the teams captured."

and that a number of beats have been burned, and

LATER DESPATORES.

BALTIMORE, July 5—Midnight.—Later despatches from Sandy Hook, on the Maryland side of Harper's Ferry, show that no engagement had taken place up

to 10 to-night, further than picket firing. The por

toon bridges there had been taken up and two spar

of the railroad bridge removed by our troops on withdrawing from Harper's Ferry. The rebels had

set fire to the Virginia side of the bridge, which was

then burning. Our men, in attempting to extin-

guish the flames, were fired-upon by sharpshooters

in the town, and compelled to desist. There is no

rebel force east of Harper's Ferry, except on the

Virginia side, at Point of Rocks. The read is un-

Rumor, but nothing more, says that the rebel

orce opposite Point of Rocks is under General

of a considerable force, but this is doubtful. Atall

events, we have now at Point of Rocks a sufficient

force to hold that point against any opposing force

likely to be brought against it.

Nothing definite is known as to the strength or

movements of the rebels west of Harper's Forry. The largest estimate of the strength of the force at

Harper's Ferry is 9,000, infantry and cavalry. Up

to this evening Hagerstown was not occupied, nor

was there any rebel force thore. It is known that General Hunter has reached the

Parkersburg road, and is moving rapidly eastward.

PICKET-SHOOTING STOPPED BY CON-

SENT-DISTRESS IN PETERSBURG.

ed throughout the army, forbidding

It seems to have had no effect upon the robel skir

coultivate the acquaintance of our soldiers, whe

line of battle in close proximity to the rebel works.

This brings the skirmishers near each other, and

Ross, which, if true, would imply the presence ther

structed as far as Sandy Hook.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864. The New Financial Leader. The assertion that it is dangerous to change leaders in moments of crisis is undoubtedly true, and the danger seemed especially great when the resignation of Mr. CHASE was first rumored. Here was a man who had been the financial director of the country for three years, who had identified his name with its financial policy. and had supplied the immense demands of the war, though often by extraordinary exertions and sacrifices. It would have seemed that his sudden abandonment of office would have shaken public confidence, and disarranged the affairs of, the Government. It is remarkable that, not a symptom of panic resulted, and that the change of leaders in this instance has not only been without danger, but, as we shall show, actually promises to strengthen the credit

of the nation. Mr. Chase's administration has been attended with singular success. It was intended to meet an anomalous condition, and was itself unprecedented in the history of American finances. It was distinguished by its boldness, its originality, its soundness. and its general success. A capital answer to those who entirely condemn it is thisthat it has accomplished what European financiers at the beginning of the war declared to be impossible. It has uninterruntedly met the increasing necessities of the Government, and enabled the people to prosecute the war without commercial convulsions or the interruption of regular business. Thanks to the wonderful rethe people in the Government, and to the wise administration of our finances, even our enormous debt is a burden the country bears without stooping, and the effect of the war itself upon the business of the North

but a general inconvenience. But Mr. CHASE did not seek to establish all his plans without great opposition, not forcing upon the State banks the national currency has been strongly resisted. The substitution of legal-tender treasury notes upon imports was also declared to be ungress triumphantly, only to be repealed after it had been tested for a few weeks, community of New York. These are illustrations of the fact that, although the general system of Mr. Chase was sustained by the people, and admitted to be sound, his special policies were often arrayed against great business interests, and created wide-spread dissatisfaction. Whether this dissatisfaction was just, or if Mr. CHASE was mistaken in these cases, it is not our purpose to debate. We cite them in explanation of the fact that whatever danger might have existed in the retirement of Mr. Chase, the acceptance of the Treasurushin by Mr. FESSENDEN has removed it, and that his appointment has reassured the public and strengthened the national credit.

It is not only that Mr. FESSENDEN is bility he has assumed, but that it is under stood he is not responsible for all the actions of the late Secretary, and is not committed to his policy in any way. We do not believe it possible for the new Secretary to depart from the general system which has worked so well for the past three years, but we are sure that he will profit by the experience of the previous administration. The experiments of Mr. Chase are the examples or the warnings of Mr. FESSENDEN; he is perfectly free to reject or accept the plans of his predecessor; and as he is a man who is in the habit of thinking for himself, it is certain that he will not hesitate to abandon old schemes which are demonstrated to be unwise, or to initiate new policies which promise to be fortunate. The repeal of the gold bill was doubtless in accordance with his wish. He has this great advantage, that, unlike Mr. Chase, he is unbound by promises and precedents, and free to change or maintain the present

policy.

For these reasons, as well as for his known ability, Mr. FESSENDEN'S acceptance of the position has been received with universal satisfaction. Men of all parties admit the wisdom of his appointment, and predict the good results. The Democratic greater if it could get rid of its false leaders. Its newspapers are influential; and one important Democratic journal has opposed the appointment of Mr. FES-SENDEN. On the contrary, all the value. This is not unimportant in reference to a change in the Administration, in which men of all politics are equally and directly interested. There is, therefore, sound reason for anticipating the speedy and permanent improvement of the financial condition. Untrammelled, uncommitted, the new Secretary of the Treasury entered office yesterday with the fullest confidence of the nation, with the benefit of its three years' experience, and with the power to remedy and reshape the policy as his own judgment shall decide, and that of the people approve.

State and National Defence-The Governor's Call for Twelve Thousand Men. Whatever the new raid upon our lines near Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry may amount to in fact, it is another proof of the necessity of having a sufficient standing reserve or militia force to protect our frontier. We do not apprehend that any diversion made by the rebels (questionably said to be under command of EWELL) will be at all likely to disturb the attitude of General GRANT. But if the new movement is strong enough to accomplish something beside the transparent appearance of a feint, it is time that we should think of our own safeguard. A good militia force might afford some moral support to the operations of GHANT, but its chief and most reasonable utility, in view of the past, would be to protect State should be able, or at least willing, to make an effort to defend its own border. All that we have frequently said on the subject of militia organization, and especially of a standing reserve force of militia now recurs to us forcibly in view of the sudden demonstration made by the rebels on our rear, particulars of which we learn by way of Chambersburg, Hagerstown, and Harrisburg. These rumors may mean little or nothing, but they have the suspicious taint of the old raid neighborhood, and the traditional scent of the coming of the dragon.

We might afford to smile at these suspicions; but, manifestly, this is not public duty. A raid need excite no apprehension were we sure that the State is always prepared to defend its border to the best of its power. How many times have we been ganization is extremely important, wheththe nation or ourselves, or both at Virginia, and we should defend our soil against him "threatening and slaughter." The loss is about \$250,000.

circumstances, we demand from our police. We need soldiers to guard our border, and not policemen; and we require from the State something more powerful than police defence for its frontier.

might be challenged to make their application in the confusion of a time of war. But a time. Organization is the more important. quired of the State is only an ordinary duty, and but little study of the subject is needed to reveal all the reasons for the comparative success of the rebels in all their past raids into Pennsylvania. What is the use of a system liable to be broken up at any moment? has been a question often asked, and sometimes very bitterly answered. What is its present use? may be asked again. It would be foolish for a rebel commander to again invade Pennsylvania; but what will prevent a rebel general from again making a fool of himself, if he should only have Morgan's and JENKINS' purpose of foraging and clothing. stealing horses and cattle, and robbing the banks? We have no right to speculate upon safety when the foe is within reach of us, and we are without arms in our hands. If our border were not worth robbing, and if the rebels had no disposition to trespass, there would certainly be no utility in defending it. But the State should be at all

times prepared. We should be proud to know that our Governor, upon the first hint of danger to the State, has summoned all available troops to its defence. We should be 5140 to near that twenty regiments of militia are now in Harrisburg, or hastening to the border. At the best, Pennsylvania can do pondence from General Sherman's army. A letter more than defend its own soil-it can assist its neighbor State, give the nation assurance, and impress the rebellion that General GRANT's campaign is protected on all sides. At least it should be ready at once to defend itself. Is the necessity quesonly from political opponents, but from | tioned? We may wait then till the rebel some of the best of living financiers. In crosses our border. Would it not surely be New York and New England his policy of | useful to the rebel cause in Europe, if, while GRANT is before Richmond, EWELL or IM-BODEN moved at pleasure into Pennsylvania? We have no better right to be for gold was earnestly condemned at the over-confident now than we had a year outset. The temporary increase of duty ago. We must not question the danger. but meet it. If the border of the State i wise. The gold bill, which passed Con- not threatened, then it may be the capital of the nation. There is occasion, we think, for another revival of the war spirit-an met the opposition of the entire business other general arming. Let it be what it

