

S. M. PATTENBELL & CO., 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

We stop our press to give the following important items of telegraphic news. Fighting yesterday afternoon at Frederick. At 8 o'clock P. M. they were still fighting near Frederick. Our troops driving the rebels. Gen. Lee Wallace commanding our troops.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS. VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

On an Electoral Ticket. SEVERAL. Morton M. Cunningham, Beaver county, REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hall, 2 George M. Oates, 14 Charles W. Scribner, 3 Henry Harris, 15 John W. Miller, 4 William H. Kern, 16 David M. Conroy, 5 Bartin H. Beale, 17 David W. Wood, 6 Charles M. Egan, 18 Isaac Hanson, 7 Robert Taylor, 19 John W. Miller, 8 William Taylor, 20 Samuel P. Dick, 9 John A. H. Smith, 21 John W. Miller, 10 Richard H. Derrill, 22 John P. Penner, 11 Edward H. Derrill, 23 Edward H. Derrill, 12 Charles T. Reed, 24 John W. Manaster.

THE INVASION.

Our readers will have ascertained before they receive the information from us, that there is considerable trouble in the upper portion of the Cumberland Valley. Our citizens received the first intelligence of the rebel advance on Sunday evening. With it came an order to the Commandant of the Garrison to send all the troops there, immediately to Chambersburg. In obedience to this order all the available soldiers stationed at this post left about midnight for that place. There was considerable excitement during the night on Monday morning; but from the despatches received on Monday evening our citizens concluded they had been the victims of a "scare," without any cause, and every thing became quiet again. There was no further excitement until Wednesday afternoon, when we learned that there had been a skirmish in Hagerstown and that communication with that place was cut off. Later in the evening we ascertained that our men had fallen back to Greencastle. This gave a fresh alarm and our merchants commenced at once packing their goods and making arrangements for clearing out.

We learn that the troops from the Garrison commanded by Lieut. STANWELL and McLEARY, had quite a sharp skirmish with the rebels in Hagerstown, the result of which was the driving of them (the rebels) out of that place with the loss of three prisoners—a lieutenant and two privates. The latest advices are that our forces have fallen back to Greencastle, and that no rebels have yet crossed the State line. It is useless to conceal the fact that much excitement exists in the valley at present, but we cannot think there is yet any real cause for our Cumberland county farmers removing their stock, especially as we are just in the midst of harvest, and to send away horses and mules is to sacrifice the crop.

In the event of the near approach of the invaders we can scarcely fail to have timely information through scouts and others, giving all persons owning live stock ample time to remove it. Later despatches bring the intelligence that the hostile force has evacuated Hagerstown, retiring by way of Williamsport. Our lines are again extended to Hagerstown, and our valley is fast assuming its wonted tranquility. A report, seemingly well-verified, is in circulation to the effect that 30,000 of the enemy have crossed the Potomac in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and are marching towards Frederick. If this be true their objective point must be Baltimore or Washington. In either case they will find ample preparations for their warm reception.

Since the passage of the Enrollment Act, Democratic politicians have incessantly denominated it. Every provision in it was open to some objection, but the commutation clause particularly excited their virtuous wrath. It was a most invidious provision. It allowed rich men to escape service by the payment of a paltry sum, while it necessarily forced poor men into the ranks. It was passed in order that wealthy Abolitionists might escape, while poor Democrats were compelled to bear the burden of the war. Of all the outrages committed by the party in power it was pre-eminently the most odious. These objections to it were urged with every possible form of argument and without any regard to results. By their incessant denunciation of this one clause they gave us the New York riots, and but for the invasion of Lee and Morgan would have produced others in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

No arguments could be heard in its favor, and no fears as to results could induce them to suspend their hostility to it. Their honest convictions of duty; their concern for the protection of the poor man; their innate hatred to tyranny and oppression; their love for the Constitution, and their interest in the salvation of the country, impelled them to oppose it to the full extent of their power. What moral heroes these fellows are!

Last week, however, Congress passed an act repealing this odious clause. We have not a list of Yea and Nays before us but we have a Democratic party which rejoices that the Democrats as a party resisted its repeal, and denounces the change as an unjust discrimination in favor of the rich against the poor. All our Democratic exchanges take the same view of the matter and we presume their opposition to the amended act will, if possible, be more force than it was to the original. Consistency appears to be a conspicuous element in the character of

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CHASE.

