THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

Restoration of the Revolted States.

MORE EUROPEAN ITEMS.

Slidell Has an Interview with Louis Napoleon.

ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST NAPOLEON'S LIFE.

The Prussians Erecting Batteries in Jutland.

TWO FIRES IN NEW ENGLAND.

RECENT NAVAL VICTORY.

Semmes' Official Account.

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

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—*Whereas*, at the late session, Congress passed a bill "to guarantee to certain States, whose governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government," a copy of which is hereunto annexed; and,

Whereas, the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval less than one hour before the *sine die* adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him; and,

Whereas, The said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in Rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expresses the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration:

Now therefore I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known, that while I am, as I was in December last, when I propounded a plan for restoration, unprepared by a formal approval of this bill to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration, and while I am also unprepared to declare that the free State constitutions and governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held for naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort, or to declare a Constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in States, but am at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting that a Constitutional amendment, abolishing slavery throughout the nation, may be adopted; nevertheless, I am fully satisfied with the system for the restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am, and at all times shall be prepared to give the Executive aid and assistance to any such people, so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in which cases military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MOSEBY'S OPERATIONS.

HE CAPTURES 150 OF OUR CAVALRY.

GUERILLAS AROUND WASHINGTON.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The *Star* has the following:—"Annandale, July 8, 1864.—A scout of 150 men from the 2d Massachusetts and 13th New York Cavalry, under the command of Major Forbes, went up to the vicinity of Aldie, where they met Moseby with a large force. He had a piece of artillery and some riflemen.

Moseby charged on them and killed ten or fifteen, and captured nearly the whole party, with their horses and accoutrements. These horses were well drilled, and of great value to the Government. Our cavalry had Spencer's repeating rifles, which will also be of material service to Moseby.

This affair has stirred up the boys to the highest pitch of indignation. On receipt of the news, Colonel Jewell started off at midnight with two hundred men from the 2d and 3d Regiments, and Captain McPherson, of the 16th New York Cavalry, joined him at Fairfax, and they proceeded to Aldie, where they found twenty-five wounded men and eleven dead, which they buried.

They scoured the country in that region and found it of no use to pursue Moseby, as he had twelve hours start of them towards Upperville, where he had taken our boys and his booty.

This has been Moseby's bravest and largest capture, and there is something about it almost unaccountable, when we know how efficiently this cavalry force has fought Moseby the past year, and the number of captures we have made.

Our party returned last evening with the wounded of the 13th New York and 2d Massachusetts cavalry. Captain Stone, of the 2d Massachusetts, is lying dangerously ill at Centreville.

Thirty Rebels were at Fairfax Court House yesterday, and some nearer. In fact, we are surrounded by guerillas.

FIRES IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, July 9.—A fire at Salmon Falls yesterday destroyed the old mill, repair shop, agent's dwelling, and a large brick block adjoining. The new mill was uninjured. The loss $300,000.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 9.—Lary's large woolen mill at Vassalboro, Maine, was burned on Thursday night, with all the machinery and $10,000 worth of wool. All of which was uninsured.

EXTRA!

FOURTH EDITION.

LATEST FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

REBELS AT SHARPSBURG.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, July 9.—Scouts in from Hanover say that no enemy has crossed the river at that point.

The news as to the firing of buildings in Hagerstown is confirmed, but the main body of the force is believed to have marched in the direction of Sharpsburg.

LATEST FROM THE BORDER.

PREPARATIONS TO RESIST THE INVASION.

THE EXTENT OF THE RAID.

THE REBELS FORTIFYING.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Information has been received here that a large Rebel force, under Breckinridge, has advanced and occupied Frederick City, and Monocacy, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The track of the road has been destroyed. General Wallace is making every preparation for a stubborn resistance to their advance.

Philadelphia must arouse to the importance of furnishing troops at this critical moment for the protection of the national capital, and its lines of communication, from the designs of an impudent and daring body of guerillas.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, July 9.—The Governor will apportion the troops under the late calls to the different counties this afternoon, when an order will be issued by Adjutant-General Russell fixing the quotas of each county. Philadelphia will supply five regiments.

Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, of the Governor's staff, has just left for Philadelphia, to act on the part of the State in conjunction with General Cadawalader in hastening and perfecting organizations for one hundred days there.

The reports in the New York *Tribune* that the main body of the Rebels are retiring, or that their numbers are small, are false.

News of the most trustworthy character has been received at headquarters, indicating that the enemy in force is fortifying in the South Mountains, with the intention of holding the country as a base for supplies.