should be, and the nation will reap a har organization has a national importance, which we have already shown in our review of the bill lately presented to Congress. The State and National authorities can, we do not doubt, with a well-understood and vigorous system of militia, cooperate more effectually in protecting the State, and in putting down the rebellion. Since writing the foregoing with such earnestness as the situation seemed to warrant. Governor Curtin has addressed a call to the freemen of Pennsylvania for twelve thousand troops to defend the National ton is threatened for the purpose of dis tracting the attention of GRANT; but we ton prove too dangerous to harass or assail. the new raid will readily revenge itself upon the nearest frontier. Already the despoiler is at work in the upper part of Virginia. and the Maryland farms are again in panic. Much damage can be done by even a small party of freebooters in an unguarded country; here the force seems to be strong enough to warrant a call from Washington. and the address of the Governor. This de mand, we trust, will be met with vigorous little past the anniversary of Gettysburg, and thousands of our young men are ready are called for, but twenty thousand will, we hope, be supplied. The extreme limit of much to solve the fate of the rebellion. The new crusade to meet the last incursion it will be popular.

The Destruction of the Alabama. The great naval duels of the frigate Constitution, the "Old Ironsides" of two wars,

party is still a great party, and would be are first of the glories of American war hero of an hundred fights. In those days of wooden walls, two hostile ships went through the regular courtesies and ceremoprominent papers have recognized its nies of a duel. They stripped for action, side by side poured into each other broadthem could fight no longer. But for many years we have not had such a naval engagement as that which on the 19th of June was fought between the pirate Alabama and the United States steamer Kearsarge. It was in the old style of sea-fights, though the weapons were not of the olden kind. The cruise of the Kearsarge for a year has been a chase of the Florida and the Alabama. It was partly by accident that Captain Winslow found one of his enemies

at last, and off Cherbourg ended her career. There is something chivalrous in the bat-When the Kearsarge formally chalvessels and attacking merchantmen, deliberately accepted the combat, and left Times well suggests that Captain SEMMES thing for the credit of the Confederate navy. Whatever may have been his reason, let him have the credit of accepting a fair, stand-up fight with a United States gunboat, and of contributing by a gallant defence to the glory the Kearsarge has achieved. It must have been a terrible By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Secrefight. In an hour and forty minutes the battle ended with the destruction of the

Alahama which sunk, riddled with shell, and gloriously enter aurugion. She was well fought to the last. The Alabama has long been a terror to. American commerce, and, in the opinion of the English, SEMMES seemed to have rivalled NELSON. But, until this battle, he had done nothing but plunder and burn helpless merchantmen and fly from armed vessels. The moral effect of the victory is one of the greatest events of the war. The most successful of rebel corsairs was destroyed in the British Channel, and SEMMES and his crew owe their lives only to the mercy of their triumphant foe, who per-

mitted an English yacht to save them. We regret to learn, as we do by telegraph, the decease of Governor Andrew invaded with impunity—how often robbed H. REEDER. His demise occurred vesterwith scarcely a sign of military protest? day morning, at his residence, at Easton, Our deficiency has not been a want of will Pa. For a number of years past the deor material, but simply of executive mili- ceased has occupied the first rank among tary organization. A standing reserve the legal profession in his section of the force, organized two years ago to repel the | State, celebrated as it is for eminent pro- catton has also been received announcing the deincursions of the rebels, would have been fessional talent. He has, likewise, been by the time of the last invasion an army of long and honorably identified with national comparative veterans, round which the mi- and State politics. He was the first Goveriltia of the State might have instantly ral- nor of Kansas, after its admission as a lied. The whole subject of militin or- Territory, by appointment from President PIERCE. Entering upon his high trust with cr we are called upon to defend a profound desire to render equal and exact justice to all parties, he soon discovered, the same time. It matters not how both to his sorrow and surprise, that justice little the harm any one raid may do was the very thing the slaveholding olito our State. Its impunity may be its garchy of the South most dreaded, and were chief damage to the integrity of the Com- | most vehemently opposed to. In order to monwealth and the spirit of the people; foist upon the inhabitants a slave constituand our honor is just as much concerned tion, nolens volens, they demanded of the as our safety. One farm destroyed by the Governor the sacrifice of honor, truth, and rebels, without a reasonable effort on our conscience, and, when he resisted such a part to guard against such an outrage, is so base and degrading subserviency, they much to our discredit. The soil of Penn- drove him from his scat, a refugee among sylvania is more sacred than the soil of the forests and mountains, breathing out

if nothing else. It is descrated by the It was with difficulty he escaped with his tread of a rebel. We should carry into life. For a long time an active and influour military defence the same scrupulous- ential Democrat, and the bosom friend of ness and vigor, which even in ordinary | JAMES BUCHANAN, when that revered "Old high office to the Lecompton iniquity Governor R., with manly indignation, severed ancient ties and espoused the cause of truth and justice. Of late years, in consequence These are general principles, and we of enfeebled health, he has not participated actively in public affairs, although from first to last an uncompromising foc of system is more than ever necessary at such the slaveholders' rebellion. In Governor REEDER it is not exaggerated praise to from every assault upon it. What is re- affirm that society and the bar have lost one of their brightest ornaments, the State one of her most eminent citizens, and his bereaved widow and children a devoted husband and father.

A TELEGRAM received by the president o the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad makes the gratifying announcement that the track of this great new road has been closed two miles west of Johnsonburg, and that Philadelphia and Eric are at last united in iron bands. We congratulate the public upon the accomplishment of this remarkable fact, and the prosperous future which i opens to the city and State.

A SALE AT THE GREAT ART GALLERY .-- Som rare works, forming part of the great collection for the Sanitary Fair, are for sale at auction to day, in the Art Gallery, on Logan Square. A water-color drawing, by Princess Mathilde, cousin to the Emperor Napoleon; a remarkable portrait of the Empress Eugenie, by Fagnani; and an Agnus Del, by Steinhauser, will be among those most desirable. Probably superior to some of these in artistic interest are the works so generously given to the Fair by American artists. The list is very representa tive, and many exquisite gems of scenery are offered to the connoisseur. The Art Gallery will be onen to-day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., when this same

CAPTAIN THOMAL H. ELLIOTT, Assistant Adjutant General of the Staff of General Geary, is men tioned as being severely wounded in recent corres-Elliott, of this city, states that Captain Elliott is safe and in active service, having been disabled only a brief time by a contusive wound received i THROUGH KINDNESS of the purser of the steame

Electric Spark, we have received New Orleans papers to the 25th. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1864. PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT CONSPIRACY IN KENTUCKY.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS

By the President of the United States of

America. A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, By a proclamation which was issued o

