laid Semmes down in the bottom, and covered him with a sail to conceal him from the Kearsage's boats, which were evidently anxiously searching for him. When Adams had saved a boat load he took them on board the yacht, and Semmes was at once placed below. As soon as all that were seen in the water were picked up, Mr. Lancaster was anxious to get away, and began to steam out to sea. He expected that he should have been brought to by a shot from the Kearsage, but she was too disabled it appears to go after the Deerhound to overhaul her, and thus Semmes escaped being made prisoner."

Captain Semmes declined an invitation to a public dinner at Southampton. He is said to have gone to Paris to report to the Confederate Commissioners there.

From St. Domingo.

We have news of the death, on the 14th, of Brigadier General Pedro Santana, the wretch who sold his country to Spain, asserting that through him the Dominicans desired to become reincorporated with Spain, and against which enslavement this same people have been successfully fighting for a year past.

The death of Santana is a victory gained to the Dominicans. He has been execrated by thousands for the past thirty years of his life; even the *Diario* although he was Marques de las Carreras, Lieutenant General in the Spanish army, a peer of the realm, decorated with grand crosses of the orders of Carlos III, and of Isabel la Catolica, has the following wind-up to an obituary: "Thus have terminated the days General Pedro Santana. Let us not judge him to-day(?); neither let us pay any attention to the criticisms (or judgments) that every month utters upon his life and upon his acts. Pasion must influence all that is said now in regard to the deceased, and it will be best to allow its effervescence to pass that the voice of impartiality may be heard." A poor eulogy, methinks, for the man who six months since was so flattered by these same journals.

Death of a Presbyterian Minister.

The Rev. A. G. Fairchild, D.D., of the Presbytery of Redstone, died at his residence near Smithfield, Pa., June 30th. The Presbyterian *Banner* says: "He was one of the oldest and most widely known ministers in Western Pennsylvania. As a writer he had a high reputation throughout the Church. His books entitled 'The Great Supper,' and 'The Divine Purpose,' are standards on the subject of which they treat. His pastoral life was most laborious and useful; his manners were always those of the educated Christian gentleman; his friendships were sincere; and his life was a visible illustration of the Gospel which he preached."

The general supposition is that the troops under General Canby, which embarked at New Orleans recently, are bound for Sherman's army, or for an attack on Mobile. But we think this is a mistake. General Grant needs more troops, and we incline to the opinion, viewing the present military situation in all its bearings, that the 19th Army Corps, under General Franklin, which has left New Orleans in steamers, will next be heard from in the Army of the Potomac. This supposition is confirmed by the fact that Gen. Franklin has already gone to join the Army of the Potomac.

To show how somebody manages the affairs of the Associated Press, we need only to cite attention to the fact that the first proclamation of Gov. Curtin, calling for twelve regiments of militia, was published in the Philadelphia papers of Wednesday morning, but was not furnished to the Pittsburgh papers until Thursday morning.

The Cotton Supply.

We have read with much interest a long article in the New York *Commercial Advertiser* concerning the price and supply of cotton. The writer cites figures to prove that there has been of late a constantly diminishing decrease in the supply of the raw material, and assumes that the increase in price has been due to this fact and the enhanced value of gold. He is of the opinion that the first of the causes of the increased price of cotton and cotton fabrics will not soon be removed. The article concludes:

All reports from New Orleans, and so far as we learn, from the agents of cotton buyers at various points on the Mississippi, agree in stating that, until new cotton country is opened by the progress of our arms, the supply from the Mississippi must remain largely reduced. The expectations of an important yield from the abandoned plantations occupied by loyalists are disappointed by the depredations of guerrillas, who have, to a large extent, destroyed the rising crop. Our military reverses in the cotton country west of the Mississippi, have indefinitely deferred the hope that there we might find half a million bales. Nor does General Sherman's advance into the heart of Georgia appear to give any reasonable hope of early relief. He makes no captures of cotton, and none comes from his rear to Nashville. The country through which he has passed is too inveterately hostile to allow of the transportation of cotton, even were parties found who are willing to sell. All these considerations make against any present increase of the supply; though they are not inconsistent with the supposition that, partly from recovered sections of the South, and partly by illicit purchases from within the enemy's lines, we shall still have about the present rate of supply from New Orleans, Memphis and Nashville, whilst the receipts of blockade cotton are likely to continue as large as hitherto.