This unexpected resignation took place on Thursday last week. So little were we prepared to hear of any change in the Treasury Department that the announcement was scarcely believed, even in Washington, until the nomination of his successor was sent to the Senate for confirmation.

The first effect produced by this official announcement of Mr. Chase's resignation, was one of alarm and insecurity. The enemies of the Administration represented that the desire of the President to control the action of the Secretary by considerations affecting the coming election, was the cause of the trouble. They endeavored to create the impression that Mr. Lincoln's scheming for re-election interfered with Mr. Chase's financial measures, and that rather than submit to interference in his own department, the Secretary tendered his resignation. Of course this explanation placed the whole affair in an exceedingly unfavorable aspect. It was feared that our finances would become so seriously deranged as to involve us all in a common ruin. Aided by the fears produced by a change in the Financial Department, the gold gamblers succeeded in raising the price of gold to an unprecedented height. This increased the panic and a feeling of painful uncertainty pervaded the whole country. The alarm and panic was only natural and what might have been expected under the circumstances. The Nation in general had the most implicit confidence in the retiring minister. He had taken charge of the Treasury at the most important and alarming crisis. His coffers were empty, and worse even than that, the nation was without credit and almost without a Government. Hardly a month had elapsed when treason plunged us into a civil war which has involved an expenditure of treasure which would have exhausted the resources of any other country on the globe. Under these circumstances the position of Minister of Finance has been one which demanded the possession of the most consummate ability. Mr. Chase has heretofore given evidence that he possessed great financial ability and we were accustomed to speak of his management as a most signal success. We have no wish whatever to detract an iota from his well earned fame or to say aught in disparagement of his abilities. There is no purer patriot or nobler man living than Salmon P. Chase. And while we readily admit the general ability displayed by him during his administration, we must protest against that blind confidence which implicitly approves every measure proposed by any man, no matter how great may be the general confidence reposed in him. We would therefore seek for other causes for Mr. Chase's retirement than any disagreement between him and the President, and regard his withdrawal as fraught with little or no danger to our financial affairs.

Without entering into a scrutiny of the late financial schemes of Mr. Chase, we are compelled to admit that the Treasury operations during the last few weeks have not been attended with any marked success. Gold has risen, steadily and rapidly. The measures adopted by the Department to prevent its rise and the consequent depreciation of the currency had the opposite effect. The monetary interests of the country were coming in conflict with the interests of the Government, and embarrassment in our financial affairs was the direct and necessary consequence. The currency depreciated; the "ten-forty" loan was very tardily taken; part of the new loan to be taken at four per cent. premium had to be withdrawn from the market, and even the five-twenty notes were depreciating with alarming rapidity. In the absence of any decided disaster to our arms, this condition of affairs can only be accounted for by the lack of confidence in the operations of the treasury which was being given to the country.

Evidently Mr. Chase's system was not producing the results he anticipated and eventually he would have to abandon it. The only means of avoiding this action was a resignation, and the Secretary retired. We need only refer to the rapid fall in the price of gold and the improvement in government securities which followed the appointment of his successor, to prove that we are correct in our statement of the cause of his resignation, and also to prove the necessity of a change in the operations of the Treasury.

In the appointment of a successor to Mr. Chase, the Administration has been most fortunate. Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, Senator from Maine and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has been appointed to and has accepted this most responsible department. His position has enabled him to scrutinize closely the financial measures of his predecessor, and has given him a most thorough knowledge of the condition of the Nation. He has always been regarded as one of the very ablest men in the Senate, and as a profound and accomplished statesman we think he has not his superior in the Nation. He will bring to the discharge of his arduous duties great financial knowledge and ability, which will enable him to fulfill the highest expectations of his friends and promote the best interests of the country.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

In the House of Representatives at Washington on Tuesday, the Enrollment Act being under revision, an amendment offered by Mr. Smithers, of Delaware, was adopted by a vote of 81 to 75. It provides the Commutation clause. It reads as follows: "It authorizes the President at his discretion, at any time to call for volunteers, for one or two or three years. Any volunteer, or in case of a draft, any substitute, shall be credited to any town, ward, or district, toward filling the quotas for which he may have volunteered or been drafted. Each volunteer or substitute who may be accepted for one year, unless sooner discharged, shall be paid a bounty of \$200, for two years \$300, and for three years \$400, to be paid at stated intervals. In case of death the bounty remaining shall be paid to the widow, wife, children or legal representatives, and in case of honorably discharged, or substitute shall receive the full bounty. Persons in the military or naval service shall not be filled in fifty days. The President is authorized to order a draft for one year, to fill such quota, and in case of such draft no payment of money shall be received or accepted by the Government to release any enlisted or drafted man, from military service. It is, among other provisions, made lawful for the Executive of any State to recruit in the rebellious States.

