SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

* We can take no notice of anonymous comn nications. We do not return rejected man Parts of the world, and especially from our different nilitary and naval departments. When used, it will

The Right of the Soldier to Vote. The address of the Union State Central Committee to the people of Pennsylvania is an argument which we defy the most expert of political sophists to answer-an appeal which no thoughtful and patriotic citizen can resist. It plainly shows, in the first place, that the present political contest is far more important than the ordinary struggles of party, because the issue concerns the permanence of the Union, and not merely the administration of the Government. Is it to be war to the last, or peace by the sacrifice of principle or the division of the Republic ? This is the great question in debate. The professed devotion of the Opposition to the Union cannot be trusted; it is contradicted by the fact that Democratic leaders high in the trust of their party have repeatedly de-. clared that the dissolution of the Union is to be preferred to the continuance of the war. VALLANDIGHAM is openly in favor of this alternative. Long, of Ohio, earnestly advocated it in Congress, and was sustained by his party. The Democratic press throughout the country, led by the New York Daily News,

registered his adherence to the Opposition. Any one of these facts is more eloquent than a thousand protestations of loyalty. The address is chiefly devoted to an argument in favor of the right of the soldier to vote, and it is shameful that the proposed amendment to the Constitution giving this right, soon to be submitted to the approval of the people, should need justification. But, as it is true that there is

denounces the war. Every Northern man

But, as it is true that there is.

"a strong party to-day in Pennsylvania, regularly organized, controlled by able lendors, and sustained by astate and learned advocates, insisting that the service of a citizen as a soldier, the periling of life and limb in the support of the Government, the giving up of domestic endearments, the sacrince of business interests, and the yielding of all personal comforts forfeit for those thus engaged all political right, every franchise of a free-born or contitutionally-adopted American citizen,"—

it is necessary that the rights of citizen. it is necessary that the rights of citizenship, which the American soldier has never surrendered, should be formally asserted by his friends. The Democratic party, in denying the right of the soldier to vote, attempts to degrade him. It is false to its own principles in the days of JEFFERSON and Jackson. It is contemptuous of judicial precedents. It is indifferent to the

safety of the Republic. It is false to the spirit of American freedom, and would make the soldier who fights for his country an alien in his own land. If there is any man who, deceived by a legal quibble, has believed that the soldiers of Pennsylvania are not entitled to the elective franchise. let him read this forcible address; let him remember that the Union party, in proposing to amend the State Constitution so as to place this right beyond all question, affirms radical principles of republican liberty which Copperheadism despises and denics.

The Raid and its Lesson.

We expected an invasion, and behold, we have only a raid. Thus far a raid, and nothing more, although what may come after no one can tell. We may have something more serious, and that very soon; but after studying the news very carefully, we see nothing to justify the widely-telegraphed suspicion that LEE, with the main body of the Richmond army, was moving on Washington and Baltimore. It does not seem possible, according to the rules of war, for

LEE to permit any portion of his forces to leave the vicinity of General Grant. If | dience to the resolution of Congress, passed such were done, he would have GRANT thundering in his rear, rapidly marching up the Shenandoah, breaking up his lines of communication, and utterly cutting him to pieces. Lee would be in an enemy's | Almighty." It is at all times proper that country, his line of communications long and hazardous, his rear unprotected, and his base many hundreds of miles away. We might, in the meantime, suffer much; some of our towns might be destroyed, and our homes ravaged and plundered. This would be a temporary evil, for we should have the speedy satisfaction of seeing LEE and his host utterly crushed and ruined on the banks of the Susquehanna. LEE is too much of a soldier to run this risk, and, there-

fore, it is very safe to assume that this present, expedition is nothing more than the raid of an enterprising body of hungry rebels, who hope to create a diversion in LEE's favor, steal a number of horses, make a great noise, and hurry home. They have accomplished their mission, and are hurrying home now.

At the same time, this is merely a military speculation, and while we take as much comfort as possible from it, we should not neglect a duty this rebel demonstration teaches. We do not know what a desperate man may do—and LEE, hardly pressed by GRANT, may prefer dying in Pennsylvania to dying in Virginia. It would certainly be more pleasant to pass away amid the clover of our grand old Commonwealth -with the satisfaction of having burned a number of towns, and torn up one or two railroads—than in the trenches of Petersburg. While we should be happy to see his army dissolve in any way and at any time, we cannot fail to see that much danger will come to the State. We do not care to have these raids, nor to be submitted to the crimes of the rebels whenever they feel inclined to stray across the border. A large part of our State might be devastated while we waited for GRANT. Harrisburg might be burned, our great Pennsylvania railway torn up, rail and sleeper, and Philadelphia itself subjected to serious jeopardy. We cannot submit to this even to gratify LEE's dying moments, and our duty is to make such a response to the Governor that no invasion will here-

after be possible. How can this be done? General Couch wants troops, and we must send him troops. The Government wants twelve thousand men, and we must find them. The proper spirit exists among the people, and Philadelphia alone will give the twelve thousand men, without a murmur. But what assurance have we for the future? Must we forever be condemned to this hand-and mouth policy? Must we wanton always in the sunshine, and find no shelter in the rainy day? It is a shame that a Commonwealth like Pennsylvania should not have some definite policy in this war. We should, by all means, have a thorough mi- its name. Could we give the proper litia organization. We should have a company in every township, armed, equipped; ready at a moment's warning to rally to arms. It seems to us to be a great want of forethought that the Government has not established camps of reserve and instruction at points like Chambersburg, and Cincinnati, and St. Louis. In that event we should be always ready. No matter what reverse might happen to our arms; no matter what immediate necessity there might exist for troops to repel an invasion like the present, or fill up the ranks of depleted armies, we should be constantly prepared. If the War Department does not do this, let Pennsylvania take the responsibility. If our militia bill is not perfect, let the Legislature, at its special session, be requested to take into consideration measures for its perfection. It is shameful that we should thus be constantly unprepared. Let us not wait to lock our doors until we hear. the voice of the burglar in the night. If this raid only teaches us the proper lesson, we shall thank the rebels for having given

we shall thank the rebels for having given as a cheap experience.

MAJOR GEN. COUCH has issued a circular, elsewhere published, giving important directions to those who culist under the Governor's call for troops for the defence of the State, dated July 6th. All who volunteer cast of Reading will report at Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia, and transportation will be furnished on the application of officers commanding companies or squads to the railroad companies.

The condition of Gov. Tod was telegraphed funded in a house by his departed from the despatch from the funded his precious the evening papers of that day about forty years of age, who lived in a house by his collection of the comman of the distinguished position you offer me. Grate-ful for this mark of your conditions, I am sincerely yours,

The declination of Gov. Tod was telegraphed funded his Liapy to the despatch from the funded himself at that place, had been missed for about two weeks. Some of the neighbors, from his unaccountrible murder came to light at Liapy testing that all was not root the evening papers of that day about forty years of age, who lived in a house by himself at that place, had been missed for about two weeks. Some of the neighbors, from his unaccountrible murder came to light at Liapy testing the despatch from the funder the resignation of Mr. Chase and the nominated bery the resident.

The declination of Gov. Tod was telegraphed funded his received himself at hat place, had been missed for about forty years of age, who lived in a house by health of the resignation of Mr. Chase and the nomination by the President.

The declination of Gov. Tod was telegraphed funded his Liapy last. A Frenchman, named Peter Amel, a bachelor, about forty years of age, who lived in a house of the neighbors, from his unaccountrible murder.

Albany, July 8.—Governor Seymour has issued his proclamation relative to filling up the National in a few inches of earth under the floor. His skull in a few inches of earth under the supplier and in a few inches to the railroad companies.

The Sunken Alabama. The valor of the Alabama and the measure of rebel veracity are, with the arrival of further European news, growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." Mr. J.

M. Mason writes to the London Times that the Alabama had a crew of but "one hundred and twenty, all told." Positive as this seems to be, the London Daily News finds no difficulty in counting up one hundred and thirty from the lists of killed, wounded. drowned, and rescued. The Alabama had eight guns-the Kearsarge only seven : and instead of being iron-clad, as SEMMES asserts with the usual reckless and ready falsehood of the rebels, it simply had a double row of chains hanging over its sides to protect its machinery—a precaution which the Alabama might as well have taken. The complicity of the yacht Deerhound with the Alabama can hardly be doubted; but the evidence of Captain LAN-CASTER confounds all that SEMMES has to say regarding the inhumanity of Captain WINSLOW. The Paris Constitutionnel states that the most pressing entreaties of his friends could not prevent Captain SEMMES from engaging in the "unequal contest;"

but the plain fact is that the buccaneer had to leave port, with no alternative but to fight, surrender, or try to escape. The loudest falsehoods of SEMMES and his admirers will not bring the Alabama above water, and we think, with the London News, "the best friends of Captain SEMMES and of his cause should lament when that gallant officer dropped his sword into the sea he did not also sink his trumpet."