The British cotton market is in no condition to afford us any relief. The only cotton we could import thence is American, as our manufacturers are uniformly opposed to using the short stapled cotton of India. At the latest dates, American cotton was worth in Liverpool fully as much as at New York; and the extreme scarcity of the Southern staple will doubtless keep its price at Liverpool above the figure at which it would pay to send it from that port to New York. Notwithstanding the large increase in the British receipts from other countries than the United States, Southern cotton is so much wanted in Lancashire as New England, and the small imports at Liverpool will, therefore, not be permitted to be re-exported to the United States.

A survey of the principal conditions affecting the market would therefore seem to lead to the conclusion that only two causes could produce a decline in raw cotton; either a material fall in gold, or an unexpected augmentation of the supply: neither of which contingencies seem likely to be very early realized.

Mr. Fessenden's Policy.

A morning paper promises us, as one of the first fruits of Mr. Fessenden's appointment to the Treasury, a return of the currency to a sounder condition. This means of course that the New Secretary will immediately set himself about the new task of reducing the paper currency in circulation.

It is better to understand at once that an immediate contraction of the currency is *impossible*. And to talk of contraction and promise it, without the ability to produce it, is to disturb needlessly the public mind and aggravate the evils that exist.

The amount of paper afloat answering the purposes of money may be estimated in round numbers at $800,000,000. The Government has issued $400,000,000 of this amount, and to this item the inflation of the currency is attributed. But how is Mr. Fessenden to reduce this redundant circulation? He can only do it by withdrawing and cancelling the Government paper. But how is he to compel possession of the Government issues, so as to withdraw and cancel them? The Treasury notes are in the hands of the people, and they will not surrender them to Mr. Fessenden for cancellation without receiving an equivalent. But that equivalent the Secretary will not have it in his power to give.

The current expenses of the government for the fiscal year just commenced cannot fall short of eight hundred million dollars. They are more likely to exceed than to fall short of those figures. The revenue measures of the present Congress are only estimated to produce three hundred and sixty million dollars. Mr. Fessenden will find it necessary to obtains loans of money at the rate of ten millions per week to meet the current expenses of the government. Whatever may be the success of Mr. Fessenden in the course of the current year in restoring public confidence and devising a sound financial system, it is not at all likely that he will be able, from all the resources at his command to do more than meet the current expenses of the government.

But confidence in the future will grow out of success in the present; and, undoubtedly, if Mr. Fessenden shall be able to go through the first year of his administration without adding to the Government issues of currency, he will be confidently trusted to solve the problem of a safe and healthful contraction. But that is a work for the future.

Contraction, it is almost absolutely certain, cannot be undertaken during the present fiscal year; and when it is undertaken it should be gradual, conducted on fixed principles, and at a rate of progression published and well known to all. In this way only can it be just on the part of the Government, and harmless to the people, who without any fault of their own, find themselves involved in the evils of the financial system that necessity forced upon the Government. Thereafter contraction when it cannot be accomplished, or contraction except on rules well advertised beforehand, will prove both cruel and ruinous.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Special Income Tax.

The following are the terms of the bill imposing a special income tax of five per cent. which passed Congress just before the adjournment, and has been signed by the President:

That in addition to the income duty already proposed by law, there shall be levied, assessed, and collected on the 1st day of October, 1864, a special income duty upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending the 31st day of December next preceding the time herein named for levying, assessing and collecting said duty, of all persons residing within the limits of the United States, or of citizens of the United States residing abroad, at the rate of five per centum on all sums exceeding six hundred dollars; and the same shall be levied, assessed, estimated and collected, except as to the rate, according to the provisions of existing laws for the collection of an income duty annually, where not inapplicable hereto; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as to time and mode, or other matters, to enforce the collection of the special income duty herein provided for, as may be necessary; provided, that in estimating the annual gains, profits or income, as aforesaid, for the foregoing special income duty, no deductions shall be made for dividends or interest received from any association, corporation or company, nor shall any deduction be made for any salary of pay received.