The country around Frederick will support an army of a hundred thousand for six months. Great indignation is manifested against the New York papers that have ridiculed our preparations for repelling the invasion.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The *Star* says:—A report has reached here that the Rebels made their appearance last evening in front of Frederick, and after some skirmishing with General Wallace, they entered and took possession of that place, General Wallace being obliged to fall back, the enemy outnumbering him at the time. The force which entered Frederick is represented to be fifteen thousand strong, composed of cavalry and infantry, and some artillery. This information comes by passengers by the train which left Baltimore at ten o'clock this morning, who heard it from parties coming in from the region around Frederick. Up to the time of going to press nothing has been heard here confirmatory of the above, and all give it as one of the rumors of the hour.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Volante, Lunderkin, Beaufort, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Chance, Hopkins, Washington, Captain.
Schr M. Wrightington, Baxter, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Co
Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, do. do.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Pharo, Hingham, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr Raven, Rose, Bangor, Day & Huddle.
Schr W. H. Rowe, Harris, New Bedford, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Cullen, Boston, C. A. Hecksher & Co.
Schr Boston, Brower, Providence, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr E. Rickey, Tice, Hingham, W. H. Johns.
Schr Elliott, Cobb, Fortress Monroe, Tyler & Co.
Schr I. Pheiger, Denby, Alexandria, do.
Schr Grace Wattson, Nickerson, Norwich, L. Audenreid & Co
Schr D. B. Steelman, Smith, Boston, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Smith, do. do.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 73½. Noon, 83. One P. M., 85. Wind W. S. W.

NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The bankers and brokers are about constructing a telegraph between Baltimore and all other leading cities. The line will be over 550 miles in length, and an extra number of conducting cables will be sunk in rivers, so that if one or more should be dragged up or injured by a passing vessel, there will still be enough left to prevent the business from being interrupted. In the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore, the company will have a complete system of city lines, and will have in each city from six to ten offices in positions where they will be most likely to command business.

There will also be "way" offices established at the principal intermediate points, and the routes will be through some of the largest interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland. The proposed lines will have direct connection with three other lines, one of which, extending to Hagerstown, is now nearly completed and doing a profitable business, and the other two will be erected in a short time. Four wires will be put up and in operation at once, and more will be added as the business of the Company increases.

OUR DOMESTIC MARKETS.—The ruling prices in the markets this morning were not much changed from those quoted last week. Fruit is abundant and commands a fair price. Eggs and cheese have advanced. Flour is on the rise, one cent more is obtained this week than last. Prices to-day were as follows:—Apples, per half peck, 40 cents; beans, dry, per quart, 12 cents; string beans, per half peck, 20 cents; blackberries, per quart, 12 cents; butter, 40 to 50 cents; cheese, 28 to 31 cents; corn, per dozen, 45 to 50 cents; eggs, per dozen, 35 cents; flour and meal, wheat, per pound, 5 to 7 cents; corn meal, 4 cents; roast beef, 25 cents; sirloin, 30 cents; rump steak, 25 cents; mutton chops, 20 cents; do forequarter, 14 cents; do hindquarter, 18 cents; spring chickens, 35 to 40 cents per pound; tomatoes, 60 cents per quarter peck.

RECRUITING.—This morning Mayor Henry issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty of $250 to eleven men. During the week the Commission have paid out the sum of $4750. The Commission having the charge of the substitute business have commenced operations, and already numerous parties, who wished to be represented in the army by proxy, have deposited the sum required for the purchase of a substitute.

ROBBERIES AT A DEPOT.—Late last night, a gentleman by the name of H. W. Fisher was robbed at the Western Depot, Eleventh and Market streets, of about six hundred dollars. Another gentleman suffered to about the same extent. No arrests have been made as yet.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

Recent Acts of Congress.

Among the recently passed acts of Congress is one abolishing all discriminations as to the employment of persons on public or private vessels, with a proviso that officers of vessels of the United States shall in all cases be citizens thereof.

The sum of $250,000 was appropriated for protecting the commerce of the Lakes by causing the public works connected with the harbors on Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, and Superior to be repaired and made useful for purposes of commerce and navigation; and the further sum of $100,000 for repairing and rendering useful for similar purposes works connected with the harbors on the seaboard.