A newly-developed fact is the implied corroboration in Captain SEMMES' report of who is in sympathy with the South has Captain Winslow's statement that the rebel captain had sent an officer on board the Kearsarge to make a formal surrender of the Alabama. After surrendering and hauling down his colors, what right had Captain SEMMES to take refuge and escape in the Decrhound? The consolation of the Anglo-rebel papers, that the Alabama went down with flying colors, is also discovered to be a fraud upon piratical

lesson, and his 'bloody instruction' may speedily 'return to plague the inventor.' " This is very plain, and we give the Copperheads the merit of candor. If Governor SEYMOUR can manage to raise a riot in New York he will probably receive the nomination at Chicago, and such a nomination

would be cheap enough. unite in humiliation and prayer on the first Tuesday of August. This call is in obebefore the adjournment of that body, recommending the people "to confess and repent of their manifold sins, and implore the compassion and forgiveness of the we should give thanks to God for his mercies, and at the same time as a Christian people we should not forget the duty of confessing our sins and humiliating ourselves before Him. Thus alone can we

hope for a continuance of His mercy and THE different States are authorized to appoint agents to go through the South and obtain recruits for the army. According to law, these recruits will be credited to the various States, and save the people from a draft. The Governor of Massachusetts is making efforts to complete the quota demanded from that State, and we see by the Transcript that it is expected that several thousand men will be obtained

THE BURNING Of Hagerstown is an act of perfidy scarcely coverable by the widest at Point Lockout, Maryland, on Wednesday, and allowance made for war. After its citizens had given \$20,000 and 1,500 outfits as a subsidy for exemption from greater calamity, the rebels deliberately set the town on fire. This will be regarded as meritorious work by the Richmond journals, but we doubt that it will be of any utility in keeping off the just doom which is closing on the rebellion.

in that way.

THE NEWSPAPERS are still discussing our recent naval victory over England in the matter of the Alabama and Kearsarge. It land-"the experienced sailors from her Majesty's ship The Excellent"-in a vessel swept out of wind and water in less than | ary, 1863. an hour by a third-rate American gunboat. The bones of NELSON must certainly have turned in their coffin as this sad and humiliating event took place. The Tribune gives us a paragraph which shows that the chivalry of the combat really belongs to the Kearsarge and not to the Alabama, as the Secessionists and Englishmen would have

"A distinguished naval officer said to us on Saturday, before the news of the fight was received, that no two vessels could be more nearly matched than the Kearsarge and Alabama; that no naval officer would desire a fight on more even terms; but that, if he were Secretary of the Navy, he should scearcely deem it just to the great commercial interests depending on the destruction of the Alabama to leave but a single vessel like the Kearsarge to take care of her in case of a fight. This opinion, being professional, and coming from an officer unusually capable and well informed, is entitled to be accepted as conclusive."

It is fortunate for the Copperhead newspaper from which we quote this fine specimen of vulgarity that we have forgotten credit, it would not add to the popularity of the offending journal, though it would certainly make it notorious.

FUNERAL OF GEN. GEORGE P. MORRIS.-The funeral services of Gen. George P. Morris took place at Trinity Chapel, New York, yesterday, at 12 M. It was attended by a large number of his friends. The coffin, which was of rosewood, studded with silver nails, was, after the services, placed at the porch of the church, and the lid opened. The silver plate read as follows : "General George P. Morris born October 10th, 1801. Died July 6th, 1864." The body was taken to Cold Spring for interment. Recent Co

From the Cleveland Herald, July 4.1 As a matter of interest to the public, we give the business-like telegraphic correspondence between President Lincoln and Governor Tod: MR. LINCOLN'S DESPATOR. WASHINGTON, Same of Hon. David Tod, Youngstown:

I have nominated you to the office of Secretary of Treasury in place of Gov. Chase, who has resigned. Flease come without a moment's delay.

A. Lincoln. WASHINGTON, June 30, 1864.

GOV. TOD'S REPLY.
YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 39, 1884.
To the President, Washington City.
The condition of my health forbids the acceptance of the distinguished position you offer me. Grateful for this mark of your confidence, I am sincerely yours.

thirty-days mon would be accepted has been received.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, July 8, 1864

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICES OF CAPTAIN WINSLOW AND LIEUT, COM-MANDER THORNTON.

Secretary Welles has sent to Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge, the following recognition of his services in the destruction of the pirate Alabama:

Navy Drrantment, July 6, 1804.—Sire: Your very brief despatches of the 19th and 20th ultimo, informing the Department that the piratical craft "Alabama," or "290," had been suak to the 19th June, near Cherbourg, by the Kearsarge, under your command, were this day received. I congratulate you on your good fortune in meeting this vessel, which has so long avoided the fustest ships, and some of the most vigilant and intelligent officers of the service, and for the ability displayed in this combat you have the thanks of the Department. You will please express to the officers and crow of the Kearsarge the salisfaction of the Government at this victory over a vessel superior in tonnage, superior in the number of guns, and superior in the number of guns, and superior in the number of her crew. The battle was so brief, the victory so decisive, and the comparative results so striking, that the country will be reminded of the brilliant actions of our Infant navy, which have been repeated and illustrated in this engagement.

The Alabama represented the best maritime effort of the most skilled English workshops. Her battery was composed of the well-tried 32 pounders of 57 cwt., of the famous 68-pounder of the British navy, and of the only successful rifled 160-pounder yet produced in England. The crew were generally received superior training on beard her Majesty's gunnery ship the "Excellent." The Kearsarge is one of the first gunboats built at our navy purisant the commencement of the reboilion, and lacks the improvements of vessels now under construction. The principal guns composing her battery had never been previously tried in an exclusively naval engagement. Yet, in one shatery had never been previously tried in an exclusively naval engagement. Yet, in one future year of the first gunboats built at our navy purisant the commencement ten numbers to his gr MANDER THORNTON. Secretary WELLES has sent to Capt. WINSLOW,

THE LATE EXPLOSION ON THE CHENANGO-

ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1864. GENERAL ORDER, No. 38.—The coroner's jury re-cently assembled in New York to inquire into the causes of the destruction of human life on board the also discovered to be a fraud upon piratical sentimentalism. A cotemporary recalls the case of the crew of a United States gunboat, which were considered by our Government as prisoners on parole, merely because they had surrendered to the rebel ram Atlanta, although the vessel was never taken possession of by the rebels. Can there be any doubt of our right to thie crew of the Alabama?

Government Seymour, of New York, has taken Lincoln, Stanton, Dix, and the whole Administration in hand, and announces his determination to prosecute the laws. At the same time, does it appear to Governor Seymour, which makes him rush into print, to bid defiance to an "alleged order," when he might have reserved his authenticity, reflects credit upon his devotion to the laws. At the same time, does it appear to Governor Seymour that he is assuming a great responsibility? Is he desirous of again meeting his "friends" with New York Park? One of his own journals attributes such a motive to Governor Seymour. "If Mr. Lincoln," it says, "orders resistance to the power of the cityle courts, he is teaching the people a fearful lesson, and his 'bloody instruction' may recedility teature to he are the interest to the prover of the proper officer, or which the following is an extract:

"two the understgned jurous majority, companied they flow the hole of which the following is an extract:

"whe the understgned jurous majority, companied they flow the the following is an extract:

"whe the understgned jurous majority, companied to which the following is an extract:

"whe the understgned jurous and specifications assistant engineer; John Miss county, State of New York to majority, the condanses surrounding the indivision of the saltent engineer; John Milie, acting status of John All Collabors, John All Colla United States steamer Chenango, decided on a verdict of which the following is an extract: other in this case, not can there be in any where detective work, or work not in conformity with the drawings and specifications, is not reported to the proper officer, or to this Department.

The disastrous effects of such negligence of duty, as shown in the case of the Chenango—the possible consequences, in a national point of view, of permitting defective or unreliable vessels to be introduced to the proposition of the propo

duced, by fraud ornegligence, in the naval service— will render it incumbent upon the Department hereafter to visit with the utmost rigor of the law any neglect of duty or faithlessness on the part of either incusting officers on builders. either inspecting officers or builders.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy. AN EXECUTION. CORNELIUS FUELL, a white man, was hanged here to-day for the murder of his wife, he having aten her to death with a hammer. GOODEN, formerly a slave in North Carolina, was ilso to have been executed at the same time for nurder, but the President commuted the punishment to imprisonment for life, the latter having, after an examination of the case, reason to believe

REPRESENTATIVE RECRUITS. Immediately upon the receipt of the circular of Provost Marshal General Fax authorizing the acceptance of representative recruits, the collector of the Thirtieth district of New York, at Buffalo, a gentleman over sixty years of age, and thus exempt from military duty, procured and sent into the service his representative. At the same time thirty sempt from military service, furnished each in one

in hot blood, and the crime being regarded by him

day representative recruits. THE INTERNAL REVENUE ACT. It is decided by the Internal Revenue Bureau domestic distilled spirits can be removed therefrom only on payment of the internal duties at the rate of \$1.50 per gallon.