Mr. Fessenden has now two sons in the army. James, the eldest of his sons, is aide-de-camp, with the rank of Colonel, and is now on Major General Hooker's staff. Francis, the youngest living, is Brigadier General in the volunteers and Captain in the 10th United States Infantry. He is now at home, in Portland, Maine, suffering from amputation of his right leg, the wound received at the battle of Cane river. But this is not all. The youngest of all his sons, Samuel, was Lieutenant in the 2d Battery of Maine Volunteers, and died of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville, about one year ago. Mr. Fessenden has one other son, William, who is not in the army, but would have been had his health permitted.

Completion of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.—We have the pleasure to announce to our readers, this morning, that at last this great public highway, which connects the Delaware at Philadelphia with Lake Erie, is completed. On the second instant, Mr. E. F. Gray, the Vice President, and Mr. Robert Faries, the Chief Engineer of the road, telegraphed to Mr. *Moorhead* as follows: "Track just closed two miles west of Johnsonsburg. Philadelphia and Erie at last united with iron bands."—*Philad'a News.*

The circulation of the banks of Illinois is $473,000, against $1,136,000 three months ago. This is the result of the substitution of United States currency in place of private bank bills in general circulation. The day of "wildcats" is over.—*Chicago Journal.*

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Serious Charge Against Police Officers—An Investigation Demanded.

On Tuesday, the Board of Enrollment of the 22d District addressed a note to Mayor Alexander, of Allegheny, setting forth that a colored boy named Edward Buck, who had been presented as a substitute for a drafted man, informed the Board that he had been arrested on Friday last, by officer Gabby, one of the Allegheny police, and had been kept in the watch house till Tuesday, on a charge of having stolen a watch; that he was arrested without a warrant, and was not permitted to see his accuser, or to have a hearing before the Mayor. He further asserted that the police officers in Allegheny told him he would get $500 to go as a substitute, but that they (the officers) would have to retain $100 to settle the prosecution for the larceny of the watch, an offense of which he claims to be entirely innocent!

The drafted man, Aaron Cozard, of the Ninth Ward, was also examined, and stated that he agreed to pay $750, of which Buck was to get $400, and the balance ($350) was to go to the constables or agents having him in charge.

Having ascertained the above facts, the Board then proceeded to examine witnesses as to the boy's age and fitness to go as a substitute. The boy himself was sworn, and stated that he was arrested on the street, in Allegheny, by officer Gabby, at nine o'clock Friday night, *without a warrant*, and kept in the lock-up until Saturday morning, when he was taken to the Provost Marshal's office to be offered as a substitute, but not finding any purchaser, he was taken back and kept in the lock up till eight o'clock Tuesday morning! Gabby took Buck's watch from him, on Friday night, alleging that it had been stolen. The accused never had any hearing, nor never saw the man who charged him with stealing the watch. In reference to the watch, he stated that he had had it for four months, and got it from Levi Lester. On Saturday morning, a watchmaker on Ohio street, who had repaired the watch, came to the Mayor's office when Gabby was taking him out of the cell. The watchmaker asked Buck where his watch was, and he answered that Gabby had it, when the man stated that it was not his, and that he had not lost any. Buck did not know the watchmaker's name. Officer Wills (Chief of Police) told Buck that he wanted $100 for himself and Gabby. This is the substance of Buck's statement.

Isabella Butler and Elizabeth Anderson, sisters of Buck, testified that they visited him in the lock-up, and carried victuals to him. They saw Mayor Alexander, who stated that he was going to send Buck to jail as soon as he got a hearing. Isabella Butler asked Wills for the watch, on Wednesday (the 6th,) and he said Gabby was not in, but she could get the watch when he came to the office. Wills asked what the women were going to do—if they were going to give him any money. He said he wanted $100.