The act to prevent smuggling provides that all goods, wares, and merchandise, and all baggage and effects of passengers, and all other articles imported into the United States from any contiguous foreign country, as well as the vessels, cars, and other vehicles or envelopes in which the same are exported, are required to be unladen in the presence of, and inspected by an Inspector or other officer of customs at the first port of entry or custom house where the same shall arrive.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint additional inspectors of the Revenue for the districts named below, as follows, to wit:—

Passamaquoddy, Me., 4; Portland and Falmouth, Me., 8; Boston and Charlestown, Mass., 14; Pembina, Minn., 2; Chicago, Ill., 8; Michillimackinac, Mich., 2; Sandusky, Ohio, 1; Cuyahaya, Ohio, 3; Erie, Pa., 1; Buffalo Creek, N. Y., 6; Niagara, 2; Oswego, 5; Oswegatchie, 2; Champlain, 4; Vermont, 2.

On the 1st inst., the postage on letters mailed in the United States for transmission in the British mail via Southampton, to the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia, or to New Zealand, was increased to 45 cents per single rate of one half ounce, and prepayment is required.

Letters for Australia addressed by "private ship," may be forwarded in the mail to Great Britain, and from thence to their destination by private ships, at a reduced charge of 29 cents per single rate, prepayment also required.

All Quiet in Front of Petersburg.

"*All quiet in front of Petersburg*" remains still the formula of the military situation. General Grant's pause in front of Petersburg has lasted now for about a month, which is a much longer period than he has delayed before any other obstacle of the campaign. This, however, is interpreted only as indicating more mature plans and preparations, and holding forth the surer promise of ultimate decisive success.

Secretary Fessenden to Visit New York.

Secretary Fessenden will, at the beginning of next week, visit New York, where he will consult with the leading merchants, bankers and financiers touching the wants of his department.

Emigration from Switzerland.

Recent advices received at the State Department contain the important announcement that upwards of ten thousand Swiss emigrants now await passage to the United States at Havre and other European ports. Considering the comparatively limited emigration from Switzerland during past seasons, the fact above stated furnishes a remarkable instance of the growing appreciation with which this country is regarded in Switzerland, and the desire of her people to come hither.

The Western Wheat Crops.

Mr. Commissioner Newton has received recent advices from the west, representing the wheat crop to be better than was anticipated, as regards excellence of grain and quality of straw. The yield will not probably be an average one, but the falling off in quantity will, it is thought, be fully compensated by the improved quality of the grain.

The New Revenue Law.

The new revenue law provides that all manufactures and productions, including distilled spirits, which were in the possession of the manufacturer on the 1st of July, the former tax not having been paid, shall be subject to the increased rates. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where moneys have been paid to the Collectors on goods which had not been sold, and which were not subject to tax, such payment cannot be considered as a payment of the tax, and the articles are subject to the increased rates. Liquors in bonded warehouse are subject to the same rule.

Distilled spirits, coal oil, and tobacco may be removed to the bonded warehouse, under transportation bonds given to the Collectors, in the same manner as spirits, under the act of March 7, 1864. The regulations for the inspection of cigars will be issued as soon as the necessary stamps can be prepared, which will be done in a few days. Tobacco is not subject to inspection, except where it is removed in bond. The increased rates on legacies apply only to legacies passing from persons dying on or after July 1. The stamp duty on telegraphic despatches continues until August 1. The whole of the old law in relation to stamps continues in force up to that time.

The "Deerhound" Case.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the President and Secretary of State to have our Government formally demand from the British authorities the rendition of the pirate Semmes and that portion of his crew who were picked up by the *Deerhound*. It is claimed that when the *Alabama* struck her colors, all of her crew at once became prisoners of war to Captain Winslow, and that the *Deerhound* was summoned by him to the rescue of the drowning men solely through motives of humanity; and that she afterwards surreptitiously, and in violation of the rights of war, carried our prisoners to the English coast. Secretary Seward will resist this pressure.

Rebels in Texas Making for Mexico.

Letters from Matamoras, Mexico, state that the Rebels are removing vast quantities of cotton and cattle from the interior of Texas across the Rio Grande in Mexico, and that there are other indications that the Rebel forces there under Dick Taylor contemplate an evacuation. The writer of one of these letters states that Taylor's losses in the recent campaign against Banks were upwards of 18,000.

The Rebels are rigidly enforcing the Conscription act all over Texas, and there is scarcely a Union man left in the State, all who were able to get away having escaped to Arkansas and the adjoining territories. The total Rebel force in Texas, which has been recently considerably augmented by conscripts, does not number more than 25,000 men.

General De Russy.