The transportation bonds prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of March 7th, 1364, may be used for the removal of spirits, coal oil, and tobacco, under the 61st section of the act of June last, the oath being omitted. POINT LOOKOUT,

Brigadier General James Bannes, formerly relieved Colonel DRAPER, of the 36th Colored Regiment, and assumed command of the post. NEW YORK, July 8 .- The steamer Yazoo, from

The steamer Creole arrived out on the 1st. There is no military news in the papers. Brigadier General Dwight has been removed from General Banks' staff. Cotton on the 1st was higher; middling, \$1.60. Sugar, 201/@21c. Produce and provisions higher. Flour advanced 10@40c for choice. Gold, 215@230. CAIRO, June 8 .- The steamer Olive Branch, from New Orleans, with dates to the 2d, has arrived.
Colonel Dwight has effected arrangements for is generally admitted that England got the the exchange of about one thousand prisoners, for worst of it, and that the jolly tars of Engnumber of officers, some of whom have been in the hands of the rebels about two years. Among them is Colonel Burrall and several other officers of the with superior guns and larger tonnage, was | 42d Massachusetts, captured at Galveston in Janu-The United States prize commissioners recently

sold the prize schooners Laura, Fannie, and Albert for \$10,500, and several other prizes are in course o Representative Recruiting in St. Louis ST Louis, July 8.—A spirited meeting was held last night in the rotunda of the Court House to devise means to raise representative recruits, and also to avert a draft by raising volunteers to fill the roops. A central recruiting committee was apcommittee for each ward and township in the county, to raise money and otherwise assist the central committee. Appropriate speeches were made, and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested. Adoption of a State Name.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 .- The Nevada Constituonal Convention has adopted the name of Nevada The bill of rights adopted declares the paramoun allegiance of every citizen is due to the United The constitution which was rejected by the people last year has been adopted as the basis of a new one.
It is believed a majority of the people in the Terriory are in favor of a State Government. Mining stocks are stiffening; Gould & Curry is; quoted at \$1,850.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Alining stocks drooped again to-day, Gould & Ourry opening at \$1,700, and closing at \$1,583. This mine is believed to be nearly exhausted at its present depth, but there is a great quantity remaining of a lower class, and topes are entertained of finding another rich mass Despatches received here make it certain that the lovernment will provide for the speedy reconstrucion of the gunboat Camanche. Highway robberies are numerous.

The Michigan Republican Convention. DETROIT, July 8 .- H. H. Crapo has been nomi inted for Governor, and John Owen for State Treasurer, by the Republican State Convention. NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, July 8, 1804.

CAPTURE OF A BRITISH BLOCKADE RUNNER. The British prize steamer Rouen arrived to night from Beaufort, N. C.; having been captured on the 2d inst. by the United States gunbaat Keystone State. She was from Bermuda, bound to Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of blankets, &c.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER LOUISIANA. The steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool on the 22d uit, arrived at this port to-day. Her advices have been anticipated: ADVANCE IN BREADSTUPPS AND GOLD. 1214 P. M.—Flour has advanced 15@25c. Meat is 2@3c higher. Corn 3c better. Provisions firm. Whisky steady. Gold is quoted at 275.

THE REBEL INVASION.

CONTINUED CONFUSION OF REPORTS FROM THE BORDER.

Wholesale Plunder of the Inhabitants. HARPER'S FERRY RVACUATED BY THE BEREIS. THE BRIDGE OVER THE SHENANDOAH BURNT

The Rebels Retreating from Frederick. REREL OCCUPATION OF HAGERSTOWN.

EVERYTHING MOVABLE APPROPRIATED. PUBLIC BUILDINGS FIRED AND PROBABLE CON-

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT AT FREDERICK. IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM GENERAL COUCH-DIRECTIONS. FOR MUSTERING IN TROOPS.

FLAGRATION OF THE TOWN.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SUSQUEHAMNA, HARRISHURG, Pa., July 8, 1804. The twelve thousand men being raised in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, dated at Harrisburg, July 6, 1861, for the defence of the State, will be mustered into the United States service for one hundred days, unless conor discharged, to serve in Pennsylvania, Mary-land, Washington and vicinity, as the safety and protection of the State may require. All responding to the call west of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains will report to the commanding officer, Camp Roynolds, near Pitts. burg, Pa. All east of that line, and west of and including Reading, Pa., will report to the commanding officer, Camp Curtin at Harrisburg. All east of Reading and that line will report to the commanding officer, Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia Companies, if possible, should be formed before starting for the camp of rendezvens. Upon application of the commanding officer of a squad consisting of not less than eight men, or a company, to the agents of the different railroad companies through out the State, transportation to the camp of ren

dezvous will be furnished.

By command of Major General Couch : JOHN S. SCHULTZE, Assistant Adjutant General. CALL FOR ONE THOUSAND MOUNTED MEN. HARRISBURG, July 8, P. M.-The following order has just been issued: HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE SUSQUERANNA HARRISCURG, July 8, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS No. 38 .- In accordance with authority from the President of the United States, and the proclamation of the Governor of Ponusylvania, dated Harrisburg, July sixth (6th), 1831, I hereby call for one thousand mounted men, for spe cial service. They must be good riders and gallan men, and must furnish their own horses and equip ments, for the use of which, they will receive forty cents per day each, and be paid for those actually lost in the service at the price entered on the muste rolls. The United States Government will furnish clothing, subsistence, and forage.

All those responding to this call are requested to assemble at Harrisburg without delay, for company and regimental organization. Applications for transportation must be made to Captain J. G. John-

son, A. Q. M., and Chief Quartermaster of the De partment of the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, Pa. By command of Major General Couch. JNO. S. SCHULTZ. Assistant Adjutant General DESPATCH FROM GEN. COUCH TO MAYOR HENRY. Harrisburg, July 8.

To Alexander Henry, Esq., Mayor of Philadelphia: I deem it of great importance that you use your official influence at once to raise men under the re cent calls of Governor Curtin. D. N. Couch, Major General. SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL DESPATCHES TO Special Despatch to The Press.] Harrisburg, July 8, 1864.

The following is a summary of official despatches received by Gen. Couch to-day, up to 5 P. M., in regard to the rebel raid: IN THE WOODS, TWO MILES NORTH OF HAGERS rown, July 8.-About one hundred and eighty picked guerillas, from Imboden's and Moseby's com nands, under Major Davis, entered Hagerstown at 5 o'clock this A. M. They are robbing stores, hav fired the engine-house, Thurston's warehouse, and a nile of about two hundred tons of Government hay. They intended burning Zeller & Co.'s warehouse and threaten to burn the town. Turn-table of road is not yet disturbed. Rebels are heavily laden with plunder pilfered from men, women, and children. They started a squad of about twenty out the Greencastle road, and fifty out the Leitersburg pike. It is supposed to be intended to meet any force which the flames of the burning town might attract to its rescue. Rebel General McCausland, with his brigade, was at Williamsthat he will leave there this morning. High wind is blowing, and the flames are reported to me by fugitives from Hagerstown rapidly spreading through other portions of the town. We have no communication with McLean, It is fair to suppose that McLiean, with his forces, has encountered the twenty guerillas sent out from Harerstown towards Greenoastle, as he must be some-At 11 o'clock to-day dense volumes of smoke were also observed to continually rise from Hagerstown. That act of incendiarism is regarded as a fair violanundred outlits as a subsidy to relieve the town from oillage or destruction. The force sent out by Geu. Couch from Greencastle, under McLean, has been leard from. He is in position to operate effectively against any foraging squads of rebels now plunderng in the vicinity of Hagerstown.

A despatch dated in the woods, three miles from Hagerstown, is to the effect that the main body of retired, it is supposed south, across the Potomac leaving few stragglers in the town. Fuller intelligence may be expected from the front to-night. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens arrived here this evening from Washington. He says he consulted with various persons, at Baltimore, of sound judg-New Orleans on the 1st, arrived at this port toment, who believed there were at least 16,000 rebols n Maryland. General Couch has issued an order preventing people from passing their property over the Susque-hanna river from Cumberland Valley, more than a

iment of able-bodied men having passed here in that way within thirty-six hours. THE REBELS REPORTED AT HAGERS-CARLISLE, July 8.—A despatch from two miles this side of Hagerstown, dated 8 o'clock this morning, says one hundred and eighty guerillas entered warehouse and the railroad engine house. "They also intend burning other buildings, and are robbing generally. Rumor says five thousand rebels are at REFUGEES ORDERED BACK-THE REBELS PLUNDERING HAGERSTOWN-BUILD-INGS FIRED. HARRISBURG, July 8.—The military authorities iere are evidently assured of a great change of the ituation on the border, as Gen. Couch has issued

an order directing that all vehicles and horses in charge of men, fleeing from supposed danger, shall be stopped, either before they reach or at the bridge across the Susquehanns, until further orders. This evidently implies that the danger, if not actually over, is really of no threatening or serious charac to be harvested, and it is therefore necessary tha hey be induced to return, or the destruction to the harvest in the Cumberland Valley will be as great have been by the ravages of the invader. A despatch dated in the woods, two miles north of Hogerstown, at 10 o'clock A. M., states that about 180 picked guerillas, from Imboden and Moseby's commands, entered Hagerstown at five o'clock this morning. They are robbing the stores, and have fired the engine house, Thurston's warehouse, and a pile of about two hundred tons of Government hay. They intend burning Steele & Co.'s ware-house, and threaten to burn the town. The turntable of the railroad is not yet disturbed. The rebels are neavily laden with plunder. They sent a squad of about twenty out the Greeneastle road, and about fifty out the Leisterburg pike. The rebel Gen. McCausland, with his brigade, was at Wilwould leave there this morning. town, threatening a spread of the flames, and a great destruction of property.