Waiving this view of the subject, militia | the 15th day of April, 1861, the President of the United States announced and declared that the laws of the United States had been for some time past, and then were, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in certain States therein mentioned by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceed ngs, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law; and whereas, immediately after the issuing of the said proclamation the land and naval forces of the United States were put into activity to suppress the said insurrection and rebellion; and whereas, the Congress of the United States, by an act approved on the 3d day of March, 1863, did enact that during the said rebellion the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it, is autho-*Capital. As the Governor indicates, Wash- corpus in any State throughout the United States, rized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas the existence of the Constitution and Governmen may venture to suggest that should Washing- of the United States; and whereas, the military forces of the United States are now actively engaged in suppressing the said insurrection and rebellion in various parts of the States where the said rebellion has been successful in obstructing the laws and public authorities, especially in the States of Virginia and Georgia; and whereas, on the 15th day of September last, the President of the United States duly Issued his proclamation wherein he declared that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should be suspended throughout the United States in the cases where, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval, and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their cus. promptitude and enthusiasm. We are tody either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seato make their usual summer adventure for the ted States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise defence of the State. Twelve thousand men amenable to military law or the rules and articles of war, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, service is one hundred days, but in only or for any other offence against the military or twenty days of this time much may be naval service; and whereas, many citizens done for the State and the nation, and of the State of Kentucky have joined the forces of the insurgents, and such insurgents have on several occasions entered the said State of Kentucky in of the rebels will be as timely, we hope, as nished by disaffected and disloyal citizens of the United States residing therein, have not only greatly disturbed the public peace, but have overborne the civil authorities and made flagrant civil war, destroying property and life in various parts of that State; and of the United States by the officials commanding upon the sca. The story of the old ship, as pose of inciting a rebel force to renew the said opewritten by COOPER, is like the romance of rations of civil war within the said State, and there. we note it as a cheering sign that not a knight-errant who may have been the by to embarrass the United States armies now operating in the said States of Virginia and Georgia, and even to endanger their safety— Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws, do hereby declare that in my judgment the public safety esside by side poured into each other broad-sides hour after hour, and fought till one of lege of the writ of habess corpus, so proclaimed in the said proclamation of the 15th of September, 1863, be made effectual and be duly enforced in and throughout the said State of Kentucky, and that martial law be for the present established therein. I do, therefore, hereby require of the military offi-cers in the said State, that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be effectually suspended within the said State, according to the aforesaid proclamation, and that martial law be established therein to said suspension and establishment of martial law to continue until this proclamation shall be revoked o modified, but not beyond the period when the said all military officers as all civil officers and authorities existing or found within the said State of lenged the Alabama, the rebel vessel, as if Kentucky, to take notice of this proclamation weary of perpetually flying from armed and to give full effect to the same. The martial law herein proclaimed, and the things in that respect herein ordered, will not be deemed or taken to interfere with the holding of lawful

And I do hereby require and command, as well as the harbor for the open sea, where the elections, or with the proceedings of the Consti-Kearsarge stood in waiting. The London | tutional Legislature of Kentucky, or with the administration of justice in the courts of law existing therein, between citizens of the United States, in might have been ashamed of victories over suits or proceedings which do not affect the military helpless vessels, and anxious to do some- operations of the constituted authorities of the Gorernment of the United States. testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

MR. FESSENDEN IN OFFICE. At eleven o'clock to-day, Mr. Fessenden entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. ourt, administered the oath of office to hun-Subsequently the Chiefs of the several Burcaus hirteen in number, were formally presented by ex-Secretary CHASE. At noon Mr. FESSENDEN attended the Cabinet

He has been called on to-day by a number of Scnators and Representatives, who paid their respects Mr. Chase will probably leave Washington in the course of a week. INTERESTING NAVAL NEWS.

Admiral LEE, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, in a despatch to the Navy Department, under date of July 1, says since July 24th, 1868, forty-two steamers have been captured or destroyed by the blockaders of the squadron. Taking the average tonnage of these vessels at three hundred tons, and assuming the capacity of an army wagon at the ton, there has been a loss inflicted on the rebel supply system equivalent to the capture and destruction of a train of 12,000 The Department has received a communication

from Admiral DAHLGREN, announcing the capture of the sloop Julia by the United States steamer Nipsic, on the 27th of June, off Sapelo Sound. Her cargo consisted of ninety bags of salt. A communistruction of the English steamer Rose, of London, bound from Nassau, by the United States steamer Vamsutta, on the shore of Folly Island, S. C. When first discovered she was attempting scape, and in doing so was run ashore. The crew of about twenty men made their escape by getting off in small boats. It was only after repeated efforts to get her off, and night coming on, that she was fired. She had little cargo on board, most of it, as it is thought, having been sent ashore in small boat CAPTAIN WINSLOW, OF THE KEARSAGE, RE-COMMENDED FOR PROMOTION.

sage, be promoted to the grade of commodore. The Fourth of July in New York. NEW YORK, July 5 .- Some thirty fires occurred vestorday, caused by fireworks. Five large buildings, the Scotch Presbyteria Church, on Wooster street, and five dwellings on Grand street, were destroyed, besides heavy damage to some ten other buildings; the result of one fire.

The Secretary of the Navy has recommended to

the President that Captain Winslow, of the Kear

Public Functionary" lent himself and his THE SURRENDER OF PETERSBURG DE MANDED BY GEN. GRANT.

> REBEL ATTACK ON HARPER'S FERRY GENERAL EARLY REPORTED IN COMMAND. GENERAL SIGEL IN POSSESSION OF

MARYLAND HEIGHTS. No Fighting to 10 o'clock P. M GEN. HUNTER MOVING EASTWARD

THE REBEL RAID. HARRISBURG, July 5 .- The rebels had not crosse the Potomac at four o'clock this morning, at which time the telegraph office was open, and in direct communication with General Couch. He is actively engaged in making preparations to give our visitors a warm welcome, should they repeat their folly last summer. The fears of the people along the border countie have been appeased, but there is considerable alarm still existing, and it is not certain whether the rebels may not be in strong force. They are said to have 2,600 cavalry.

> morning. He did not reach Gettysburg, as he was telegraphed to return when about fifteen miles from The Pennsylvania Reserves will be called upon by the Governor to again "shoulder the musket," if the rebels continue to threaten our border, The Governor will take active steps to meet the emergency, should he deem that the occasion requires it. The Fourth was celebrated in a guiet retions anner, and there were no disturbances of any kind

Governor Curtin returned to his post vesterday

to mar the general harmony.

Over a thousand horses passed through Gettysburg yesterday, owing to the scare in that section and in other counties there was similar alarm. HARRISBURG, July 5 .- The accounts from the iders on the Potomac are meagre and unsatisfac-General Sigel is reported to have been at Sheppardstown, Va., yesterday.
Information received here from Washington states

that 10,000 rebels passed Harper's Ferry yesterday. There are rebel stragglers on this side of the Po-There has been no news received here from Hagerstown since 5 A. M. yesterday, at which time the operator is reported to have left. These having charge of the Government corral at that place are reported to have been surprised, and to have abanloned their charge. General Couch is expected here to-day. GEN. SIGEL ENGAGED WITH THE RAIDERS -AN ATTACK ON HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—It was reported and believed yesterday morning that Hagerstown was in ssession of the enemy, the operators at that place having left their posts between 9 and 10 o'clock, They returned, however, about one o'clock, and reported the town all quiet, and no enemy nearer than Falling Waters and Williamsport, from six to on miles distant, on the Potomac, where it was said yesterday that fighting was going on. The same account also says that fighting was going on at or near Sharpsburg, the Federal force

going on at or near Sharpsourg, the Federal force being commanded by General Sigel.

The previous reports from Harper's Ferry and located Sigel during Sunday night at Shoppardstown, to which point he had fallon back from Martinsburg, and where a junction was formed with him by Mulligan, with the force from the Lectown fight of Sunday, ten miles below.

This joint force it was thought would move to the Maryland side of the Potomac, to succor Maryland Heights if attacked.

An attack was made, on Harpor's Ferry about 0. feights if attacked.

An attack was made on Harner's Ferry about 9 r 10 o'clock yesterday morning, by a force estimated at some 2,000 cavalry, with more than as many infantry.

General Weber, however, set about a vigorous defence, and up to the latest accounts was holding delence, and up to the histown.

Nothing had been heard up to 2 P. M. at Harper's Ferry from General Sigel's or Mulligan's forces, which is accounted for, perhaps, by the Hagerstown story of their being again engaged opposite Sheppardstown, to which point they must have been followed. After 2 o'clock P. M. the wires were interrupted near Harper's Ferry on the east side, and the ope-ator at Point of Rocks was understood to report

that a body of envalry had crossed the Potomac there, and had interrupted the telegraph. In the meantime, the excitement at Frederick City continuing, all the sick from the hospitals, In the meantime, the excitement at Frederick City continuing, all the sick from the hospitals, with the provost gnard of the town, were removed, the former going to Annapolis.

The Government stores were also moved from Frederick, as they had already been successfully taken from Harper's Ferry.

No reason was given for this movement from Frederick, as no bostile forces were known to be within twenty miles of that place, except a cavalry detachment near Point of Rocks, twolve miles off.

General E. B. Tyler remained at Monocacy in command of General Wallace's forces (that point being the extreme western limit of the department) and protecting the great railroad bridge over the Monocacy river, three miles from Frederick, but no signs of any enemy had appeared up to last night.