Brigadier-General G. A. De Russy, Captain of the 6th United States Artillery, who has been in command of the defenses south of the Potomac for the past year, and who disciplined the regiments of heavy artillery that have behaved so handsomely with Grant in the last battles in front, was not confirmed by the Senate, because he had no political friends to push him. Instantly upon the adjournment of Congress he was reappointed by the President to rank from May 23, 1863, his original appointment.

—The mean magnetic declination for the year 1863, as ascertained at the Royal Observatory, is 20 degrees 46 minutes, and the mean dip 68 degrees 4 minutes.

—The Bank of British North America, which does business in Canada, was recently represented at a meeting of the stockholders in London to be doing an unsatisfactory business, and it was proposed to wind it up.

LATER FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The following additional items of news were received by the *Peruvian*:—

The London *Star* considers Grant's movement on Petersburg a bold one, and as opening the way for Lee to reach Washington unobstructed.

The Prussians are erecting batteries on the coast of Jutland.

It is stated that Austria and Prussia will act in concert until Denmark is compelled to accept peace.

The London money market on the 29th was stagnant.

The Rebel Commissioner Slidell had an interview with Napoleon on the 28th.

Another plot against Napoleon's life has been discovered.

The resignation of the Spanish Ambassador to Peru has been accepted.

Exchange on England has risen at Shanghae 1¼ per cent.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

DEATH OF A METAPHYSICIAN.

Late intelligence from Scotland announces the death of Professor Ferrier, of Edinburgh, a son-in-law of the celebrated "Christopher North." He was born in the Scottish capital in 1808, educated at the High School of Edinburgh, where he was distinguished for his proficiency in Greek, and at Magdalene College, Oxford, surrounded by the solemn cloisters and shaded walls once paced by Addison, he studied classic lore, modern literature, and poetry.

Returning to Edinburgh, he was called to the Scottish bar, but never practised, spending his leisure in writing for *Blackwood*, chiefly on literature. Becoming acquainted with Sir William Hamilton, he was led to turn his attention to philosophical matters, and in 1845 was appointed to the chair of Moral Philosophy in St. Andrew's University. In 1851 appeared his thoughtful work, "Knowing and Being; or, Institutes in Metaphysics."

He then devoted himself to preparing a course of lectures on the history of Greek philosophy, and those of the lectures which are finished will soon be offered to the public. "They will," says an Edinburgh writer, "if we mistake not, fully maintain their author's reputation. One we specially remember on the philosophy of Heraclitus 'The Dark,' in which, piecing together the few obscure utterances, which are all that survive of that obscure thinker, Professor Ferrier, with an ingenuity all his own, wove them into a fabric of subtle yet lucid order. The darker the subject grew the more wonderful became his ingenuity, the clearer his exposition. These letters will be found to be written in that clear, trenchant, yet graceful diction, of which he was so pre-eminent a master. In these, as in all his works, his style—finely chiseled as his countenance—was instinct with manly strength and poetic beauty."

Professor Ferrier had been in ill health for several years, but kept up almost to the last, and died in the prime of manhood, leaving another bright name to be added to the list of "high Dun-Edin's" brilliant and erudite scholars.

THE EMPERORS AT KISSINGEN.

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. The former sovereigns alighted at the Kurhaus, and there are only two houses between that and the villa Hers, where the Emperor and Empress of Austria reside. The Czar 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 undress of a general of the Austrian cavalry, and attended by Prince Dolgoruki, one of his aides-de-camp, returned. In the evening the two Emperors, in plain clothes, and accompanied by the Empress of Russia, made their appearance on the grand promenade. It would be impossible to mention the number of Russians and English who are now here. The crowd is immense, and the august visitors have some difficulty in walking about, so eager is every one to get a close sight of them.

"The two sovereigns salute with great amability the persons around them. During the promenade the Empress of Russia took the arm of the Emperor of Austria. Her countenance bears the traces of the physical sufferings for the alleviation of which she has visited Kissingen. As the daughter of the Grand Duke of Darmstadt, she had, when young, the reputation of being endowed with the most amiable qualities, and that character has increased since she has become an Empress.

"The Grand Duke of Oldenburg is also at Kissengen; his presence here shows that the last word as to the succession of the Duchess is not yet spoken in favor of the Prince of Augustenburg. The Grand Duke is a handsome man, and his countenance is very pleasing. He accompanied the two Emperors in their promenade. Count de Rechberg and Prince de Gortchakoff, arm-in-arm, followed their sovereigns. This morning the Emperor of Austria and the Grand Duke of Oldenburg were together on the promenade, the Count de Rechberg conversing with Baron de Pfordten. The King of Bavaria is among the latest arrivals."