A communication has been received from the force sent out from Greencastle last evening, under command of Lieut. McLean, who are in a position o operate offectually against the foraging squads Late despatches from Groencastle assure us that the main body of the rebels which entered that place this morning have retired, it is supposed across the Potomac, leaving a few stragglers still in the town. The statement made yesterday that Mr. George

Bergner, postmaster of Harrisburg, had left on a exentsion, was a mistake, as Mr. Bergner is thome.

HAGERSTOWN STILL BURNING. HARRISBURG, July 8.—At cloven o'clock last night Hagerstown was still burning. Previous to ast night's visit, the rebels had disturbed nothing, not even the telegraph or railroad. While at Ha gerstown only small squads wont off scouring the country, the rebel force being apparently satisfied with the ransom demanded of the Hagerstown people. Union troops are going up the valley, and many of the residents are returning. General Couch has just appointed General Rawley, commander of the Pittsburg district, to the command of the troops in the Cumberland Valley. Advices from Gettysburg state that the town was in a state of great excitement night before last, and

great stampede. another extensive fire at harper's FERRY-THE BRIDGE OVER THE SHE NANDOAH BURNT. BALTIMORE, July 8.—There was another extensive fire in Harper's Ferry last night. The bridge over the Shenandeal was in flames and a number buildings in various parts of the town. The rebels had previously burned the extensive ailroad platform and all the buildings along the line of the Potomac. The conflagration on Thursday night threw a gloom over all the country for | not detected.

that the rumored advance of the enemy caused a

miles around. There are still no signs of the enemy on the line of the Potomac this side o

Harper's Ferry. . Trains are running to Sandy Hook, and hourly communication is had with Gen. Sigel, at Maryland Heights. His cavalry are operating in the rear of the enemy, and have captured some of their foraging parties. There are no signs of the enemy this morning in or around Harper's Ferry. The confingration last night appears to have been their leave taking of the place. The statements in some of the Philadelphia papers with regard to the lestruction of the railroad are all more fictions.

The read is being occupied to a distance within elve miles of Martinsburg, and between Martinsburg and Harper's Forry there has been no evidence of destruction. The fact is, the robels have been too busy plundering to trouble themselves with such

heavy work as the burning of railroad ties and bend-THE REBELS LEFT HARPER'S FERRY. BALTIMORE, July 8-1 P. M .- Advices from Harper's Ferry, this morning, show that the robels have left there. The force in front of Frederick, yesterday, is not believed to have exceeded 2,000.

The stories told by the prisoners taken of their having a large force beyond South Mountain are most probably mere boasts, intended to mislead us. At all events, no very large force has as yet been actually discovered by scouts and reconnoitring par-

The special despatches sent from this city that fifty or sixty miles of the railroad had been detroyed is merely a sensational fieldon. [This report was confined to a single Philadelphia morning paper.] The officers of the road assure me that with their facilities for obtaining information, which cortainly are quite equal to any others, they have nothing to warrant any such statement. On the contrary, all their information goes to show that thus far very little damage has been done to the road; that the enemy have been too much engaged in gathering plunder to devote much attention to it. Certainly the road is all right westward from a point about ten miles west of Martinsburg, and from Harper's Forry east toward Baltimore. Thus the rebels have so far only held or operated on some twenty-five miles of the road. on which they have only destroyed the more important bridges, which can be rebuilt in two or three days. General Hunter is supposed by this time to have

enched a point not far west of Martinsburg, and possibly has already struck a blow at the enemy in There is no excitement here, as telegraphed North Our people are confident, and as cool as the weather will permit. REOCCUPATION OF HARPER'S FERRY BY

THE UNION FORCES. BALTIMORE, July 8-2.30 P. M.-A despatch from Harper's Ferry this morning confirms the evacure ion of that place by the rebels, and says our troops The old fing once more floats over the town.

THE FIGHT AT FREDERICK.

BALTIMORE, July 5-2.30 P. M .- A special do epatch to the American, dated at Frederick, at 1 P. M., says the rebels have retreated fully four miles om their position of yesterday, on the Boonsboro and Hogerstown road. Gen. Wallace and staff are actively engaged, and verything looks well. Frederick is in no danger. We captured a cannon rom the enemy yesterday. The 11th Maryland Regiment, 100 days' men, have arrived, and were enthusiastically received. RETREAT OF THE REBEL RAIDERS FROM FREDERICK. BALTIMORE, July 8-11 A. M.-Despatches from Frederick, received at headquarters this morning, my that the enemy retreated during the night from pefore that town. Gen. Wallace is pursuing, and cinforcements are rapidly going forward. GEN. WALLACE IN PURSUIT OF THE REBELS-PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT PREDERICK. BALTIMORE, July 8.—The latest news from Frede-

rick states that General Wallace was pursuing the treating rebels, and that our forces have made some captures of prisoners, some of whom are Maryland rebels. The Baltimore American's Frederick correspondent writes:

The rebels, about 4 o'clock, were to be seen from the roofs of the houses of the city coming down the Hagerstown road, and also the Harper's Ferry and Jelferson road, apparently in strong force. Captain Alexander's guns immediately fired upon the foe, and checked them momentarily by the excellence of his aim, but it was only for a moment.

The enemy closed up and formed their line on the west front of the city, covering the Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown roads, flanking their guns on Hogan's Hill, and the Red hills, and posting their infantry and cavalry in the valley formed by the abovenamed hills and the Catoetin mountain.

Their position was a splendid one, and their men ent writes:

Perkins, of Alexander's Battery, and was handled in the host effective manner, dismounting one of the robel guns.

The skirmikers advanced, and the sharp crack of the muskets was heard for about two hours, with seemingly no result, when a company of the 3d Maryland made a charge upon a force of rabels concealed behind a stone fence in Rizer's field, lying on the Harper's Ferry road, on the north side, and succeeded in dislodging them. They held the position bravely for the remainder of the fight.

The ten companies of Col. Maulsby's regiment supported the gun at the head of Patrick street. The other guns were without any support, as every available man was necessary to meet the foe in the skirmish line. The 8th Illinois cavalry were dismounted, and rendered very effective service with their carbines. Shortly after six o'clock the word was passed around that the ammunition of our brave defenders was giving out. There was none of any description in the city, as Captain Platt, the quartermaster of the post, had removed it all on Sunday last, in anticipation of an attack.

Couriers were despatched to General Wallace and to General Tyler, at Frederick Junction, about three miles from the city, informing them of the state of affairs, and right quickly did they respond to them, despatching a special train immediately with plenty of ammunition, which was promptly distributed to the men, who began to drive the robels, under the cover of the guns of our batteries, and, with cheers, forced them back over one hundred yards, in which position night closed on the combatants, both quitting finally about dark, with a seemingly mutual understanding that it would be renewed again in the morning. During the fight "the chivalry," without any notice or intimation whatever, fired several shells into the city, one striking the house of Dr. Johnston, near the court house. Several fell in Jail street, and a round shot out a large limb of a tree between the houses of Messrs. Gray and Englebercht, on the

I have not heard of any or the criticens come killed or wounded.

The houses near here were entirely depopulated as too unsafe for women and children to risk their lives within reach of rebel range.

General Tyler and staff have just reached here, and it is supposed he will take command. We want reinforcements. The rebels far outnumber us, and it is only the endurance and heroism of our troops that has saved the town. The rebels occupy Hagerstown, Boonsboro, and Middletown, but we hope they never again shall desecrate the streets of Frederick.

The city is very quiet to-night, and very gloomy. gerstown, Boonsboro, and addication, out we holp they never again shall descerate the streets of Frederick.

The city is very quiet to-night, and very gloomy. Not a gas lamp is lit.

FREDERICK, July 8.—Reinforcements are arriving this morning. We have the 67th Pennsylvania and the 14th New Jersey. With such veterans we do not fear the robol host.

It is now seven o'clock, and not a shot has been fired. Some now contend that the rebels have retreated, others that they have been reinforced. The pickets are seen, however, from the several streets at the west end of the city.