The drafted man, Aaron Cozard, stated under oath that a man named Gillespie proposed Buck as a substitute, and that he was to pay altogether $750. The substitute was to get $400, and *Gillespie and some other man were to get the balance!*

The above are the facts as developed; and, whether Buck was guilty of larceny or not, the officers who were party to his arrest and detention seemed to have had but one object in view—extorting money from him. Had he been quietly passed by the Board and mustered in, he would have got but $400, while the balance, $350, would have gone into the pockets of his oppressors.

Buck was accepted as a substitute, and paid *seven hundred dollars*—the "brokers" having been effectually foiled in their game of extortion.

Mayor Alexander is absent from the city to-day, but on his return he will no doubt give this matter his attention. Let all the facts be obtained, that ample justice may be done to all parties.

The 50 Per Cent. Question.

It is generally known that the Board of Enrollment of the 23d district made their late draft on the principle of the law of 1863, giving fifty per cent. additional to cover exemptions. After the work of making examinations was nearly completed, an order was received directing the Board to confine the draft to the not number required to fill the deficiencies. This morning, however, another order was received revoking the first order, and directing that the draft remain as the Board made it.

At the same time the following circular was received by the same Board:

OFFICE OF THE A. A. P. M. GEN'L.
HARRISBURG, July 6, 1864.

The following telegram, received from the Provost Marshal General, is hereby communicated for the information and guidance of District Provost Marshals:

"In all drawings hereafter, draw the number of men required, and one hundred (100) per per cent. in addition, to cover exemptions, &c. Such is now the law."

J. V. BONFORD,
A. A. P. M. Gen'l.

Serious Railroad Accident.

On Monday an accident of a serious character occurred to a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about a mile west of Middleton. Workmen were engaged in repairing the track, and were in the act of putting down a new rail as the train dashed along. A red flag, which had been placed on the road as a signal, was not observed by the engineer until too late to avoid an accident. The locomotive and eight cars left the track. Five of the latter and the locomotive (No. 235) were rendered complete wrecks. The cars were laden with flour and tobacco. So great was the speed at which the train was running, that two trees, (one of them a foot in diameter,) were pulled up by the roots as though they had been weeds. The following persons were wounded: Samuel Kurtz, the engineer, (who resides in Lancaster,) received a contusion in the forehead. Michael McCoyne, a Scotchman, who was stealing his passage on the train, had one of his legs broken. Having no home, he was sent to the Alms House. The train was in charge of A. C. Barr, (conductor) of Lancaster.

Presentation.

On Friday evening last, the friends of Lieut. James McVicker, (late of Company K, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, but now Captain of the Allegheny Night Police), assembled at the Mayor's office and presented him with a fine silver mounted Colt revolver, as a token of their admiration for his gallant services in the field, and their esteem for him as a citizen. This compliment will be better understood when we remark that Mr. McVicker entered the service as a private, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in action. The district was represented on behalf of the donors by Capt. S. Riddle, in a few appropriate remarks. Capt. McVicker replied, briefly thanking the donors for their beautiful and costly gift.

City Mortality.

Dr. George L. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following deaths for the period commencing June 29th, and ending July 5d, 1864:

Males.....13	White.....27	Total.....28.	
Females....15	Colored.....1		

Accident, 1; Paralysis, 1; Carcinoma Uteri, 1; Natural causes, 1; Unknown, 1; Hydrocephalus, 2; Spasms, 1; Gangrene of the Ear; 1; Pneumonia, 2; Accident, 3; Consumption, 1; Congestion of Brain, 1; Cholera Infantum, 1; Tabes Mesenterica, 1; Still Born, 1; Diarrhoea, 1; Unknown, 2; Typhoid Fever, 1; Marasmus, 1; Variola, 1; Diphteria, 1; Measles, 1; Inflammation of Brain, 1.

Child Bitten by a Dog.—A colored woman named Francis Dulphy appeared before the Mayor to-day, and preferred a charge against Joseph Pennock, Esq., alleging that he kept a ferocious dog. The dog attacked and bit a little son of the prosecutrix, tearing a piece of flesh from his right breast, and causing an ugly wound. The child was on Mr. Pennock's premises at the time, but was in charge of a woman who had business at the house. The case has not yet been heard.