THE "GREAT EASTERN" PREPARING TO LAY THE CABLE.

The *Great Eastern* has taken three thousand tons of coal on board, and will shortly leave Liverpool for Sheerness or Deptford, where she will be fitted with water-tanks, in which the Atlantic cable now making by Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co. will be stowed away as fast as it is completed.

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, having on board a number of persons whose enthusiasm 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 arose from the assembled crowd, a rush 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 strenuous opposition to the crowd, and it was elevated on the shoulders of six men.

A green flag, furled, was carried at the head of the *cortege*, 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 readiness.

MR. COBDEN ON AMERICA.

In answer to a letter sent by Mr. W. Cooper, of Rochdale, on the subject of Mr. Lindsay's motion for the recognition of the Confederate States, Mr. Cobden writes:—

"LONDON, June 18.—Dear Sir:—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 take 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.

"I remain, truly yours, R. COBDEN.

"Mr. W. COOPER."

—Gouty people may call on a medical gentleman, Dr. Werlhoff, for relief. He advertises anti-gout sulphur, which worn in the stockings in small quantities will, if we may believe his report, remove the tortures which mark the gout.

—The Greenwich Hospital has property of various kinds of the aggregate value of twenty-five millions of dollars, all productive, and yet it is very badly managed, and the income goes into the wrong channels.

—According to statistical returns just published, the annual consumption of wine in France is 1,600,000 hectolitres, of which the bottled wine amounts to only 10,000 hectolitres. The excise duty paid to the State, and the *octroi* on entering a town, amount to 19f. 65c. the hectolitre. Each hectolitre is about twenty-two imperial gallons.

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 Rebel agent Mason, as follows:—

LETTER FROM J. M. MASON.

To the Editor of the Times:—

SIR:—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, dated at Southampton on Monday, and published in the *Times* of Tuesday. The crew 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 her armament; that of the *Kearsarge* may be correctly given by your correspondent. I do not know what it was. The *Alabama* had one 7-inch Blakely rifled gun, one 8-inch smooth-bore pivot gun, and six 32-pounders, smooth-bore, in broadside.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. MASON.

No. 24 Upper Seymour street, June 22.

SEMMES' REPORT.

"SOUTHAMPTON, June 21, 1864.—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 Cherbourg, between nine and ten o'clock of the morning of the 19th of June, for the purpose of engaging the enemy's steamer *Kearsarge*, which had been lying off and on the port for several 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 fight in a circle, the two ships steaming around a common centre, and preserving a distance from each other of from a quarter to a half a mile. When we got within a good shell range we opened upon him with shell.

"Some ten or fifteen 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 mizzenmast-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 firing, and from this time onward attended (alternated?) with shot and shell.

"After the lapse of about one hour and ten minutes our ship was ascertained to be in a sinking condition, the enemy's shell having exploded in our sides and between decks, opening large apertures, 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 five times after my colors had been struck. It is charitable to suppose that a ship-of-war of a Christian 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 men from the water. I was fortunate enough myself thus to escape to the shelter of the neutral flag, together with about forty others, all told.

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

"Accompanying you will find a list of the killed and wounded, and of those who were picked up by the *Deerhound*; the remainder, there is reason to hope, were picked up by the enemy, and a couple of French pilot boats, which were also, fortunately, near the scene of action.

"At the end of the engagement it was discovered by those of our officers who went alongside the enemy's ship with the wounded that her midship section on both sides was thoroughly iron-coated, this having been done with chain constructed for the purpose, placed perpendicularly from the rail to the water's edge, the whole covered over by a thin outer planking, which gave no indication of the armor 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 to be badly crippled.

"My officers and men behaved steadily and gallantly, 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 myself the pleasure of saying that Mr. Kell, my 1st lieutenant, deserves 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."

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, July 9.—The decline in the rates of gold and foreign exchange have in a measure checked the advance noted yesterday.

Quercitron Bark is very scarce, and prices are generally held higher.

For Flour there is but little demand for export; the only sales we hear of are to the trade at $9@9·50 for superfine, $9·75@10·50 for extra, and $11@13 for extra family and fancy brands. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are inactive, and stocks are small.

There is a very steady demand for Wheat, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 5000 bu. good and prime Pennsylvania and Western red at $2·50 ℔ bu; white ranges from $2·65 to $2·70. Rye—There is none here, and it would bring $1·70. Corn is firm, with sales of 2500 bushels yellow at $1·68@1·70. Oats are in good demand and higher. 5000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 95@97c. in store. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is dull; small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at $1·80, but by some a higher price is demanded.