The true object and extent of the whole movement is as yet a mystery, but it is known from refugees from Martinsburg, Winchester, and other places in Virginia, that the rebels are remorreflessly and reloutlessly enforcing their conscription, taking all the males between the agos of is and 60 who have not left their homes. Every horse is taken on the line of march, and scouting parties visit the country round, and all found are stolen, whether owned by friend or foe.

rangement that prudence suggests in his depart

LATER ACCOUNTS.

BALTIMORE, July 5—1 P. M.—From the Point of Rocks we learn that the entire rebel force that visi-ted that place yesterday morning did not exceed one hundred cavalrymen, supposed to be commanded by Massay.

loseby. Their whole object was to rob and destroy. They

, Basing, and Means & Adams. They robbed the yal and rebel storekeepers alike, leaving nothing

out crockery ware and such articles as were not easi

ly carried off.

They were followed to the river by rebel citizens who are said to have carried their goods off into the

interior. They retreated after committing these robberies,

ony generally!
This morning the operator was not at his post, rom which it is to be inferred that the rebels have

again returned.
The telegraph is still working to Frederick, and up to noon no rebels had made their appearance in

o'clock this evening from the Upper Potomac

Very little information or details of the progress

of the siege of Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights could be obtained, owing to there being no

trains running that, far up the road, and the tele-

stand the true condition of affairs, other than the

view of the heights being still in Gen. Sigel's pos-

Whatever damage the enemy may undertake in

their present movement must be quickly effected, or they will meet much opposition in the forces now

moving upon them from the West to relieve all ap-

Four railroad trains, loaded with Government

upplies, as well as the mail train from Harper's

Ferry that was intercepted by Moseby on its return, were all worked through to Baltimore this

ired at, however, very warmly from the Virginia

side opposite Point of Rocks.

No damage to the railroad is known as yet, ex.

conting about thirty feet over Patterson's creek

bridge, six miles east of Cumberland, which was to-day entirely repaired for the movements about

being made over the road eastward.

Three hundred wagons, loaded with stores, sup-

osed to have been captured, were gotten off safely

rom Martinsburg by General Sigel, and passed

through Frederick to-day on the way to Baltimore.
A special despatch to the American, from Alfred Species, president of the Chesapeake and Chio Canal, dated Chuberland, July 5, says:

without the slightest loss. They were

rehensions about the result.

ook with them to Virginia the entire stock of goo aund in the stores of Messrs. John B. Dutton, Go

by friend or foe.

The capture of supplies and the creating a diversion of reinforcements being sent to General Grant, are very probably the principal reasons for the raid. Provisions and supplies of all kinds are no doubt very scarce in Virginia at present, and the rebels hope to make a large haul on this side of the Potomac, but they have evidently been disappointed thus far. hus far. Major General John Early commands the expedition, which is composed of cavalry, infantry, and artillery.

Early is reported to be Ewell's successor.

General Kansom is believed to have charge of the cavalry, and, as he is said to be Stuart's successor, the object of the enemy may be inforred to be regarded as an important one by General Lee.

The infantry force is said to be commanded by General Early in person.

Ewell's late corps now numbers not more than 10,000 or 12,000 men.

Other reports name Breckinridge, Imboden, Jenkins, and even Wheeler as the leaders; but both the Southern Jenkinses were killed in the present cambaign. Wheeler is known to be in Tennessee or ition, which is composed of cavalry, infantry, an subjecting the guilty party to summary punish-

By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant. e vet been ascertained. paign. Wheeler is known to be in Tennessee of Georgia, and Breckinridge's presence in the valley All is working to the best advantage. is very doubtful.

General Wallace is very active, making every ar-

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

ctive in the vicinity, but avoid that place. t Fort Adams. and the telegraph operator returned last night from the mountain, where he had concealed himself, and sent-through several despatches announcing the extent of their plunder, and that the devil was to received.

ued, but no particulars or confirmation had been General Canby expected to visit Port Hudson by The 19th Army Corps lately encamped at Mor ganzia, but expected soon to move under recent orders from General Canby, but in what direction is unknown. Among the plunder recently secured by some rebel guerillas at the capture of the Pest House, some distance from Port Hudson, was a large amount of clothing intended for the flames, which had been used by the small-pox patients.

up to noon no rebeis had made their appearance in that city.

The excitement had in a great measure abated, and it was believed that the provest guard of that place could effectually protect the city from all rebels that had appeared in the neighborhood of Point of Rocks up to this morning.

Generals Sigel's and Mulligan's forces reached Maryland Heights about 9 o'clock last night, and no doubt is now entertained of our forces being able to successfully resist any attack of the rebels at that post. Reinforcements are also on the way to the

post.

Reinforcements are also on the way to the Heights.

Gen. Max Weber, who commands the pest, has given notice to the people of Harper's Ferry to leave, as he intends opening his guns on the town to drive out the rebols.

They are all on the Virginia side of the town, busily engaged in their work of plunder, and occasionally sending a shell over to this side.

The pontoon bridge which crossed the river at the ferry has been successfully removed, and the span of the railroad bridge on the Virginia side has been destroyed, to prevent the enemy from crossing.

On Monday, Moseby, who has a force of cavalry and artillery opposite the Point of Rocks, fired into a train passing that point, causing the greatest excitement among the passengers.

No one was injured except the freman of the engine, who was shot in the arm. The train was run back as far as Sandy Hook, and the employees of the railroad company this morning are endeavoring to bring it to this city.

A large number of citizens of Frederick have artistication of the train which teft. Plane No. 4 this morning are number, but no signs of rebels.

No enemy is known to be north of the Potomac and east of Sharpsburg, unless it be that the force that Sigel was engaged with has followed him.

Sigel succeeded in securing his trains, and this morning a number of the wagons passed through Frederick City. Conflagration at Saratoga.

NEW YORK, July 5 .- The steamer United States, rom New Orleans on the 27th uit., has arrived. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Har-Captain Chas. Bulkley, and others, of General er's Forry this morning, and it was supposed that ien. Weber was shelling the town from Maryland Sanks' staff, are passengers on her.
The steamers Mississippi, George Washington, nd Yazoo, arrived out on the 26th. REBEL ATTACK ON MARYLAND HEIGHTS. A fire destroyed a hay warehouse, in New Or-BALTIMORE, July 5.—The following is the latest and most authoratic intelligence received up to 9 eans fon the night of the 25th. The loss is \$250,000. Cotton buoyant at \$1.35@1.45. Sugar higher. About 6 o'clock this evening an attack was about being made upon Maryland Hoights, where General Sigel's whole force is concentrated, and was then formed in line of battle for defence.

The Fourth at Lambertville, N. J. LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., July 5.—A celebration of he Fourth was held at Lambertville, under the aumices of the Soldiers' Ald Society. An immens rowd assembled and partook of the ample provi sion of good things made by the ladies, from which the society will realize a handsome sum. Stirring addresses were delivered by Rev. A. G. McAuley, of Philadelphia; ex-Governor Policek, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Dr. Moffat, of Princeton. and A. C. Barber, Esq., of Lambertville, just from the army work of the Christian Commission. A col lection was taken up for the Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.—Governor Seymour has con officially informed by General Fry that the State of New York is entitled to a credit of 4.733 mon over all calls. It appears that the State has sent more than 300,000 men to the war The breaking of the canal at Frankfort will be closed to-day.

Wreck of a Government Vessel. NEW YORK, July 5.—The store-ship Courier, from Boston for New Orleans, was totally lost on the 14th of June, on Leonard's Keys, Bahamas. The guns, small arms, rigging, &c., were saved and sent to Nassau. Commander Grey and his officers and crew were saved, including Sailing
Master Edwin B. Pratt, of Boston; Ensigns Samson and Snow, and Paymaster Brown, who have arrived here.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE. THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION

New York, July 5 .- The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, with dates to the 23d ultimo, arrived at this port at half past 9 o'clock this The steamship Asia arrived out on the 19th, the Kedar on the 20th, the Nova Scotlan on the 21st, and the Etna on the 22d.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby made inquiries as to the arrest and imprisonment in Boston for ten days of a Montreal merchant named Levy, without apparent cause. He wished to know if reparation had been demanded of or tendered by the

THE DANG-GERMAN QUESTION WASHINGTON, July 5.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says the practice of picket-shooting has been stopped by the mutual consent of the parties actually concerned; that is, uestion. It is stated that Austria is the only belligerent the North Carolinians had made such an engagement, having first secured the approbation of our pickets. Some time since an order was promulcourse between our pickets and those of the enemy. SPAIN. The Spanish ministers have resolved to avoid a var with Peru. nishers, who avail themselves of every opportunity

that with them in the evening, and fight in the They have stopped calling upon the fire department to assist in conquering the flames. The firemen Commercial Intelligence. now occupy the trenches. We are at this momen LIVERFOOD, June 22.—The sales of Cotton for two lays were 12,000 bales, at a decline of %@% d. The ales to speculators and exporters were 1,000 bales. The Manchester advices are unfavorable. The market was inactive, owing to the uncertainty in relation to European politics.