Duprez & Green's Minstrels.—We would, briefly allude to-day to the mammoth bill posters which the agent of this company, T. C. Green, has affixed by the agency of that veteran bill poster, James Tackeray, to the corners of some of the principal streets.

Death of a Surgeon.—Dr. James H. Wilson, Surgeon of the 184th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died suddenly at the Brady House, Harrisburg, on Tuesday. He was a native of Centre county.

Bargains at 56 Federal street, in all kinds of boots, shoes and gaiters.

TELEGRAMS.

THE REBEL INVASION.

30,000 Rebels Reported North of the Potomac!

HAGERSTOWN OCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY.

Town of Middletown Plundered.

ALL RAILROAD PROPERTY AT HARPER'S FERRY DESTROYED.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—The city is full of rumors, but the following is believed to be correct: Intelligence from Maryland Heights and region beyond, warrants the belief that the rebel force now on this side of the Potomac numbers 30,000.

Advices from Sandy Hook, 10 this a. m., say that skirmishing was going on back of the heights, but the number of rebels there is small. The rebels can be seen toward Sharpsburg, driving off horses, cattle, and plundering the farmers in the Valley. No large force is visible.

Advices from Green Castle, Pa., this morning says the rebels occupied Hagerstown, but the force was not known, while in Middletown yesterday, the rebels plundered the people of their horses and other property; the railroad is still unobstructed as far as Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry. It is believed there was only a small rebel force on the Virginia shore opposite Point of Rocks.

LATER.—The rebels in Harper's Ferry have destroyed all the railroad property there, including the telegraph and ticket office, and burned a large quantity of forage.

GEN. WILSON'S LOSSES MUCH EXAGGERATED.

The Early Capture of Atlanta Probable.

GOOD NEWS EXPECTED FROM GRANT.

Petersburg Must Fall!

The Rebel Raiders Reported 40,000 Strong.

GEN. HUNTER AT PARKERSBURG,

HE WILL BEACH CUMBERLAND TO-DAY.

The Rebel Officers at Charleston Under Fire.

NAVAL FIGHT OFF TEXAS.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The *World* has information from the front stating that Wilson's losses have been greatly exaggerated. Four of his guns were recaptured from the enemy.

Notwithstanding the rebel raid into Maryland, and distrust in State affairs, as shown by commercial men in the high price of gold, there is reason to believe that favorable military news will soon be made known to the public by measures that have been taken to guard Pennsylvania. It is believed that the rebels are not in sufficient force to do any material damage.

Very good news is expected from Sherman, nothing less in fact than the capture of Atlanta. Military men here say that, with the loss of Kenesaw Mountain, the rebels cannot reasonably hope to hold Atlanta, as there are no positions beyond Chattahoochie at all equal to those this side of it.

Good news is also shortly expected from Grant's army. We believe that Petersburg will shortly be in our possession. It is well understood that nothing the rebels can do by way of the Shenandoah valley will induce Grant to send any portion of his army to defend Washington. Movements are now under way, largely reinforcing Grant's army by veteran troops from points of less vital importance than Richmond.

A *Tribune* special from Baltimore, July 6th, 10 p. m. says: "The B. & O. R. R. Company has just received intelligence from Sandy Hook opposite Harper's Ferry, stating that not a rebel has been seen or heard of at Harper's Ferry, or in any part of Maryland, and that it is believed by to-morrow morning there will not be one any where in that vicinity, they having skedaddled up the valley. It is thought to escape being captured by Hunter. The rebels left Winchester about Monday, June 6th, says: Gen. Lew Wallace, Tyler and Howe are here, preparing for any emergency.

A party of rebel cavalry were driven back from near Frederick to-day.

Gen. Sigel reports the whole rebel force at forty thousand.

The *Tribune's* Harrisburg special, dated June 6th, says: Official information received here shows that Grant has notified the War Department that a large portion of the rebel army has left his immediate front, and that a large portion of Hunter's force has reached Parkersburg, on their way east, and had ad vanced east, and that his advance would reach Cumberland to-morrow.