NEW DEPOT.—The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have erected a new and commodious depot at Beverly, New Jersey. It forms a pleasing contrast to the one formerly used for such purposes.

CAPTURE OF CANINES.—During the week ending to-day, the dog detectives have captured 73 unmuzzled dogs.

MUSIC AT THE PARK.—We learn that on Wednesday next the musical performances at Fairmount Park will commence.

NEW FERRY BOAT.—The West Jersey Ferry Company are building a new ferry boat to take the place of the *Aramingo*, which has been sold.

FIFTH EDITION!

FROM THE FRONT.

SIEGE OF PETERSBURG PROGRESSING.

The "Preliminary Moment of Quiet Before the Storm."

ATTEMPT TO DRIVE OFF A WORKING PARTY.

THE REBELS FOILED

COL. COVODE'S BODY RECOVERED.

How the Chivalry Respect the Remains of Union Soldiers.

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

Special to "The Evening Telegraph."

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The *Star* says the mail steamer *Highland Light* arrived from City Point, leaving there at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. On Thursday night the Rebels brought a battery to bear on a working party of ours, who were throwing up earthworks nearer Petersburg, and for a while sharp cannonading took place.

Our men having brought up a battery to bear upon the Rebel battery, the latter was soon silenced. Subsequently the Rebels took up a new position, and again opened on the working party, but finding they could accomplish nothing, they soon ceased their fire. With this exception all has been quiet for a few days past, but this is only the preliminary moment of quiet before the storm.

General Grant never was more hopeful of taking Richmond, never was better prepared, and was never before so near the accomplishment of his purpose as at this moment. All this may seem paradoxical, in view of the Rebel calculations of creating a diversion from Richmond by their Potomac raid; but it is strictly true, as time will show.

On Wednesday the work of siege operations against Petersburg was so completed that the men were allowed some respite from their labors for a few hours.

Hon. John Covode, of Pennsylvania, came up on the *Highland Light*, bringing up the body of his son, Colonel G. H. Covode, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was killed while protecting the rear of Sheridan's train while crossing the James river, in the late movement from White House.

On Wednesday night he proceeded within the Rebel lines, escorted by a detail of forty men of Sheridan's Cavalry, who, under cover of a gunboat, detailed for the purpose, landed at St Mary's, in Charles City county, and, avoiding the Rebel pickets, secured the body.

His body had been interred by negroes, who placed boards around the grave. The negroes state that Colonel Covode lingered all night, and died in the morning, after being wounded. Before he died the Rebels took from him his watch money, and valuables, and then stripped him of all clothing except his shirt.

Hon. John Covode says that General Grant is confident of final success, but that he should have more troops with which to carry on his movements. The army was never better supplied, and its sanitary condition is very good.

Senators Wade, Wilkinson, and Chandler are at headquarters, taking a view of the belligerent country around Petersburg.

THE REBEL RAID.

FREDERICK OCCUPIED BY THE REBELS.

Another Party Crossing the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry.

THE PREPARATIONS TO MEET THEM.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 9, 3 P. M.—Our forces have evacuated Frederick, and have retired in this direction, and now occupy a position south of the Monocacy.

The Rebels occupy Frederick, but in what force is not positively known. Reports say 12,000, and that they are commanded by Breckinridge.

There are reports seemingly well founded that another Rebel force have crossed the Potomac near Edwards' Ferry, and have moved in the direction of Urbana, but in what force is not known. This is supposed to be an effort to flank us.

We are hourly gaining strength by reinforcements, and we will doubtless frustrate this Rebel movement.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—The news here at present (three o'clock this afternoon) is very exciting. The Rebels now undoubtedly hold Frederick, and fighting is said to be in progress this side, near the Monocacy. General Wallace feels confident of his ability to repulse the enemy. It is believed the Rebels are being considerably reinforced, and their number is larger than heretofore generally supposed. Things look ugly, but confidence is unshaken.

Let the North arouse. The Rebels are fiendishly desperate, burning and destroying indiscriminately. We have heard that Hagerstown is destroyed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Wounded at Spottsylvania, Va.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following is a list of wounded Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland soldiers in the Confederate Hospitals, near Spottsylvania Court House, Va., June 25:—

Lewis Caty, D, 54th Wisconsin; Lieutenant D. Little, H, 49th Pa.; Sgt. J. Lady, C, 2d N. Jersey, right leg amputated; C. Smith, C, 19th Pa., left leg amputated; H. Stainer, B, 106th Pa., poisoned; W. Drach, F, 7th Maryland, right thigh; J. M. Cuy, B, 3d N. J., right leg amputated; D. Macbaner, G, 90th Pa., left leg amputated; Jacob Bruce, B, 49th Pa., right leg amputated; H. Weigner, K, 96th Pa., right breast; J. P. Mincen, B, 15th N. J., shoulder and knee; L. Barick, F, 49th Pa., arm and breast; W. Myers, 49th Pa., arm.