Breadatuffs firmer, and all qualities have improved to a tridino-extent. fighting the whole rebel population.

Every day a regular ration of shells is impartially distributed among the various wards of Petersburg. The right of the 5th and 9th happen to have their

the line is continually embroiled in some little skirmish. A refugee and two deserters from Richmond, who left there several days ago, represent that there is great distress for food, owing to the cutting of the rebel means for obtaining supplies. THE SURRENDER OF PETERSBURG DE-MANDED BY GEN. GRANT. WASHINGTON, July 5 .- Passengers by the mail steamer Highland Light report that, on Sunday, Jeneral Grant sent a demand for the unconditional urrender of Petersburg, but the answer was no mown at City Point when the Highland Light left It was believed, if the demand was not complied with, a reasonable time would be allowed for the removal of the women and children before the town

was attacked. The passengers also report that appearances indicated lively work in the vicinity of Proclamation by Governor Curtin—A Call for 12,000 Men for 100 Days. HARRISBURG, July 5, 1864

ennsylvania, ss. In the name and by the authority of the Con monwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin overnor of said Commonwealth A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the President of the United States has this day made a call upon the Commonwealth of ennsylvania for twelve thousand (12,000) militia, is volunteer infantry, to serve at Washington and ts vicinity for one hundred days, unless so charged-I. Andrew G. Curtin. Governor of the said Com monwealth, do make this my proclamation, in re-

sponse thereto, and do hereby call on the free of the Pennsylvania militia to come promptly forward, as they have heretofore done, and fill the re uisition for this important service. It is apparent hat the enemies of our Government in despera tion, are threatening us with an armed force, in the ope that the army of General Grant may be with frawn from before Richmond, and I call upon the citizens of this Commonwealth canable of bearing arms to come forward without delay, and thus ald our heroic brothers in the great army of the Re-

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth. Secretary of the Commonwealth,

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 3.—The following order HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VIR-GINIA AND NORTH CABOLINA, June 24, 1864. SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 41. The passes and permits of the Lieutenant General ommanding, of Major General Butler, and Major Beneral Meade, given by themselves respectively or by their order, for persons, property, vessels, and supplies of all kinds to pass and be passed from

Washington, D. C., or Baltimore, Md., to their respective headquarters, and to City Point, Bormuda lundred Va. and intermediate points, and from heir respective headquarters, City Point, Bermuda Hundred, Va., and intermediate points to Washington and Baltimore, will be respected and obeyed by all military authorities, provost marshals, and gene-Any disregard to these passes or permits, or intererence with the subjects of them, will be an offence

Major General B. F. Butler. The steamer George Leary will leave here this vening for New York, with sick and wounded from The steamer Iolas arrived here this afternoon from City Point, and reports constant cannonading going on in the direction of Petersburg. No results

New York, July 5 .- Late private advices from ort Hudson show that the rebels are somewhat They have endeavored to establish themselves on the banks of the Mississippi at Tunica Bend and General Williams has been placed in command of the colored troops in the Department of the Gulf, imprising thirty-five regiments, his headquarters t Port Hudson. Generals Sickles and Reynolds lately visited Port ludson. The troops there are in excellent health. The weather was very hot.

General Dick Taylor crossed the Atchafalaya iver on the 5th of June, and an engagement en-

fwelve Thousand New York Troops Called for.

Albany, July 5.—The President informs Gov. Seymour that a rebel force, estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 strong, have invaded Maryland, taken Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and are desolating other points. The public safety requires a call upon the State Executives for a militia force to repel inasion, and he calls upon the State of New York for 12,000 militia, as her quota, to serve for one hun-

SARATOGA, July 5.—A fire broke out yesterday, at 2 P. M., and destroyed the Bethsada Watersurance of \$18,000. One large boarding house and several dwelling houses and barns, shops, etc., were burned to the ground. The total loss is \$60,000. Another despatch says: The fire began in the wooden part of the water-cure establishment, which has entirely consumed, together with three small Slicus on Droadway only. None of the hotels caught

Arrival from New Orleans

The Quota of NewYork Filled.-Caual

Death of Ex-Governor Reeder. "The robel raid has been very destructive upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. We have infor. died at his residence, in this place, at an early hour mation here that the canal has been badly damage this morning, after a short illness.

Hostilities to Recommence

GREAT BRITAIN.

Earl Russell said he knew nothing of the case, but promised to inquire into it. In the House of Commons Mr. Berkeley's annual motion for a vote by ballot was rejected by 89 majority.

Mr. Hennessey moved a resolution regretting Irish emigration, and urging legislation to check it.

Lord Palmersion contended that emigration to
America was simply caused by the fact that the
emigrant's condition was improved thereby, and onsequently it could not be checked. The motion was rejected.

There has been no change in the Dane-German that favors the proposed arbitration. It is also stated that the cry for peace is loud at Vienna. The London journals, except the London Star, continue their warlike tone to Germany. The ministerial crisis at Copenhagen has been adjusted.

war with Peru.

THE LATEST.

QUEENSTOWN, July 23.—The Conference accomplished nothing. The terms of arbitration have been rejected and the Conference is regarded as a failure. It will meet again on the 25th, but the proceedings will be morely format.

The supposed that hostilities will recommence on the 25th

Breadstoffs firmer, and all qualities have improved to a trifling extent.

Provisions steady and unchanged.
The stock of Cotton in port is 66,000 bales.
Flour is quoted as having an unward tendency. Wheat firmer at an advance of 1@2d. Corn firmer at 3d. advance, imixed Corn 28s. 6d.
Provisions.—Pork firmer and unchanged. Bacon steady: Butter, no sales: Lard quiet; tallow quiet.
Produce.—Ashes, sales small. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet Common Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine, 70s. Petroleum quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine, 70s. Petroleum quiet and steady; refined, 2s 2d.
Lownox, June 22.—Hilmois Contral shares 36@35 discount. Eric. 15@55.
Litemon. Inne 23.—Breadstuffs have an upward tendency. Produce quiet and steady.
Lownox, June 23.—Illinois Central shares 36@35; Eric 26@65.

THE NAVAL BATTLE BETWEEN

THE KEARSAGE AND THE ALABAMA FULL ACCOUNTS OF THE COMBAT FROM THE LONDON PAPERS.

The Pirate Sunk and Part of the Crew Captured. ESCAPE OF CAPTAIN SEMMES ON

AN ENGLISH YACHT. Demand to be Made on England for the Rescued Prisoners.

80,000 Pounds in Gold Reported Sunk in the Pirate. The correspondent of the London Times, writing

rom Southampton June 20, gives the following account : ARRIVAL OF THE DEERHOUND WITH CAPTAIN The English steam yacht Deerhound, belonging to Mr. John Lancaster, of Hindley-hall, Wigan, Lancashire, arrived here last night and landed Capt. Semmes (commander of the late Confederate steamer Alabama), 13 officers, and 28 men, whom she rescued from drowning after the action of Chorrest and the steamer Alabama, 14 officers, and 15 men, whom she MES AT SOUTHAMPTON rescuen from drowning after the action of therebourg yesterday, which resulted in the destruction of the world-renowned Alabama. From interviews held this morning with Mr. Lancaster, with Capt. Jones (master of the Deerhound), and with some of the Alabama's officers, and from information gleaned in other quarters, I am enabled to furnish you with some interesting particulars connected with the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsage.