The *Herald's* 18th Corps correspondent of the 24 says: To-day witnessed one of the most exciting artillery battles of the war. After five hours' cannonading, the rebel batteries were completely silenced, and the gunners driven from their places. At 3 o'clock p. m. the rebels opened again furiously and soon their line of works were enveloped in one continuous cloud of dust, caused by our shells. The rebel gunners could be seen running to the rear for places of safety. After two hours' fighting, every rebel battery was silenced.

Our batteries have been placed with great skill and care, so that at any moment they can be concentrated on any point.

Our bombardment of the city is steadily doing its work, a number of buildings having already been destroyed.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Petersburg is now covered by over one hundred guns, and were Grant to give the word, the destruction would be the work of but few hours.

A private letter, off Charleston, states that the rebel officers sent there have been placed in comfortable quarters, where rebel shells must do fail.

The occasion of the suspension of habeas corpus and martial law in Kentucky is the anticipated trouble in enforcing the draft, and particularly in the enlistment of slaves.

A *Tribune* correspondent, off Texas, says: The Granite City and Wave were captured by the rebels only after a most persistent defence. A pilot and boats crew of the New London were captured. Our killed and wounded were about thirty, and that of the rebels above twenty.

The New York *World's* Washington special says: Notwithstanding the wild reports, it is learned that the rebels burned only one important bridge west of Harper's Ferry, at Patterson Creek.

Gov. Curtin telegraphs that 20,000 rebels crossed the Potomac at Point of Rocks, when the trains from here have run to-day to and beyond that place.

The *Star* says Hunter has joined Sigel and will make short work of the raid.

The Destruction of the Alabama—The Casualties on Board the Kearsage.

U. S. STEAMER KEARSAGE,
Cherbourg, France, June 20, 1864.

SIR: I enclose herewith the surgeon's report of the casualties on board this vessel, in her late action with the Alabama. Although we received some twenty-five or thirty shots, twelve or thirteen taking effect in the hull, by the mercy of God we have been spared the loss of life; whereas, in the case of the Alabama, the carnage, I learn, was dreadful. The ships were about equal in match, the tonnage being the same, the Alabama carrying a 100 pound rifle, with one heavy 68 pounder and six broadsides, 32 pounders; and the Kearsage carrying four broadsides, 32 pounders, two 11-inch and one 28 pounder rifle—one gun less than the Alabama. The only shot which I fear will give us any trouble, is the 100 pound rifle which entered our stern post and remains at present unexploded.

It would seem almost invidious to particularize the conduct of any one man or officer, where all had done their duty with fortitude and coolness which cannot be too highly praised; but I feel it my duty to my executive officer, Lieut. Commander Thornton, who superintended the working of the battery, to particularly mention him for an example of coolness, and encouragement of the men while fighting, which contributed much towards the success of the action. Very respectfully,

J. A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. STEAMER KEARSAGE, *Cherbourg, France, June 19th*, 1861.—Sir: I report the following casualties from the engagement, this morning, with the Alabama: Jno. W. Dempsey, quarter gunner, arm amputated; Wm. Gowin, compound fracture of left thigh and leg, seriously wounded; James McBeth, orderly seaman, compound fracture of left leg, seriously wounded.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

JOHN W. BROWN, Surgeon.

To Capt. Jno. A. Winslow, commanding U. S. steamer Kearsage.

Maine Troops Moving—Vice President Hamlin Enlisted.

BANGOR, Me., June 7.—A portion of the State Guard left this morning to garrison Ft. McClary. Among the privates was Vice President Hamlin.

Nothing New from the Front.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 6.—A steamer arrived this morning from Bermuda Hundred. There is nothing new from the front. There have been no battles yet.

PIANOS, MUSIC, &c.

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No. 12, BISSELL'S BLOCK,

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SECOND-HAND MELODEON.

A 5 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO STYLE MELODEON, double reed, two stops, made by Mason & Hamlin. A splendid instrument, and in first rate order. Would answer well for a small Church or Sabbath School.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

je21 81 WOOD STREET.