Warm Weather.

As an evidence of the warm weather which we are enjoying, the thermometer stood yesterday at one o'clock 91 in the shade and 110 in the sun.

Relieved.

General H. S. Briggs, stationed in Alexandria for some months in charge of the equipments and forwarding of troops from that point, has been ordered to report for court-martial duty in this city.

Important Mail Services.

With the advent of the first day of this month the entire mail service in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania commenced by new men, or rather under the arrangement of this spring's lettings. On the one thousand three hundred routes which may be considered as having changed hands, we may assume the length of service in Maryland, including the District of Columbia, at 2942 miles, and the total transportation of one year at 1,639,622 miles, the cost of which may be set down at $332,140; Delaware, length of routes, 536 miles, or 259,636 miles in a year cost, $22,495; Ohio, length of route 12,855, or in a year 5,031,976 miles, cost $539,205; Pennsylvania, length of route, 13,010, in a year 4,539,919 miles cost $324,069; New Jersey, length of route, 2137, or 1,084,300 miles in a year's cost $86,084. Total length of routes, 31,480 miles; total travel in a year, 12,555,453 miles; total cost, $1,203,993. In this section there are 6,530 miles of railroad service and 305 miles by steamboat.

—A Liverpool magistrate having had occasion to give an opinion as to a matrimonial difficulty which came up before him, touched it with a needle when he concluded his remarks with the following opinion:—"It is always a bad arrangement for married people to have relatives living in the same house with them—'whether high or low, rich or poor, it was unwise to have a wife's sister, or a brother, or other relative living in the same house with them.'"

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS

200 sh Read. R.R b5int 68¾	200 sh Dalzell Oil... 5¾
100 sh do...b5&int 68¾	500 sh do...... b5 5¾
200 sh do.......b30 68¾	500 sh McElheny..b5 4¾

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 Penna 5s Ap....100	300 sh Sch Nav pf..b30 39¾
$20 Del Mutual scrip. 72	85 sh Penna R R.... 72
$11000 U. S. 5-20s........104	400 sh Read. R. R...b30 69
$9000 do..............104	200 sh do.......... 68¾
$2000 C. & A mg 6s.....114	200 sh do.......b30 69
$5000 Pa. R. 1st m 6s...122	18 sh Minehill........ 65
$1000 P., F. W. & C. bs 110¾	39 sh do.......... 65
$6000 City 6s, new.......106¾	15 sh Cataw. pf....c 40
$300 do.............106¾	100 sh Phila & Erie.... 34¾
$8000 do.............106¾	21 sh Miners' B. P'ia 64
$100 U S 7 3-10s, Ap...105	10 sh Louisville Bk...117
$7000 Elmira 7s........110	35 sh Pa R R........ 71¾

H. S. LEECH, Stock Commission Broker, No. 7 Farquhar Buildings, Walnut street, below Third.

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.		Second Call.	
United States 6s, 1881, int off	104	bid	104	sales
Rock Island Railroad	..	bid	113¾	sales
Reading Railroad	68¾	bid	68¾	sales
Illinois Central Railroad	..	bid	130¾	sales
Galena Railroad	..	bid	51¾	sales
New York Central Railroad	135	bid	135	sales
Erie Railroad	114¾	bid	114¾	sales
Harlem Railroad	220	bid	220	sales
Gold	..	bid	..	sales
United States 5-20s	103¾	bid	103¾	sales
Market	Steady.			

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	263	12 M.	265¾
11 A. M.	263¾	1 P. M.	259

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104	105
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	104	106
Certificates of Indebtedness, New	93¾	94¾
Quartermaster's Vouchers	89	91
Gold	260	265
5-20 Bonds	103¾	104¾

10-40 Coupon Bonds ready for delivery to June 24 inclusive.

SATURDAY, July 9.

The Stock Market this morning was weak and dull. Reading Railroad sold at 68¾; the price of this stock is supposed to be affected as much by the present strike of the miners as by the tightness of the money market. The shipments this week are very small—only about 20,000 tons. Everything looks "blue" on 'Change, the present uncertainty regarding the policy of Mr. Fessenden tending to limit operations.