The Deerhound is a yacht of 190 tons and 70-horse The Deerhound is a yacht of 190 tons and 70 horse power, and her owner is a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes and of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club. By a somewhat singular coincidence she was built by Messrs. Laird & Son, of Birkenhead, and proof of her flectness is furnished by the fact that she steamed home from the scene of action yesterday at the rate of thirteen knots an hour. On arriving at Cherbourg at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, by railway from Caen, Mr. Lancaster was informed by the captain of his yacht, which was lying in harbor awaiting his arrival, that it was reported that the Alabama and the Kearsage were going out to fight each other in the morning. Mr. Lancaster, whose wife, piece, and family, were also on board his yacht, at once determined to go out in the morning and see the combat.

THE PLACE OF COMBAT.

THE PLACE OF COMBAT.

The Alabama left Cherbourg harbor about ten o'clock on Sunday morning; and the Kearsage was then several miles out to seaward, with her steam up ready for action. The French plated ship-of-war Couronne followed the Alabama out of harbor, and stoned when the ressels were allegated if the

up ready for action. The French plated ship-of-war Couronne followed the Alabama out of harbor, and stopped when the vessels were a league off the coast, her object being to see that there was no violation of the law of nations by any fight taking place within the legal distance from land. The combat took place about nine miles from Cherbourg, and as there are some slight differences (as might naturally be expected under the circumstances) in relation to the period over which it lasted, and other matters, it may be well here to reproduce from Mr. Lancaster's letter in the Times of this morning the subjoined extract from the log kept on board the Deerhound:

"Sunday, June 10, 9 A. M.—Got up steam and proceeded out of Cherbourg harbor. 10,30.—Observed the Alabama steaming out of the harbor towards the Federal steamer Kearsage. 11.10.—The Alabama commenced firing with her starboard battery, the distance between the contending vessels being about one mile. The Kearsage immediately replied with her starboard guns; a very sharp, spirited firing was then kept up, shot sometimes being varied by shells. In manoeuvring both vessels made seven complete circles at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile. At 12 a slight intermission was observed in the Alabama's firing, the Alabama making head sail, and shaping her course for the land, distant about nine miles. At 12.30 observed the Alabama to be disabled and in a sinking state. We immediately made towards her, and on passing the Kearsage was 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 revew. At 12.50, when within a distance of the Alabama's reven and with the assistance of the Alabama's reven and when here our south and dingy, succeeded in saving shout 40 men, including Captain Semmes and 13 officers. At 1 P. M. we steered for Southampton."

THE VESSELS.

One of the officers of the Alabama names the same hour—viz., 11.10, as the commencement of the action, and 12.40 as the period of its consulting making its duration an hour and a half; while the time observed on board the Deerhound, which is most likely to be accurate, that vossel being free from the excitement and confusion necessarily existing on board the Alabama, limited the action to an hour, the last shot being fired at 12.10. The distance between the two contending vessels when the Alabama opened fire was estimated on board the Deerhound at about a mile, while the Alabama's officer tells me that she was a mile and a half away from the opened fire was estimated on board the Deerhound at about a mile, while the Alabana's officer tells me that she was a mile and a half away from the Kearsage when she fired the first shot. Be this as it may, it is certain that the Alabana commenced the firing, and as it is knawn that her guns were pointed for a range of 2000 yards, and that the second shot she fired, in about half a minute after the first, went right into the Koarsage, that may be taken as the real distance between the ships. The firing became general from both vessels at the distance of a little under a mile, and was well sustained on both sides, Mr. Lancaster's impression being that at no time during the action were they less than a quarter of a mile from each other. Seven complete circles were made in the period over which the hight lasted. It was estimated on board the Deerhound that the Alabama fired in all about 150 rounds, some single guns, and some in broadsides of three or four, and the Kearsage about 100, the majority of which were 11-inch shells. The Alabama's were principally Blakeley's pivot guns. In the early part of the action the relative firing was about three from the Alabama to one from the Kearsage, but as it progressed the latter gained the advantage, having apparently a much greater power of steam. She appeared to have an advantage over the Alabama of about three knots an hour, and steam was seen rushing out of her blowpipe all through the action, while the Alabama seemed to have very little steam on.

THE ALABAMA SINKING-THE CREW SWIM FOR THEIR LIVES.

At length the Alabama's rudder was disabled by At length the Alabama's rudder was disabled by one of her opponent's heavy shells, and they holsted sails; but it was soon reported to Captain Sommes by one of his officers that his ship was sinking. With great bravery the guns were kept ported till the muzzles were actually under water, and the last shot from the doomed ship was fired as she was settling down. When her stern was completely under water Captain Sommes gave orders for the men to save themselves as best they could, and every one jumped into the sea and swam to the boats which had put off to their rescue. Those of them who were wounded were ordered by Captain Semmes to be placed in the Alabama's boats and taken on board the Kentsage, which was as far as possible obeyed.

CAPTAIN EEEMES AND OTHERS SAVED BY THE

Captain Semmes and those above-mentioned were saved in the Deerhound's boats, and when it was ascertained that the water was clear of every one that had life left, and that no more help could be rendered, the yacht steamed away for Cowes, and thence to this port. COMPARATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE TWO VESSELS. The Kearsage, it is known, has for some time and been in hot pursuit of the Alabama, which ressel Captain Winslow was determined to follow verywhere till he overtook his enemy. Very

they were taken to the Sailors' Home, in the Canute they were taken to the men are more or less scarred, but they are all out about town to-day, and the only noticeable case is that of a man, who was wounded n the groin, and that but slightly. TAIN SEMMES SLIGHTLY WOUNDED IN THE Captain Semmes, and his first lieutenant, Mr. J. M. Kill, are staying at Kelway's Hotel, in Queon's Terrace, where the gallant commander is under the care of Dr. Ware, a medical gentleman of this town, his right hand being slightly splintered by a shell.

whell.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PIRATE CREW.

When the men came on board the Beerhound they had nothing on but their drawers and shirts, having been stripped to light, and one of the men, with a sallor's devotedness, insisted on seeing his captain, who was then lying in Mr. Lancaster's cabin in a vory exhausted state, as he had been entrusted by Captain Semmes with the ship's papers, and to no one else would he give them up. The men were all yery anxious about their captain, and were rejoiced to find that he had been saved. They appeared to be a set of first-rate fellows, and to act well together in perfect union under the most trying circumstances. inness.
The captain of the forecastle on board the Alabama, a Norwegian, says that when he was in the water he was halled by a beat from the Kearsage, "Come here, old man, and we'll save you," to which herepited, "Never mind me, I can keep up half an hour yet; look after some who are noarer drawning than I am." He then made away for the Deerhound, thanking God that he was under Engish colors. DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE. Throughout the action the Deerhound kept about a

Throughout the action the Deerhound kept about a mileto windward of the combatants, and was enabled to witness the whole of it. The Kearsage was burning Newcastle coals, and the Alabama Welsh coals, the difference in the smoke (the north country coal yielding so much more) enabling the movements of each ship to be distinctly traced. Mr. Lancaster is clearly of opinion that it was the Kearsage's 11-inch shells which gave her the advantage, and that, after what he has witnessed on this occasion, wooden ships stand me chance whatever against shells. Both vessels fired well into each other's hull, and the yards and masts were not much damaged. The mainmast of the Alabama had been struck by shot, and as the vessel was sinking broke off and fell into the sea, throwing some men who were in the maintop in the water. Some tremendous gaps were visible in the bulwarks of the Kearsage, and it was believed that some of her boats were disabled. She appeared to be temporarily plated with iron chains, &c. As far as could be seen, everything appeared to be well planned and ready on board the Kearsage for the action. It was apparent that Captain Semmes intended to ficht at a long range, and the fact that the Kearsage did not reply till the two vessels got nearer together showed that they preferred the short range, and the superior steaming power of the latter enabled this to be accomplished. It is remarkable that no attempt was made by the Kearsage moved away in another direction, as though her rudder or screw was damaged and out of control. Great pluck was shown on both sides during the action. On board the Alabama all the hammocks were let loose, and arrangements had been made for sinking her rather than that she should be captured.

#As far as is known, not a rolic of the Alabama is in the possession of her successful rival. When sho was sinking Captain Semmes dropped his own sword into the sea to prevent the possibility of its getting into their hands, and the gumer made a hole in one of the Alabama's beats, and sank her for

reason.