Among the casualties yesterday were Lleutenant Gilbert, of the 8th Illinois, killed by a shot through the breast; Major H. C. Riger, of the 3d Maryland; privates S. Yales, George Springer, and James Rice, 3d Maryland, all slightly wounded.

1-have just had an interview with three rebels who were captured while on picket duty. They are named as follows: J. H. Freeburg, Joseph F. Parsons, and Joseph Murray, and belong to the 2d Maryland Cavalry. They state that the force of the enemy is commanded by Bradley T. Johnson, who, about ten days ago, was promoted to be a major general.

They are very well dressed; in fact, better than any I have ever seen. In answer to a remark that they came for plunder, one of them said Virginians do all the stealing, and Marylanders do the fighting. They also say they had about 1,500 cavalry and 11 pieces of artillery in the fight yesterday, and that they will take the town to-day; but 1 rether think there will be two parties in this engagement.

RUMORS FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

RUMORS FROM CHAMBERSBURG. Harrisburg, July 8.—J. W. Weir, cashler of the Harrisburg Bank, has received a despatch from the ashier of the Rank of Chambersburg. It is to the own, and that the campaign is ended in that locality. The despatch directs that the tellers of the Chambersburg Bank be sent back with the money and securities of the institution REBEL MOVEMENTS-HAGERSTOWN EVACUATED. HARRISBURG, July 8—Evening.—A despatch from Greencastle, dated 5 P. M., states that from informaion derived from a scout it is ascertained that no. hing is known of any rebel movement towards Cherry Run. The rebels in Hagerstown this morning numbered about 150. They left on the Sharpsourg road, after having burned the railroad enginehouse, wood-house, and other property, besides stripping all the boot and shoe, hat, and some of the grocery stores. They spared the commissionswarehouse upon the citizens paying them \$1,500. The plunderers took even infants' shoes. The citizens of Hagerstown state that Imboden's brigade, about 1,500 strong, had started for Morcersburg and Champersonne vesterday, and that a portion of his men were at Clear Spring, gathering horses. No further news from that quarter has been received at head.

THE LATEST FROM FREDERICK—THE REBELS IN MIDDLETOWN VALLEY. FREDERICK, Md., July 8, 2 P. M.—There has been no fighting to-day, up to this time, with the excep-tion of picket firing by our skirmishers, who are eeling the position of the rebels. During last night they fell back from the line they occupied during the fight, and are now reported to be in position in the Middletown Valley, holding the road to Mid-dletown and Hagerstown crossing the Catoctin Mountains. Two guns are mounted in the Gap. The force is now estimated to be about five thousand. Gen. Wallace has received reinforcements. From where, and to what amount, we leave the enemy to find out for themselves. But they are men who have been tried, and who know the work nk from its performance The Frederick of to-day is not like the Frederick of yesterday. Since the arrival of Major Gen. Lew Wallace and his reinforcements, the appearance of the city has entirely changed. Business has been resumed, and the people feel confident that the danger has been passed.

Our casualties may be summed up as follows: Alexander's Battery-Sergt. Charles C. Green, 1st Regiment Potomac Home Brigade-J. Cuningham, wounded. 3d Regiment Potomac Home Brigade-Major H. C. Reger, Charles H. Mason, J. W. Ball, S. Mo-bley, John O'Brien, G. W. Springer, J. Baker, J. W. Rice, J. A. Binney, J. Richards, J. T. Halstead, S. Yates, J. W. Gruntilson, and A. Fite, all . Sih Illinois Cavalry-Lieut. Gilbert, who was at first reported dead, is very severely wounded by a shot through the breast; C. Greenville, G. II. Remington, W. N. Aunsbrey, and S. A. Carver,

Very few of the above are seriously wounded. POCKET PICKED. Last night about 11 o'clock, a resident of Bedford Pa., named H. W. Fisher, had his pocket picked of \$600 and some valuable papers, while standing ir the Pennsylvania Builroad depot. The thief was EUROPE.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian THE DANO-GERMAN WAR RESUMED. NO FIGHTING YET REPORTED.

TAIN OF THE KEARSARGE.

Peruvian, which returned to repair damages. The Kangaroo reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 27th of June. PORMAL AND FINAL MEETING OF THE DANG-GER-The final meeting of the Conference on the Dino-German War took place on the 25th, and was purely formal, and the war has re-commenced.

It is understood that at the last meeting the representatives of the German Powers read a declaration, in which they threw upon Denmark the whole responsibility, which Denmark entirely repudiates. A letter was read from the Emperor of Russia announcing that he had ceded his claims upon Holstein to the Duke of Oldenburg, and these claims must be considered as renewed by the present situation. must be considered as renewed by the present situation.

The Conference unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Earl Russell, who presided at the sittings. Earl Russell reviewed the labors of the Conference, in which he expressed the hope that all the neutral Powers would concur, whatever might be the issue of the conflict, that the independence of the Danish monarchy would be preserved.

HOSTILITIES ORDERED TO BE RECOMMENCED.

Pressia has sent orders to Marshal Von Wrangel

through which the water rushed with great rapidity.

"For some few minutes I had hopes of being able to reach the French coast, for which purpose I gave the ship all steam, and set such of the fore and aft sails as were available. The ship filled so rapidly, however, that before we had made much progress the fires were extinguished in the furnaces, and we were evidently on the point of sinking. I now hauled down my colors, to prevent the further destruction of life, and despatched a boat to inform the enemy of our condition.

"Although we were now but four hundred yards from each other, the enemy fired upon me rive times after my colors had been struck. It is charitable to suppose that a ship of war of a Christion nation could not have done this intentionally.

"We now turned all our exertions towards saving the wounded and such of the boys of the ship who were unable to swim. These were deposited in my quarter-boats, the only boats remaining to me—the waist-boats having been torn to pieces.

"Some twenty minutes after my furnace fires had been extinguished, and the ship being on the point of settling, every man, in obedience to a previous order which had been given the crew, jumped overboard and endeavored to save himself.

"There was no appearance of any boat coming to me from the enemy after my ship went down. Fortunately, however, the steam yacht Deerhound, owned by a gentleman of Lancashire, England, Mr. John Lancaster, who was himself on board, steamed up in the midst of my drowning men, and rescued a number of both officers and a few from the water. I was fortunate enough my-self thus to escape to the shelter of the noutral fing, together with about forty others, all told.

"About this time the Kearsarge sont one, and then, tardily, another boat.

"Accompanying you will find lists of the killed and wounded, and. If those who were picked up by the Deerhound; the remainder, there is reason to hope, were picked up by the enemy and by a couple of French pilot-hoats, which were also fortunately near the seene HOSTILITIES ORDERED TO BE RECOMMENCED.

Prussia has sent orders to Marshal Von Wrangel to recommence hostilities, and a speedy attack on the Island of Alsen is expected. It is stated that the German sovereigns at Coolbad came to an understanding that Prussia, with the concurrence of Austria, should propose at the Federal Diet that the Germanic Confederation should declare war against Denmark. Political excitement ran high in England as to the course to be pursued, and the meeting of Parliament on the 27th was anxiously awaited, on account of promised ministerial statements. ments.
The London Times believes that as the Confer The London Times believes that as the Confer, ence cheed with the rejection by both belligerents of the proposals made by the neutrals, and as Denmark deliberately expresses her desire that the was should proceed, the British Government thinks itself not bound to interfere so long as the war romains within the limits which must have been contemplated by the Danes when they made their choice.

THE GREAT NAVAL ACTION—A LETTER FROM THE CAPTAIN OF THE KEARSAROE.

ING THE KEARSAROR The Paris Temps gives a report that two Confede-ate cruisers were off Cherbourg watching for the Rearsargo.

The commercial news by this steamer merely embraces the opening proceedings of Monday. Cotton was firmer, and probably 8,000 bales would be sold for the day. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions unchanged.

Consols at noon were 00@90%.

COMMERCIAL. LIVERPOOL, June 30.—The sales of cotton for ur days have been 15,000 parts and examples and examples were 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Wheat was dull, at a decline of 1@2d, owing to the anti-warlike statements of the British Ministry. Red southern at 789d@887d. Flour was dull, with Provisions were quiet and steady. Beef quiet, but firm. Pork quiet. Bacon firm. Lard quiet and firm. Butter inactive. Tallow quiet and steady. PRODUCE.—Ashes firm. Sugar inactive. Collecteady. Rice no sales. Common Rosin easier. Spirits Turpentine quiet. Crude Petrolcum steady wit inactive. London, June 30.—Consols for money 90%@90%. The amendment proposed to the vote of censure of the ministers, it is thought will probably be arried by twenty majority.

The statements of ministers in regard to the onference were very pacific. There had been no additional fighting in Den-Conference were very pacine.

There had been no additional fighting in Denmark.

The steamer Peruvian having been fitted with a new scrow, left Liverpool at 2.50 P. M. on the 30th, and Londonderry on the 1st inst.