$30, $35, $40, $75, $80, $125, $130, $135, $165, $170, $180, $215.

12 PIANOS AT ABOVE PRICES.

For sale by CHAS. C. MELLOR,

81 WOOD STREET.

KNABE'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS.

A choice supply of 6½ and 7 octave Piano Fortes, from the celebrated factory of Knabe & Co., has just been received—some in richly carved cases. These instruments are fully warranted for eight years, and are by the best judges pronounced unrivalled. A call is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, Sole Agent,
No. 43 Fifth street.

THE BEST PIANOS!

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,

No. 83 FIFTH STREET,

Next door to P. O., second floor.

Have just received a small invoice of *FRESH OATS FOR STRAW MATTING*, of the celebrated B. F. W. importation. The quality of these goods is unapproachable by any other matting imported, and until we received our late importation we could not offer our patrons the lowest prices the market will afford.

je7

CARPETS.

We have now open the largest and best selected stock in this city of

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

Imported by ourselves, under the old tariff, with the gold premium at sixty-five.

MATTINGS.

Also, a full assortment of

WHITE, CHECKED AND FANCY

CHINA MATTINGS,

In all widths, and at

The Lowest Prices for Cash.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

22 FIFTH STREET.

FOURTH STREET

NEW STYLES OF WINDOW SHADES RECEIVED THIS DAY.

NEW SPRING STOCK OF CARPETS, WELL SEASONED OIL CLOTH, AT M'CALLUM'S.

W. D. & H. M'CALLUM. W. D. & H. M'CALLUM.

CARPET STORE.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

All Legal Business promptly attended to.

Office, No. 165 FOURTH STREET, near Grant, Pittsburgh.

McMASTER & GAZZAM'S

LAW OFFICE,

No. 98 GRANT STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....H. OVERINGTON.

Last night but one of the season.

Benefit of G. W. WILKINSON, who will appear as Salem Scudder and Jeremiah.

Miss Little La Grange will appear.

This evening will be presented

THE OCTEROON; OR, LIFE IN LOUISIANA.

Salem Scudder.....Charley Wilkinson.

The whole company will appear.

Dance.....Miss La Grange.

To conclude with

THE UNION VOLUNTEER.

Jeremiah, with stump speech....Charley Wilkinson.

To-morrow, last night of the season.

CONCERT HALL.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S

MINSTRELS,

THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD!

APPEAR EVERY EVENING.

The Company are direct from their Opera House, Philadelphia, and comprise twenty artistes, each of them engaged for their superiority as artistes.

Particulars of acts will be found in illuminated bills and programmes.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Doors open at ½ o'clock; commence at 8.

Reserved seats can be obtained at the office.

J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
J. T. DONNELLY, Agent. jj7:1f

MANUFACTURERS, &c.

LAWRENCE IRON WORKS,

New Castle, Pa.

GEO. W. DITHRIDGE.....PAUL ZIMMERMAN.
E. D. DITHRIDGE.....E. W. STEVENS, JR.

DITHRIDGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

IRON, NAILS AND SPIKES.

Present prices subject to change of the market.

je30:3m NEW CASTLE, LAWRENCE CO., PA.

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,

CADMAN & CRAWFORD,

Manufacturers of every variety of finished

BRASS WORK FOR PLUMBERS, STEAM OR GAS FITTERS, MACHINISTS, AND COPPERSMITHS.

BRASS CASTINGS of all descriptions, made to order. STEAMBOAT WORK, STEAM AND GAS-FITTING, and REPAIRING, promptly attended to.

Particular attention paid to fitting up BATHING ROOMS FOR COAL AND CARBON OILS.

Also, Sole Agents for the Western District of Pennsylvania for the sale of MARSH, LAUDSELL & CO.'S PATENT SYPHON PUMP, the best ever invented. Having no valves it is not liable to get out of order, and will throw more water than any pump of twice its size. ap18

W. A. MACKINTOSH.....J. HEMPHILL.....N. P. HEMP.

IRON CITY WORKS.