Before leaving the Deerhound Captain Semmes preserted to Mr. Lancaster's son one of his officer's 5% ords and a pistol in remembrance of the occurrence and the kind treatment he and his men had received on board the yacht. The men stated that the best practice generally on board the Alabama during the action was shown by the gunners who had been trained on hoard the Excellent in Portsmouth Harbor. had been trained on board the Excellent in Portsmouth Harbor.

The spectacle presented during the combat is described by those who witnessed it from the Deerhound as magnificent, and thus the extraordinary career of the Alabama has come to a grand and appropriate termination.

The presence of the Deerhound on the scene was a providential circumstance, as in all probability the men saved by her would otherwise have been drowned, and a lamentable addition would thus have been made to the number of lives lost on the occasion.

occasion. SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS OF THE REARSAGE UN-

Nothing is known here respecting the Kearsage or her subsequent morements. She was in command of Captain John Winslow, and had about the same number of officers and crew as the Alabama. The last official American nary list describes her as 1,081 tons register, and carrying eight guns, being two guns less than the Tuscarora mounts, to which in all other respects the Kearsage is a sister ship. The Tuscarora will be remembered as the Federal ship of-war that some two years and a half ago lay at this port watching the Nashville. Several of the Alabama's officers now here were attached to the Nashville on that occasion.

The Alabama's chronometers, specie, and all the bills of ransomed vessels are saved, having been handed over to a gentleman at Cherbourg before she left that port.

ARRIVAL OF MR. MASON AT SOUTHAMPTON. ARRIVAL OF MR. MASON AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Mason, the Confederate agent, Captain Bullock, and the Rev. Mr. Tremlett, arrived by the 4 o'clock train this afternoon from London, and proceeded to Kelway's Hotel to meet Captain Semmes. Captain Semmes and all the men are now placed under the care of Mr. J. Wiblin for such medical attendance as may be required. EDITORIAL REMARKS OF THE LONDON TIMES On Sunday morning, just as all good people were coming down to breakfast, an awful Sunday morn-ing's work was preparing within sight of the British Isles, if among these isles we may include the baren rock upon which a million has been spent to

ling's work was preparing within sight of the British Isles, if among these isles we may include the barren rock upon which a million has been spent to make it a sentry-box to watch the port of Cherbourg. From the latter port, just about 9 o'clock, there issued the Alabama, the ship that for two years has struck terror into the heart of the most confident and almost the strongest naval Power in the world. More than a hundred times over, the very name of the Alabama, thundered through a speaking trumpet, has brought down the rival flag as if by magic, and compelled the luckless crew to submit to the inglorious process of examination, surrender, spoliation, and imprisonment, to see their ship plundered and sent to the bottom. In the shape of chronometers and other valuables the Alabama carried the spolia opima of a whole mercantile fleet. This time, however, it was not to order a merchantman to lie to while his papers were examined that this scourge of the Federal navy came out of Cherbourg. It is not in our power to say why Captain Semmes, who has gained so much glory and so unquestionable a reputation for courage that he could afford to be prudent, came out with a ship just returned from a long voyage and much in want of repair, to encounter a foe larger, better manned, better armed, provided, as it turned out, with some special contrivances for protection, and quite as likely to be as well handled as his own ship. For many months we have heard of the Kearsage as a foe worthy of the Alabama should she have the good luck to catch her; indeed, the captain of the Kearsage had assumed that if they met there could be only one possible result. Why, then, did not Captain Semmes see that this was an occasion for the exercise of that discretion or that intennity which the greatest generals have thought rather an addition to their fame? Did his prudonce give way, as they say a brave man's courage will sometimes? Did conscience or self respect suggest that the destroyer of a hundred unarmed merchantmen had need to prove h

orementoes of so many easier conflicts—his money and the bills of ransomed ressels. He then steamed nine miles out to sea, and entered into mortal com DURATION OF THE ACTION—DISTANCE BETWEEN

mine mine one to sea, and entered mos mortal contained with the enemy, first exchanging shots at a distance of little more, than a mile—out of all distance our fathers would have called it; not so now. As it happened, and as it frequently happens on such oceasions, an English yacht was in the harbor, and its owner, Mir. Lancaster, thought the view of one of the most important naval engagements likely to occur in his time was worth the risk of a struy shot. His wife, niece, and family were on board; but, no coubt, they shared his interest in the spectacle. The firing began just as we Londoners had got to the first lesson in the morning service. As the guns of the Alabama had been pointed for 2,000 yards, and the second shot went right through the Kenrsage; that was probably the distance at first, and we are told the ships were never nearer than a quarter of a mile. The Alabama frod quicker, in all about 30 rounds; the Kenrsage fired about 100, chiefly 11 Inch shells. One of these shells broke the Alabama's rudder, and compelled her to hoist sail. By this time; however, after an hour's work, the Alabama's rudder, and compelled her to hoist sail. By this time; however, after an hour's work, the Alabama's rudder, and compelled her to hoist sail. By this time; however, after an hour's work, the Alabama's rudder, and compelled her to hoist sail. By this time; however, after an hour's work, the Alabama's the feet of the first of th PARTAIN SEEMES AND OTHERS SAVED BY THE

man who can be sure that it will last as long as a Sunday morning service, or be less decisive than the last Sunday's. past been in hot purisual of the Alabama, which vessel Capitain Winslow was determined to follow overywhere till he evertook his enemy. Very recently she classed and came up with one of the vessels of the Chinese expeditionary force returning to England, and ran alongside with her guns pointed and crew at quarters before she could be convinced of her mistake, for the expeditionary vessel was very like the celebrated Confederate cruiser. The Kearsage was then described as likely to prove a formidable overmatch for the Alabama, having higher steam power and rate of speed, a crew "nearly double" that under Captain Semmes and Chief Officer Lee went this afternoon for speed, a crew "nearly double" that under Captain Semmes and Chief Officer Lee went this afternoon as to Emanuel's, the tailor in the High street, to make purchases. The captain's hand was bandaged, by a crew "nearly double" that under Captain Semmes and Chief Officer Lee went this afternoon as to Emanuel's, the tailor in the High street, to make purchases. The captain's hand was bandaged, by a crew "nearly double" that under 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, by a crew "nearly double" that under Captain Semmes and Chief Officer Lee went this afternoon as the town getting the tailor in the High street, to make purchases. The captain's hand was bandaged, by the town getting the tailor in the High street, to make purchases. The captain's hand was bandaged, by the considerance of the Confederate commander. "Most pool of the Confederate commander to the south; saked what the people of the Confederate commander to the south; said slavory there existed but in name, and that the North and South would not ever again be united. He said, uncreased the south said slavory there existed but in name, and that the North and South would not ever again be completed each the shop a crowd had obligated to the complete defeat he he hap a crowd had obligate SEMMES! CONDUCT AT SOUTHAMPTON-ACCOUNT

in Cherbourg, previous to going out to ngat me 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 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. in Cherbourg, previous to going out to fight the countering an iron-clad and heavily armed sixip like the Kenrange. 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 Decrhound, 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 faist as possible to provent him and those who were with him from being laken prisoners, and the Deerhound, being a fast, yacht, was enabled to get offit 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 Ifr. 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 boats, 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 in the boat 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 drawged him into the boat. Semmes then said, 'For God's sake, don't put me on board the yacht,' Adams promised to dayso, 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

[By Telegraph.] THE STEAMER KEARSAGE THE STEAMER REARSAGE.

The Kearsage is a third-rate screw gumboat of 1,031 tons. She carries eight broadside guns, one bow pivot; and two stern boat-howitzers.

The steam sloop Kearsage was built at Boston, in 1822, and left for special service about a year ago. She is a very handsome vessel, and her officers have diligently watched for an opportunity to engage both the Alabama and the Florida.

Here is a list of the officers commanding this vessel, now to become so well marked in our naval history: sel, now to become so well marked in our naval listory:
Captain—John A. Winslow.
Lieutenani Commander—James S. Thornton.
Surgeon—John M. Brown.
Paymaster—Joshua Smith.
Engineers—Chief, William A. Cuschman. Assistants—Second, William H. Bodlam; Third, Fred.
L. Niller, Sydney L. Smith, and Henry McConnell.
Boatswain—James C. Walton.
Acting Gunner—Franklin Graham.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION. WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864,

SENATE. THE SPECIAL INCOMETAX BILL PASSED. The Senate met at nine o'clock.