By some it is asserted the policy of the new Secretary will be towards still greater inflation through the issue of greenbacks; but those in a better position to know, as confidently assert, that he is contemplating, if he has not already done so, a call upon the Banks for a temporary Loan, and the caution and recent statements of the Banks in the large cities seem to give color to the latter idea. For our own part we have belief in contraction and retrenchment rather than in inflation and extravagance.

In the Board the market was dull except for the better class of securities, which were bid for at higher prices. Wyoming Valley Canal, 89@90, a rise of 5 within a few days. U. S. 5-20s were better; 104½ bid. Gold 263, a decline.

No Second Board to-day.

The following is from the New York *Times* of this morning:—

"The abatement in the pressure for money since yesterday's report is very slight and confined to the Stock Exchange borrowers, who have reduced their wants by cash sales and the refusal of new orders except for cash. The rates of discount on good paper are advancing, and where it is connected with advances on produce, either on the spot or to arrive, or on foreign merchandise to be held in store for higher prices, the rates are very hear and the scrutiny of signatures more than usually close. While some leaders may not distrust the continued high premium on gold and exchange—whereby these speculations are to be maintained—nearly all are disposed to look to the contingency of a breakdown, and to calculate the chances of even a greater scarcity of greenbacks in the seaboard money markets than has wrought the present change in the rates of interest and the customary workings of the Associated Bank movement. The immediate condition of things is so wholly anomalous, that cautious money lenders and prudent traders are equally at a loss how to act—the first, to know what paper, if based on speculation, will be good a few months hence; the last, how far to provide their fall stocks of merchandise, at the going figures, which their customers may refuse to buy.

"The rapidly advancing rates of Exchange on London, and the growing disposition among our own people to economize the consumption of foreign merchandise, or to follow up prices with the rise in gold, are contributing to large engagements for the re-export of sugars, teas, coffee, fine wools, and numerous other articles of foreign growth and manufacture. The overstocks in this and other Atlantic markets of foreign merchandise, resulting from the false calculation of anticipating the new and higher tariff, are generally acknowledged; the exceptions to this opinion being found almost exclusively with the parties who have ventured upon such heavy importations, and find it extremely difficult to save themselves from enormous losses on the rise of gold, with all the *finesse* of obtaining temporary advances upon their stocks of goods in the open Money market, in the hope that the consumers will ultimately be forced to pay the advance in prices. Other parties are very sensibly relieving themselves by sales from bond for re-exportation, on the high rates of exchange, or by reshipping direct for other and better markets. The export list of last week included a considerable amount of certain staple foreign merchandize, and the engagements for the present week are understood to be much larger. The process will have to go on for some time before there is the slightest probability of short supplies for the fall trade in the American markets. The inclination to curtail consumption is increased by every advance in gold, and by each turn of the Money Market upon the holders and speculators in foreign merchandize and staple domestic produce, who are aiming to force a corresponding advance in prices. The credits of some of these parties and their factors, who have come under acceptance for them, have already fallen 12@15 per cent. per annum.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Stocks are higher; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¾; Cumberland Coal, 68¾; Illinois Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 93¾; New York Central, 135¾; Reading, 136¾; Hudson River, 128; One-Year Certificates, 94¾; 5-20s, coupons, 103¾; Gold, 260.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Flour declined 25c.; sales of 11,000 bbls. at $10·60@11·60 for State, $12·60@13 for Ohio, and $11·50@14 for Southern. Wheat declined 2@3c.; sales unimportant. Corn firm; 27,000 bushels sold at $1·62@1·65. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $40·75@40·75 for Mess. Lard quiet at 20@21c. Whisky steady at $1·75.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE ON Labor, Income and Revenue, No. 118 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

Chairmen of Sub-committees of Committee on Labor, Incomes, and Revenue, and persons having subscriptions in charge, both in and out of town, are earnestly requested to push forward the work, as it is highly important that the business of the Great Central Fair shall be concluded at an early day. There are numerous Committees which have not yet reported.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.
MRS. E. W. HUTTER, Chairman.

1y9-3t

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS 321—July 8, 1864.
59, 32, 39, 53, 16, 15, 12, 57, 5, 68, 42, 66, 61, 3.
EXTRA CLASS 322—July 8, 1864.
33, 26, 28, 15, 41, 20, 4, 12, 40, 72, 7, 34, 1.

Circulars sent by addressing [illegible] & Co., Covington, Ky.