In the House of Commons, on the 29th, Mr. Kinglake proposed an amendment to the conservative vote of censure, "to express dissatisfaction that Her Majesty at this conjuncture has been advised to abstain from armed interference in the var going on between Denmark and the German Powers."

The Times approved of Air. Kinglake's amendment, and says he puts the question to the House as to the right of the Government deciding against war, yes or no, and the opposition are bound to answer the question. They cannot have all the credit for defending the honor of the country, without taking the actual responsibility on themselves.

The Morning Advertiser says that Ministers calculate on a majority of thirty, and will probably have a majority something under twenty. The Conservatives, themselves, are not sanguine of success. The journals discuss the news from America by the Edinburgh. the Edinburgh.

The Times says it is obvious that General Grant only reserts to his present manceuvres because his original plan was entirely defeated. He has expended 100,000 men.with absolutely no result, and begins, to all intents and purposes, a fresh campaign with the disadvantage of his army diminished by enormous losses and dispirited by obvious faitures, and still it must be allowed, adds the Times, that Grant and his soldiers maintain the character they have already gained for indomitable perseverance.

MI. COBDEN ON AMPRICA

Cobden writes:

"London, June 18, 1864.

"Dear Sire: Mr. Lindsay has again postponed his motion respecting the civil war in America. I think it probable that there may be another postponement and that the final action in the matter will depend on the progress of the events in America. I entirely agree in the view you'stake of this terrible struggle. It is more and more evident that our only true course is, whilst wishing in this as in every other case for the triumph of liberty and civilization, to preserve a strict neutrality between the belligerents. the belligerents.
"I remain, truly yours, R. Corden.
"Mr. W. Cooper."

MR. COBDEN ON AMERICA.

A letter from Kissingen, dated June 19, thus describes the meeting of the Emperors at Kissingen:
"The telegraph has already informed you that the arrival of the Emperor and Empress of Russia was closely followed by that of their Austrian Majesties. arrival of the Emperor and Empress of Messia was closely followed by that of their Austrian Majesties. The former sovereigns alighted at the Kursani, and there are only two houses between that and the willa Hers, where the Emperor and Empress of Austria reside. The Coar has brought with him his two sons, the Grand Dukes Paul and Sergey, and his daughter, the young Grand Duchess. Francis Joseph, being the last comer, visited the Emperor Alexander II. through a pelting rain the morning after his arrival. The Empress of Austria, who was suffering from the fatigue of her journey, had not yet left her apartments. The Emperor of Austria wore the uniform of a Russian general. A short time after, the Czar, in the dress of a general of the Austrian cavatry, and attended by Prince Dolgoruki, one of his sides-de-camp, returned it. In the evening, the two Emperors, in plain clothes, and accompanied by the Empress of Russia, made their appearance on the grand promenade. FUNERAL OF SMITH O'BRIEN-A TUMULT.

The remains of William Smith O'Brien arrived in Dublin on the 23d ult., and, notwithstanding the earnestly-expressed wishes of his family, were made the subject of a demonstration by the "Nationalist" party. A letter had appeared in one of the journals the previous day, calling upon the brewers' draymen to prove by a numerous attendance "that the texture of their coats had but little to do with their patriotism," and accordingly these men were very conspicuous. At three o'clock the steamer left the North Wall. At three o'clock the steamer left the North Wall, having on board a number of persons whose on thusiasm enabled them to brave the discomforts of a wet, chilly morning, and proceeded into the bay to meet the Cambria, which conveyed the body. She had not proceeded far when the expected vessel was descried, and both vessels came to their moorings at about four A. M. After a little delay, the remains were brought on shore. The coffin was of oak, with a large cross on the lid, and a name-plate bearing the deceased's name and age. A hearse was in waiting into which those in charge attempted to bear it, but a loud shout of remonstrance rose from the assembled crowd, a rush was made towards it, and the holoc of first adding in street, below Columbia avenue. was made towards it, and the honor of first aiding in carrying it was furiously contested. Those in charge did not think fit to offer any very strenous opposi-tion to the crowd, and it was elevated on the shoulders of six men.

A green flag furled was carried at the head of the coritye. which proceeded by the circular road and through some of the streets to the terminus of the Great Southern Railway at Kingsbridge, where the coffin was placed in a train which was in roadi-

THE LATEST. THE LATEST.

GREENCASTLE, July 1.—The steamer China arrived out on the 1st inst.

Liverpool, July 1.—The sales of cetten for the week have been 80,000 bales, the market closing buoyant at an advance of 1d for American, and 3d for other descriptions. The sales to exporters were 22,000 bales, and to speculators 14,000 bales. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. ulators and exporters.

Breadstuffs.—Flour has an upward tendency
Wheat active and 1d@2d higher; Corn firmer and od higher. Provisions firm; Lard has an upward tendency. Semmes' Official Report. The foreign mails by the Asia, which arrived in New York yesterday, bring additional particulars of the destruction of the Alabama, including Captain Semmes' report of the fight, communicated to the London Times by the robol agent Mason, as

LETTER FROM J. M. MASON. To the Editor of The Times: To the Editor of The Times:

Sin: I send herewith a copy of the official report of Captain Semmes of his late engagement with the United States ship Kearsarge, which you may, perhaps, think worthy a place in your columns.

I avail myself of the occasion to note one or two inaccuracies in the letter of your correspondent, deted at Southampton on Monday, and published in the Times of Tussday. The erew of the Alabama is there stated at one hundred and fifty men. She had, in fact, but one hundred and twenty, all told. Again, as to hor armament; that of the Kearsarge may be correctly given by your correspondent. sarge may be correctly given by your correspondent. I do not know what it was. The Alabama had one finch Blakely rifled gun, one sinch smooth-bore plyot gun, and six 82-pounders, smooth-bore, in bronderid.

follows:

gun, and diside.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. Mason. 24 Upper Seymour street, June 22. SEMMES REPORT. SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with my intention, as previously announced to you, I steamed out of the harbor of street, Continental Hotel.

EMMES NOT CHALLENGED BY THE CAP

Cherbourg between nine and ten e'clock on the morning of the 19th of June, for the purpose of engaging the enemy's steamer Kearaarge, which had been lying off and on the port for soveral days previously. After clearing the harbor, we descried the enemy, with his head off shore, at a distance of about seven miles. We were three quarters of an hour in coming up with him. I had previously pivoted my guns to starboard, and made all my preparations for engaging the enemy on that side. When within about a mile and a quarter of the enemy he suddenly wheeled, and bringing his head in shore, presented his starboard battery to me. By this time we were distant about one mile from each other, when I opened on him with solid shot, to which he replied in a few minutes, and the engagement became active on both sides.

"The enemy now pressed his ship under a full head of steam, and to prevent our passing each other too speedily, and to keep our respective broadsides bearing, it became necessary to fluch in a circle, the two ships steaming around a common centre, and preserving a distance from each other of from a quarter to half a mile. When we got within good shell range we opened upon him with shell.

"Some ten or iffteen minutes after the commencement of the action our spanker gaff was shot away, and our ensign came down by the run. This was immediately replaced by another at the mizzenmasi-head. The firing now became very hot, and the enemy's shot and shell soon began to tell upon our hull, knocking down, killing, and disabling a number of men in different parts of the ship.

"Perceiving that our shell, though apparently exploding against the enemy's sides, were doing him but little damage, I returned to solid-shot fring, and from this time onward attended (alternated?) with shot and shell.

"After the lapse of about one hour and ten minutes our ship was a secretained to be in a sinking condition, the cenemy's shell having exploided in our ships was the tothe condition, the cenemy's shell having explained. PORT AU BARQUE, N. F., July 8 -The steamer noon, passed this point to-day en route for Quehe with the passengers and cargo transferred from the

choice.
The Conservatives are preparing for a determined on shaught upon the Government. A meeting of Earl Derby's supporters takes place at the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury, on the 28th, to devise a plan of action. A protracted and important discussion is anticipated.

Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge, has addressed a letter to the Daily News in which he states that he did not send any challenge, but that Semmes sent a request to Winslow not to leave, as he would fight the Kearsarge, and would only occupy a day or two in preparation. Five days, however, clupsed before they were completed. Capt. Winslow says: For the defence of the engines, on the outside of the Kearsarge we had crossed, up and down, her sheet chains. These were stopped with marline and eyebolts, which extended some twonty feet. This was done by the hands of the Kearsarge, the whole being covered by a light plank to prevent the dirt collecting. This was for the defence of the engines when there was no coal in the upper part of the bunkers, as was the case when the action took place. The Alubama towards the last hoisted sail to get anny, when the Kearsarge laid across her bow, and would have raked her had she not surrendered, which she then did by trying to get herflags down and showing a white flag over her stern. The Kearsarge received twenty-eight shots above and below. The best shots were abaft her mainmast, and two shots which cut the chain stops, and a shell which broke the wood covering. They were too high to damage the boiler, had they penetrated. The Kearsarge was only slightly damaged, and it was supposed on board that the action for hot work had just commenced when it ended.