It also provided, that minors under 18 years of age, enlisting without the consent of their parents or guardians, shall be held to be in the military or naval service, and be credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State, by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to February last.

An amendment was offered and rejected by 47 yeas to 103 nays, that hereafter persons between the ages of forty-five and fifty years shall be enrolled and subject to the draft in the same manner as persons between twenty and forty-five.

Mr. Stevens offered an amendment that the law with regard to persons enlisted in the military or naval service, shall not be altered or affected by this act, except as regards the amount of money to be paid for exemption.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books, Treasurer's returns and requisitions in the Treasury Department on the 28th June, 1864:

Total \$1,740,000,000.00. The annual interest on the outstanding debt, June 30, 1864, was \$72,000,000.00. The amount of the Treasury was \$11,700,000,000.00.

On last Tuesday the Great Central Fair closed, after a very successful run of three weeks. It is impossible to give the result, financially, as yet, but it is said that it will net in the neighborhood of one million dollars.

THE REBELLION.

NEWS FROM GEN. GRANT TO MONDAY EVENING. Gen. Grant's report on the 27th inst., states that the rebels were driven back to the Potomac River, and that about forty miles north of Salem, and says that they are retreating, which he supposes he will do with most of his forces, but with loss of material, he will be safe.

The same paper accuses Gen. Hunter of destroying a great amount of private property, and of taking a large number of horses and cattle.

The same paper also states that Gen. Willcox and General Sherman, burned the depot buildings, &c., at Berksville, and destroyed some of the track, and was still pushing South. All the railroad buildings in that area were burned, and some of them badly.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, received this morning reports that yesterday, June 27, an unsuccessful attempt was made for the first time, to capture the rebels at Jackson in an assault between two and three thousand.

The following particulars are given: Pursuant to orders of the 24th inst., a division was made on each flank of the enemy especially down the Sandtown road. At 8 A. M. Gen. McPherson attacked at the southeast end of the road, and Gen. Thomas at a point about a mile further south. At the same time the skirmishers and artillery along the whole line kept up a sharp fire, which was answered by the rebels.

Gen. McPherson reports his loss about 500, and Gen. Thomas about 2,000. The loss is particularly heavy in general field officers. Gen. Harker is reported mortally wounded; also Col. Dan McCook, commanding a brigade; Col. Rice, fifty-seventh Ohio, very seriously.

Col. Blaindell, Fortieth Illinois, and Auguel, Fifty-sixth Ohio, were also killed. Gen. Thomas took one hundred prisoners and Gen. Thomas about as many, but I do not suppose we inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy, as he kept clear behind his parapets.

TWO STORIES.

From the N. Y. Daily News, July 1. From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, June 30, 1864. I have the authority of an officer of the army, just from the front, for saying that the statement of Gen. Grant's army being swung around at Petersburg, from the right to the left, and that our left wing was resting upon the Potomac and the right wing upon the James, is entirely incorrect.

That, was, indeed, the object of the recent attempted flank movement of the 22d. But that attempt was abandoned, and the army moved back to its original position. Our left still rests on the Potomac and Norfolk Railroad, at a point about three miles south east of Petersburg. All attempts have been made to move any portion of our army any further to the south or west of Petersburg have signally failed. Gen. Lee seems determined to prevent any movement of our army to the south or west. Whenever any such movement has been attempted, it has always been met with a heavy force of the enemy in superior position, and the attempt thus frustrated.

The enemy took possession of the Walden Railway, six miles below here, this morning, and are busy fortifying. Their pickets are moving up to the front of the city. Our troops, after the success of last night, retired to their original position. There appears to be considerable differ-

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Copperheads of Bedford County met in Convention, in Bedford, on the 21st inst. and nominated Hon. F. M. Kimball for the position of President. Judge of that district, congressional Representative. Congress was appointed with instructions to support Gen. A. H. Coffroth for Congress and Hon. B. F. Meyers for the Legislature.