MACKINTOSH, HEMPHILL & CO.,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS

Corner of Pike and O'Hara, and

Pike and Walnut Streets,

(Near City Water Works,)

Manufacturers of stationary and other ENGINES, ROLLING MILLS GEARING, SHAFTING and MACHINERY of all kinds, and general jobbers.

Prompt attention given to repairing ROLLING MILL MACHINERY. ja30:1y

ROBERTS, BARNES & CO.,

No. 89 Third St., Pittsburgh,

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

And Manufacturers of

JAPANNED TIN WARE

We are now manufacturing and have on hand Bathing Apparatus of all kinds, Toilet Ware in Setts, Water Coolers, Grocers' Tea and Spice Canisters, Cash and Spice Boxes, Tumbler Drainers, Spittoons, &c., &c., a large line of Stamped Ware, Oil Cans of all sizes and patterns, Tin Roofing, Conductors, and all kinds of Jobbing Work done to order. ap30

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DITHRIDGE'S PATENT

OVAL LAMP CHIMNEYS,

MANUFACTURED OF

XX FLINT GLASS.

These Chimneys are intended for the flat flames, heating all parts of the glass equally, does not expose it to cracking. E. D. DITHRIDGE,
Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington street,
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BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,

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PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL,

Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST and 120 and 122 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh.

fa11:yd

THIRD STREET FOUNDRY.

ALFRED DAVIS,

(Formerly foreman at Anderson & Phillips,) respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a Foundry at the corner of Third street and Chancery lane, opposite Phillips's Brass Foundry, for the purpose of manufacturing LIGHT MACHINERY, CASTINGS, GLASS MOULDS, PULLEYS, &c. Special attention given to Plumbers work. my10:3m

ALLEN M'CORMICK & CO., VALLEY FOUNDRY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

No Warehouse, 101 LIBERTY STREET,

Manufacturers of COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES, PARLOR AND KITCHEN GRATES, HOLLOW WARE, Iron Steel and Glass Moulds, Rolling Mill Castings, Mill Gearing, Gas, Water and Artizan Pipe, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Sugar Kettles, Pulleys, Hangers, Car Wheels, Couplings and Castings generally. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings made to order. Patented Portable Mill with Steam or Horse Power. ap6:6m

BRITANNIA, BRASS AND SHEET METAL WORKS.

COLLINS & WRIGHT,

Manufacturers of CASTOR FRAMES, LAMP BURNERS and LAMP BASES complete. Also, TIN LANTERN TRIMMINGS, FRUIT JAR COVERS, &c. Manufacturers of Collins & Wright's Patent TIN JUG TOP. No. 139 Second street, Pittsburgh. ap21

COLUMBUS COLEMAN,

MARION AVENUE, Allegheny City,

Manufacturer for sale Hay & Grain Rakes, of the Kennedy, Usher, Hay and Grain Rake patterns; also, STORE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS, WHEELBARROWS, CUTTING BOXES and Warps on work of all descriptions.

Also, STEEL TEETH, for Hay and Grain Rakes. ap20:2moadw F

PENN MACHINE WORKS AND FOUNDRY.

H. WIGHTMAN & CO.,

ENGINE BUILDERS AND MACHINISTS,

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Manufacturers of WIGHTMAN'S PATENT PORTABLE OSCILLATING STEAM ENGINES, Shafting, Pulleys, &c.

Repairing of all kinds attended to. ja11:y

WELLS, RIDDLE & CO., No. 215 Liberty street, opposite Sixth, Pittsburgh, manufacturers of WHIPS, LASHES and SWITCHES, and every description of LEATHER BRAIDED WORK.

Orders solicited from the trade, and goods promptly shipped as per instructions. ap11:y

S. SEVERANCE, No. 53 WATER St., Pittsburgh, manufacturer of BOILER RIVETS, WROUGHT SPIKES, common and railroad, of every description.

Particular sized or shaped SPIKES and RIVETS, large or small, made to order at short notice. A good assortment constantly on hand. my20:m

D. & W. BENNETT, Man