TWO CONFEDERATE GUISERS REPORTED WATCH-TWO CONFEDERATE CRUISERS REPORTED WATCH-

LATER. The Peruvian off Cape Race. CAPE RACE. July 8.—The steamer Peruvian, from dverpool, with dates to the —, passed here this eve ing.
The steamer Edinburg arrived out on the 25th,
nd the Bremen and Virginia on the 30th ult.

An eye-witness writes to the Daily News:
"The Kearsarge picked up sixty-three men, one dead body, and two men who have since died on board. She also took five officers. Captain Winslow would now have all the officers and men of the Alabama as prisoners had he not placed too much confidence in the honor of an Englishman wno car-ried the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The Club ried the fiag of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The Club will be indelibly disgraced unless they take measures to repudlate and condemn the conduct of Mr. Join Lancaster, owner of the yacht Deerhound. I have no doubt that this yacht was in the harbor of Cherbourg to assist the Alabama by every means in her power; that she did so I know; her movements before the action prove it. When the Alabama went down, the yacht, being near, was hailed by Captain Winslow and requested to aid in picking up the men in the water. The request was complied with, and the Deerhound, after having rescued, as supposed, about twenty persons, including Captain Semmes and First Lieutenant Kell, immediately left, running towards England. Captain Winslow says the reason he did not pursue her, or fire into her, was, that he could not believe any one carrying the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron could act so dishonorable a part as to carry off his prisoners whom he had requested him to save from feelings of humanity.

"Capt. Winslow considers Semmes and his officers bound upon their honor to give themselves up as his prisoners of war. About five minutes before the Alabama went down a boat from her came to the Kentsarge with an officer, who surrendered the vessel, and then asked permission to return with his boat, to assist in picking up the men: This was granted, when the officer left, and after rescuing a number—principally officers, I understand—he went on board the English acht and ecaped." he English vacht and escaped." The following extract is from a letter written by the chief engineer of the Kearsarge, two hours after the engagement: We have met the celebrated pirate Alabama and

We have met the celebrated pirate Alzbama and sunk her, after one hour and thirty mirutes' hard fighting.

She came out of Cherbourg about ten A. M., accompanied by the Couronne (French iron-clad.), when at about one mile from us, at eleven o'clock, she commenced firing; we waited twenty minutes, until we got the range we wanted, and then commenced. After fighting an hour and five minutes, we had the pleasure of seeing her haul down her flag (which had been twice shot down,) and surrender. Before we could get our two good boats to her (the others were riddled with shot) she sunk, beautifully. We had hardly got warmed up, and were expecting to fight several hours. Only three of our men were wounded; one of the three, a quarter gunner, lost an arm. No officer was wounded.

We picked up six officers and sixty-nine or seventy men. Semmes and his first lieutenank Kell, were either drowned or picked up by the English steam yacht Deerhound, belonging to John Lancaster, of Liverpeol. They run away with all they saved, after we had asked them to assist us. Thus have Semmes and about ten of his officers sneaked ave Semmes and about ten of his officers sneaked off.probably.

We are now in Cherbourg, sending her wounded men ashore and burying two of her dead. We received no damaging shot, though we fought some time at about 500 yards, and were hulled fifteen

THE CREW OF THE ALABAMA.

time at about 500 yards, and were hulled fifteen times. Our chain armor, put on by me over a year ago, saved our boiler from a rifled 100-pounder.

They felt confident of whipping us in half an hour. We could have whipped the Florida at the same time, I think. One rifled 100-pound shot is now in our bunkers; our smoke pipe is also badly damaged; also two boats ruined.

The French Admiral, and all the officers who witnessed the action, say it was brilliantly done. The action took place about seven miles from Chercourg, and was viewed by thousands.

We all laughed and talked throughout the fight, and were perfectly cool. CITY ITEMS.

PRICES.—Those of our readers who have not yet supind it to their advantage to call at the popular old house of Messrs. C. Somers & Son, 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall. The stock of readymade garments now offered by these gentlemen is one of the largest in the city, and most complete in all its departments. The fabrics are of the-most exquisite designs, and being of their own importa-SEASONABLE CONFECTIONS.—Mossis. E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chestnut street, have well earned for themselves the reputation of manufacturing the richest and purest Confections in the city. They use only the finest materials, and manufacturing largely for the wholesale trade, their goods are always fresh, and really lower in prices than are charged elsewhere for more ordinary qualities. No one should think of leaving the city without a liberal supply of these delicious and healthful preparations. inues there will necessarily be more or less raiding by the rebels, although the latter are so nearly driv en to their wits' end by General Grant that all they can possibly do cannot alter the fact that W. W. Alter still continues to sell the very best coal' at the lowest prices, at his new Yard, No. 957 North Ninth

John F. Taggart, and sold by Mr. Goorge Grant, 110 Chestnut street, is, without exception, the best in fit, conifort, beauty, and durability. - It's stock of lemen's Furnishing Goods, of his own exclucest in the city, and his prices are moderate. MR. VANSANT'S CONFECTIONS.—There are doubt uaintance of the popular Confectionery Establishnent of Mr. A. L. Vansant, Ninth and Chestnut streets. His delicious Sweet Jordan Reasted Al monds, fine Chocolate Preparations, French and American Mixtures, and hot-house and imported Fruits of various kinds, are universal favorites. GOLD, SILVER, AND BLUED STEEL PARADOLA SPECTACLES.—These Spectacles are unsurpassed by any glasses new in use. They assist the vision while they do not impair it-a fact which cannot b stated in reference to other spectacles. The go-nuine Parabolas are sold only by E. Borhek, No. 102 Chestnut street, and by no other Optician in the city.

THE "PRIZE-MEDAL" SHIRT, invented by Mr.

CAPE MAY, LONG BRANCH, ATLANTIC CITY .ing dresses can be found at John C. Arrison's, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. and 3 North Sixth street. THE REBEL RAID .- All accounts agree that the 'Rebs" are after making a raid into Pennsylvania. Some imagine that they have designs upor Baltimore and Washington; others suppose that they only want to cut our communication with the West; but by far the shrewder guess is that the tattered legions of Lee desire to work their way into Philadelphia, so that they can fill their famished panuches from our well-stocked larders, and secure for themselves new and elegant out-fits at such establishments as the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. Guess they will have a good time before all these things are account Hor, norten, nortest, and so up until we get to Hottentotest, and then we will simmer down with the heat. The word hot is easy to decline, but who can decline I' clothing, pepenially at the price it is sold for at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Con-

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of misses', children's,

and boys' hats, at reduced prices, can be purchased of Charles Oakford & Sons, \$24 and \$26 Ohestant

tinental ? Not one.

Dr. D. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a standard meicine—a compound of those articles which long experience has proven to possess the most safe and efficient alterative and deobstruent properties, and containing no concealed poisons, no mercurial er other metallic preparations. Having before us the testimonials of thousands of persons who have been restored to sound health from its use, it is recommended to the afflicted with entire confidence that if will effectually eradicate from the human systems the diseases for whose cure it is designed. FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, the Alterative will be found to be a most effective medicine. Acting directly on the circulation, it purifies the blood, and passes with it into every tissue and fibre of the

body, removing every particle of disease from the FOR SUROPULA, in all its forms, whether These ations of the Flesh or Bones, Enlargement of the Joints, Glands, Swellings, Eruptions, Tumors, &c., the Alterative has been found pre-eminently successful. By its action on the blood it destroys the virus or poisonous principle from which these dis FOR SKIN DISEASES, the immediate cause of which will always be found to be an obstructed state of the porcs, Jayne's Allerative is a certain re-

medy. It not only removes the obstinate state of the pores, but it frees the blood and perspiration from all impurities and gross particles which are so liable to obstruct the small perspiratory vessels. Prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut street. jy8-2t THE THROAT .- Families would do well to keep always at home a box of Brown's Bronchial Troches, a simple but most marvellously efficacious specific for affections of the throat, affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, bronchial troubles, etc. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent

our ship was ascertained to be in a sinking con-dition, the enemy's shell having exploded in our sides and hetween decks, opening large apertures, through which the water rushed with great ra-

For some few minutes I had hopes of being able

fully easy.—Monthly Magazine. THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTMENT OF STRAW, Onkford & Sons, 834 and 836 Chestnut street, Continental Hotel. COLIC, SOUR STOMACH, and all Bowel Affections, are removed by Jayne's Carminative Balsam, with more certainty and ease than by any other

preparation yet offered to the public. Give it a trial. Sold at 242 Chestnut street. SPECIAL NOTICES. THE BUNCH OF FLOWERS. BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

A friend of mine, who is a lover,
I chanced, last Monday, to behold,
As he most axiously searched over
A volume bound in blue and sold.
soldbe, "I got from lovely Jane
A charming bunch of flowers to-day.
And now I sack to accordain And now I seek to ascertain
What hidden language they convey. In that dear nosegay I behold The Honeysuckle's flagrant bloom. And see the damask rose unfold Close by the yellow flowers of Broams. That damask rose means "bashful love,"
As by this useful book I see;

The Honevanckle's meant to prove A constant heart's fidelity. Now for the Broome; why that implies "Neatness," and surely it must be That, by this hint, Jane would advise A neater style of dress to me! Her timid love, she means to say.