The Radical Germans of Chicago have published a protest against the late Cleveland Convention—or rather against the delegates thereto from Chicago, who were not elected by a majority of the Association. They declare themselves for the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, and will discountenance every effort to divide the Union Party.

The Wheeling Intelligencer, referring to the fact that two Senators from West Virginia, Messrs. Van Winkle and Willey, voted against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, says: "It is reasonable to suppose that Messrs. Van Winkle and Willey no more represented the people of West Virginia, than did those two implacable Copperheads, Riddle and Salsbury, who voted the same way, represent the loyal majority in the State of Delaware."

BEFORE COURTS.—We find in the Bedford Inquirer the ticket nominated by the Union men of that county on Friday last. It is as follows: President—Alexander King. Congress—Colonel Frank Jordan. Commissioner—A. H. Hill. Poor Director—Asa Stucky.

We earnestly hope that the conferees of the Congressional district to which Bedford county belongs will have the wisdom to nominate FRANK JORDAN for Congress. It is just the man to defeat the Copperhead CROFT, and is, moreover, one of the ablest men in the State. His honesty, too, is above suspicion. In this crisis Pennsylvania ought to send her best men to Congress, and Col. JORDAN is one of them.

An influential German paper published in Northern Ohio, and which was favorable to the Cleveland Convention, speaks as follows: "The Fremont who wrote that letter (accepting Cleveland nomination) over which the copperhead press is rejoicing, does not appear to us like the Fremont of 1850. How can we recognize the document as coming from one who has always been a leader of the radicals? Is it not a bid for the Chicago nomination, or has the man become another?"

On the morning of Sunday the 19th, at 10:30, the Alabama was observed steaming out of Cherbourg harbor toward England. It was accompanied by the French gunboat, the Alabama, and the British gunboat, the Kearsarge. At 11:10 the Alabama commenced the action by firing a star-bulleted battery at a distance of four miles.

The Alabama's loss in killed amounted as follows:—Drowned, 6; and one wounded; killed, six men; wounded, six men; and sixteen men. Total, eight and seven wounded.

The Kearsarge's boats were lost, and with the assistance of the freight, succeeded in picking up the remainder of the crew.

Before going out to fight CAP SEMMES considered to a gentleman on his journals, and all the documents cited with the crisis of the *Hottentot*. The London Morning Heresay the Alabama was terribly in want of air. Her upper was strengthened to her rigging, so as to deprive her of her only advantage, her superiority of speed; while the Kearsarge was fresh from port, and kept up in order to deprive her of an enemy with the Alabama.

The Alabama was, however, the first over-matched. The crew of Kearsarge consisted of one hundred and eighty of the hundred and twenty, and Kearsarge carried two hundred pounds of Alabama, carrying no guns of that caliber. It is stated that a formidable fight was given by the Kearsarge, accepted by Captain SEMMES.

According to some accounts Kearsarge had sustained considerable damage, and being torn open somewhat in plating. A dispatch, however, from London (where it is presumed the Kearsarge arrived), says that she had suffered no serious damage, and that none of her officers were killed or wounded, and of her crew seven men wounded.

The Kearsarge captured eight of the officers and crew of the Alabama.

Thirty-Eight Progress. FIRST SP. 24th June 28. SENATE.—The Senate, Tuesday, passed, with amendments, a bill concerning the commercial intercourse between the insurgent States, and Representatives to visit military prisons and hospitals in their respective States.

SENATE.—A resolution was adopted, directing by the Committee on the Conduct of the War as to what had been accomplished in the course of the war, of gunboats, and of monitors. A motion to refer the report of the Commission concerning the rebellion in the Western District of Virginia, to the Committee on the Affairs of the War, was passed by the Senate.

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DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA.

A Naval Combat off Cherbourg—The conflict between the U. S. Steam Frigate, the Alabama, and the British Gunboat, the Kearsarge—The Alabama Sailed by the Kearsarge—Thirty Eight Progress—Wounded.

By the arrival of the City of Baltimore at New York we have highly interesting news of the total destruction of the Alabama, a document, communicated by SEMMES, in a flight with the United States steamer Kearsarge, Captain Winslow, of Cherbourg, France, on the 19th inst. The following are the particulars of the fight:—

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