The bill from the House, assessing a special tax on incomes, was taken up, as in Committee of the Whole, and then reported to the Senate. The question occurring on its passage.

incomes, was taken up, as in Committee of the Whole, and then reported to the Senate. The question occurring on its passage,
Mr. MORGAN, of New York, suggested that it lie over until are: Senators appear in their seats.
Mr. SIERMAN, of Unjo, expressed the hope that the bill would at once pass.
Mr. CONNESS said that it was the general consent on Saturday pight that this bill should pass.
Mr. SUMER replied that there was no understanding that the bill should pass without amendment.
Mr. SIEMERMAN needed scarcely to remind the Senator that this body cannot originate tax bills.
Mr. SUMER replied that the Senator could not have recently read the Constitution, which provides that all bills for raising revenues shall originate in the House, but that the Senate may smend as in other bills. He desired to add a provision for a tax of whisky on hand. He was aware, as had been range-sted, that the Senate had voted against doing so, but did it follow that such a tax would be voted down now? They had been informed that the new Secretary of the Treasury did not desire additional means for the support of the Gyvernment.
Mr. SHERMAN appealed to the Senator to say whether ment.
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hadasired to reopen a controverted question to defeat the

Mr. SHERMAN appealed to the Senator to say whether hedesired to reopen a controverted question to defeat the bill, and thus prevent full force and effect to the another action at the senate of the s new proposed.

Mr. SUMNER—I beg pardon.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it ill came from the Senator

Mr. TRUMBULL said it ill came from the Senator Mr. TRUMBULL said it ill came from the Senator who fought against the lax to now, as this time, seek to impose it. If the Senate had had the influence on a former occasion of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Chandder), that tax would have been imposed.

Mr. SUMNER was unwilling to be presented in a felse attitude. He had voted for the largest ax which seemed practicable. When a tax upon whisky on hand was first presented, as a separate measure, he did not see the way clear to enforce it, but he had afterwards favored the tax.

Mr. HABLAN had been informed that the present Secretary of the Treasury wanted only this additional measure to meet the demands during the present facal year. He was, therefore, unwilling to unsettle what had been done, and impose a larger tax on any commodity now taxed.

The House bill, imposing a special tax on incomes was then passed: yeas 29, nays 7, as follows:

YEAS. NAYS. Powell, Richardson,

Buckalew, Riddle. Saulsbury, THE FEDERAL COURTS OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT THE FEDERAL COURTS OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Mr. HARRIS called up the bill to regulate the sessions of the Circuit and District Courts of the Northern district of New York. He only saked a vote, and said if amendments were to be proposed to this bill, he would abandon it. He hoped the Senator from Illinois would rot persist in killing this bill by indirection. If that Senator would reduce the salary of the judge in his own district in Illinois, he would not ask him to favor this. Mr. TRUMBULL said that such a reduction could not be made under the Constitution.

Mr. HARRIS knew of no constitutional objection.

Mr. TRUMBULL insisted that, aside from a consitutional objection, there were other good reasons for not favoring such a reduction. He was confident there was in session nearly all the year, than in the New York district alluded to.

Mr. HARRIS nrged an immediate vote.

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Mr. HARRIS nrged an immediate vote, and offensive had been his efforts to break down interting the total of the commence on some other man.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MR. SPRAGUE.

Mr. SPRAGUE made a personal explanation in reply to the chaves of frank P Heal I.

Mr. SPRAGUE made a personal explanation in reply o the charges of Frank P. Blair, Jr., and denied that he (Sprague) had received special privileges from Secre-ary Clase by which he had made or would make some wo millions of dollars. RELIEF OF THE PUBLISHERS OF THE GLOBE.
The bill from the House for the relief of the publishers
of the Globe was passed—yeas 27, nays 8.
SALARIES OF HOSPITAL MATRONS. Mr. WILSON called up the bill to increase the com-pensation to matrons of hospitals. Passed. EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At half-past eleven the Senate went into executive session, and the doors were again thrown open at twenty minutes rast twenty, when it was learned that a postponement to helf past tweive had been made in the hour of adjournment, in which the House concurred.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT. The hour of half past twelve having arrived, Mr. CLARK, the President protem, said:
SENATORS: The time fixed by the concurrent votes of the two Houses of Gongress for the adjournment has arrived. I now, therefore, wishing you, Senatore, a pleasant return to your homes and families, and expressing the hope that before you again return to this Chamber the clouds that have been lowering upon our beloved country may be lifted, that the storm may be receding, that peace may be sgain returning, I do declare the Senate adjourned without day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Washburne, Illinois, offered the following resolution: RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY AND THANKS TO THE RESOLUTION OF SYMPARTY AND THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

ARMY AND NAVY.

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Resoluced. That before the adjournment of the present session of Congress on this day, the eighty-eighth anniversary of the birth of our national independence, it is becoming and proper for the representatives of the people to refe we to our officers, soldiers and reamen engaged in the present struggle for the suppression of the rubellion against our Government, our profound andheartfelt thanks for their services and our sympathy for their sufferings, and to congratulate them on their successes and their triumphs, and to express the hope of a speedy termination of the contest and their return to the peaceful pursuits of life.

sentengs, sand to congratuate them on their successes and their triumphs, and to express the hope of a speedy termination of the contest and their return to the peaceful pursuits of Hig.

THE CONTRAST WITH LAST YEAR.

Mr. WASHBURNE, in offering this resolution, briefly contrasted our present situation with what it was on the last fourth of they. He said:

A thought selecting capitated one year ago to day, although selecting capitated one year ago to day. It has selecting the resolution of the holding Port Engleson. In Tennessee, we only held to Nashville or Mustreesbore. The changes which the last year had brought to us in the military situation should fill the country with hope and courage. Lee, instead of advancing into Pennsylvania, had been driven to Petersburg, and had either to retreat to the Carolinas or to be cooped up and captured.

Lientenant General Grant, that child of victory of the Northwest, had driven bee for sixty miles through his entrenchments, outgeneraling him in every movement, and beating him in every battle. While the country was concerned at our own losses, it did not seem to consider the immense losses inflicted upon the enemy. The rebels had lost in this campaign sixty thousand in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The enemy had lost twenty-six general officers in killed, wounded, and prisoners, twenty-three gans and innumerable battle-flags and standards. We had lost our event them from falling into the hands of the enemy had lost to revent them from falling into the hands of the enemy, when lost seventeen general officers in killed, wounded, and prisoners. All the rathroads leading to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy, and control have been so destroyed that much time will be required to repair them. Our forces held possession of the Petersburg and Weldou road, while Wilson, in his recent brilliant raid, had destroyed nearly fifty miles of the two roads—the Danville road and the Petersburg and Lynchburg road.

Hunter had achieved immense success in Sonthwestern Vir of the great struggle.
With all the necessary legislation passed by Congress, with the certain prospect of filling up the ranks of the army, with the patient and trusting patricisism of the people, he believed that all loyal men would now look forward with hope and faith. The first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress would adjourn under favorable auspices, and on returning to our seats on the first of December he hoped to see the rebellion not only crashed, but the country regenerated and diseathralled.

Shuka Parks investments.

The House passed the Senate bill to test submarine nearling REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTER TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. from the joint committee to wait upen the President reported: "Worhave performed that duty. He has no further communication to make, but says. "God bless you all." [Laughter.]

THE ADJOURNMENT.

THE SPEAKER then arose and said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:
The hour of adjournment has arrived, and I wish you one and all a happy reunion with family and frieads in the charmed home circle. Thanking you for the kind and generous manner in which you have sustained me in the administration of the difficult and responsible duties of the Chair, and hoping and trusting, when we reassemble in these halls next Decomber, Providence may have so crowned the endeavors of our heroic defenders in the field, that we may be permitted to explicate over the full realization of the prager of so many millions of your constituents, "God save the American Republic." I do now, in accordance with the concurrent resolution of both Houses, declare the first session of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States adjourned, size die.

Loud and prolonged appliance followed the delivery of this address from all parts of the Hall, and the lasenbers separated.