Will thus to constancy be count.

1'll go to Tower Hall straightway.

Where such becoming suits are found!

The largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia constantly on hand, and being replenished.

TOWER HALL. riladelphia constant,
5 large daily additions,
518 MARKET itreef, BENNETT & CO.

NOT A DYE, BUT A RESTORER OF COLOR AND PERFECT HAIR DRESSING COMBINED.

A Sure Preventive of Baldness.

"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing." London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing." "London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."

"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."

"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."

If will restore gray hair to its original color.

water's edge, the whole covered over by a thin outer beneath.

"This planking had been ripped off in every direction by our shot and shell, the chain broken and indented in many places, and forced partly into the ship's side. She was most effectually guarded, however, in this section, from penetration. The enemy was much damaged in other parts, but to what extent it is now impossible to tell; it is believed he was badly crippled.

"My officers and men behaved steadily and gallantity, and, though they have lost their ship, they have not lost honor.

"Where all behaved so well it would be invidious to particularize, but I cannot deny mysell the pleasure of saying that Mr. Kell, my first lieutenant, decrives great credit for the fine condition in which the ship went into action with regard to her battery, magazine, and shell-rooms, and that he rendered me great assistance by his coolness and judgment as the fight proceeded.

"The enemy was heavier than myself, both in ship, battery, and crew; but I did not know until the action was over that she was iron-clad.

"Our total loss in killed and wounded is thirty—to wit: nine killed, twenty-one wounded.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. Semmes, Captain." It will make it grow on bald heads,
 It will restore the natural secretions. 4. It will remove all dandruff and itching.
5. It will make the hair soft, glossy, and flexible.
6. It will preserve the original color to old agg.
7. It will prevent the hair from falling off. Mode of application of this great medical agent is very simple. It may be either applied by the hand and rubbed into the scalp, or ponred into a cup and used with a brush. Saturate the hair to the roots; keep the

bulbs moist, and allow nature to do the rest. It is com-pounded in strict accordance with modern vegstable chemistry; the hair is renovated and strengthened, and natural color restored without the deleterious applicaottles for \$4. Sold by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North SIXTH Street, Phila. BUY YOUR BATHING ROBES FOR LA-DIFS GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN, at SLOAN'S.

806 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and at his Storopposite Centre House, on Cape Island, N. J. 118 31 MAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYR is the Bet in the World. The only Harmless, True, and Relible

ov all Druggists, &c. FACTORY, S1 BARCLAY Street, COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the CHOICEST materials, is MILD and EMOLLIENT in its nature, FRAGRANTLY SCENT-

ED, and EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL in its action unou

the Skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods

THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.

"OAK HALL."

Best-class goods at moderate prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN S. B. corner SIXTH and MARKET Str histom Department (to make to order) No. 1 S. Sixthet. ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATER STYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RETAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Figures. All Goods made to Order warrants Our ONE-PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adherent thereby treated alike.

JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Street. WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, AND DEST.

elegrooms. 704 CHESTNUT Street, shove Saventi

CURRY.—July 7th, at Douglas Hospital, Washington, of wounds received May 11th, at Spatisylvania Court House, Lieut. Col.: William L. Curry, of the 10th Regiment Pa. Vols.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

BALL.—Killed, on the 16th of Juce, near Pine Knob, Ga., Harry Y. Ball, eno of John R. and Margaret Ball. aged 21 years, Co. F. 10th Regiment P. V. V.

"Then shall the dust recura to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it." "STILLE.—On the 7th inst. Maggie K., wife of Horace K. Stille, and daughter of William H. Smith.

Due notice-of the funeral will be given.

BUZBY.—On the 4th inst., at Yonkors, N. Y., Banj. C. Buzby, formerly of this city.

ARMSTNONG—On the 7th inst., Miss Ann Armstrong, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, Mr. Thos. G. Nesbitt, No. 1229 South Fourth street, on Saturday atternoon, at 3 o'clock. To praceed to St. Paul's Church Ground.

BROWNING—On the 6th instant, Mrs. Ann Browning, in the 80th vear of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, G. W. Slarn, near Camden, Kew Jersey, on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BYBR.—On the 5th inst., Aliss Matilda Eyre, daughter of the late Jehu and Elizabeth Eyro.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to aftend the funeral from her late residence of her son-in-law, George Palmer, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to aftend the funeral from her late residence of her in the family are respectfully invited to aftend the funeral from her late residence of her in the family are respectfully invited to aftend the funeral from her pale of the family are respectfully invited to aftend the funeral from her pale of the family are respectfully invited to aftend the funeral from her pale of the family are respectfully invited to aftend the funera DESSON & SON, MOURNING STORE,

ARCH have a
Fine stock of Silks,
Fine stock of Shawis,
Fine stock of Flannels,
Fine stock of Linens,
Fine stock of Linens, FIRST CONGRESATIONAL
CHURCH, FRANKFORD ROAD and MONTGOMERY Avenue.—Rev. D. L. GSAR, SABBATH,
at 1054 A.M., "God's Weath;" 23d73; P.M., "The
Straelite's Defeat at Ai, its Gauses and Lessons." It GARDEN HALL, N. W. ocrner of SPRING GARDEN HALL, N. W. ocrner of SPRING GARDEN HALL, N. W. ocrner of SPRING GARDEN and THIRTEENTH STEER'S.—The Meetings of this Church are every 16th Dis DAY, as follows: At 10% A. M. for Worship, in "The Breaking of Bread" ("Showing the Lord's death till He come"), in prayer and praise, and for "Teaching and admonishing one another." See Acts it. £5, xx. 7;1 Cor., xt. 25; Col., iti. 16. And at 7x P. 26 for the Preaching of the World by the Pattor, CHAS, CAMPBELL. Seather. PRESS.—The injustice Editors do the cause of a frue Christianity; how the Tross feeds a morbid repetite and neurishes Pharisalcal tenchings, mastram venders, 'Sc.—Rev. S. M. Lakydhs, M. D. Paster First Progressive Christian Chursh, corner THIRTEANTH Street sade GIRARD Avenue, will preach on this topic TO-MORROW, at 73, P. M. The sovereign people are asked to listen to this Sermon. Seats free.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND

THE HEADENLY VOICES, AND
WALKING BY FAITH-Themes of Sermons
by A. CLARK, Junior Pastor, of ELEVERTH and
WOOD Streets, SABBATM, 18A. M., and 4 P. M. All
invited. CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. A. S. FISK B, Chapiain of the 4th Minnesota Regiment, will preach at Concert Hall TC-MORROW at 104:24. H., and S.P. M. 1t* at 10½; Evening, S. Atlantic Excursion next BISHOP SIMPSON, IA, D., WILL preach (D. W.) TO MORROW (Sanday) MORNING, July, 10, at half past 10, in the ASRURY M. R. CHURCH, West Pailadelphia. The public invited. WACNER FREE INSAFTUTE, CO-LUMBIA Avenue and SEVERS EETH Street— Preaching by Rev. ALBERT BARRES TO MORROW (Sabbath AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Seats free. invited. Seats free.

CHUNCH OF THE COVEN ANT,
FILBERT Street, alvo Seventeenth Divine
Service 70. MORROW (Sunday) at 10% A. M., and 3
P. M. The Rector will (D. V.), preach morraing and
according. SWEDEN BORGIAN. - REV. B. F. BRREIT will preach at the New Church Tomple, BEOAD Street, belong Green (corner Brandywise street), TO MORROW MARNING, at 10%, c.clock. Subset. The True Worstip. 11

PHILADELPHIA TRACT AND
MISSION SOCIETY.—The sixtest meeting in
behalf of this Fociety-will be held in the Methodist
Church, GREEN Street, above Teath, TO-MORROW
(Sabbath) KVENING at 8 o clock, Rev. H. F. HURN
and Rov. F, CHVECH will address the meeting.

and Rev. P. CHARCH WIII address the meeting. R. CORNER, STONE LAYING OF THE NINGTEENTH-STERET M. E. CHURCH, Nine-teenth and Poplar streets, will take place next THUESDAY, July 14, at 4 P. M. Rev. Bishop SiMPSON, D. D. will officiate, assisted by Rev. Dr. Bartine, Rev. H. P. Hurn, Rev. M. D. Eurix, and othors.
PUBLIC SERVICES EVERY SABBATH, at 10% A. M. and 8 P. M., in the Hell, SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, during the erection of the new court.

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