THE LATE NAVAL BATTLE.

The Richmond papers bring a somewhat confused mass of accounts taken from late yankee papers of the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsage, from which we make up the following:—

The Alabama reached Cherbourg on Saturday the 11th of June, from Cape Town. She entered the harbor for the purpose of making repairs, as she was in an unseaworthy condition. While there, the Captain of the Kearsage challenged Semmes for a fight between the two vessels—the challenge was accepted, and on the 19th the Alabama steamed out to attack the yankee boat. At the same time, the Deer Hound, a steam pleasure yacht, owned by John Lancaster, an English gentleman, steamed out with Mr. L and his family to see the fight. Mr. L. furnishes the London Times with a copy of his log, showing that at 11½ o'clock the Alabama commenced firing on the Kearsage, the distance being about a mile. The Kearsage immediately replied and a very sharp, spirited firing was then kept up, shot sometimes being varied by shells In the manœuvring both vessels made seven complete circles at a distance of from a quarter to half mile. At twelve a slight intermission was observed in the Alabama's firing, the Alabama making head sail, and shaping her course for the land, distant about nine miles At half past twelve observed the Alabama to be disabled and in a sinking state. We immediately made towards her, and on passing the Kearsage were requested to assist in saving the Alabama's crew. At ten minutes to one, when within a distance of two hundred yards, the Alabama sunk. We then lowered our two boats, and, with the assistance of the Alabama's whale boat and dingy, succeeded in saving about 40 men, including Captain Semmes and thirteen officers. At 1 P M we steered for Southampton I may state that, before leaving, the Kearsage was apparently much disabled The Alabama's loss, so far as at present ascertained, in killed and wounded, &c, was as follows viz: One officer and one man drowned, six men killed and one officer and sixteen men wounded. Capt Semmes received a slight wound in the right hand The Kearsage's boats were, after some delay, lowered, and, with the assistance of a French pilot-boat, succeeded in picking up the remaining survivors."

Hon. Jas. M. Mason sent a copy of Semmes' official report to the London Times, of which we find the following republished:—

"In an hour and ten minutes the Alabama was found to be in a sinking state, the enemy's shells having exploded on her sides and between decks. For a few minutes I had hopes of reaching the French coast; but the ship filled rapidly, and the furnace fires were extinguished I now hauled down colors to prevent the further destruction of life and dispatched a boat to inform the enemy of our condition Although we were now but 400 yards from each other, the enemy fired at me five times after colors had been struck. It is charitable to suppose that a ship-of-war of a Christian nation could not have done this intentionally.

"Some 20 minutes after my furnace fires had been extinguished, and the ship being on the point of sinking, each man, in obedience to a previous order which had been given to the crew, jumped overboard and endeavored to save himself.

"There was no appearance of any boats coming from the enemy after the ship went down. I was fortunate myself in escaping to the shelter of the neutral flag on board Mr Lancaster's yacht Deer Hound, together with 40 others.

"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 onward alternated with shot and shell.

"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 he was badly crippled.

"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 also iron-clad.

"Our total loss in killed and wounded is 30, to wit: Nine killed and 21 wounded."

Newspaper reports concerning the fight.—The English and French Newspapers have various and lengthy accounts of the fight. From the London Times' Southampton correspondent we take the following:—

"At length the Alabama's rudder was disabled by one of her opponent's heavy shells,—they hoisted sails, but it was soon reported to Capt. Semmes by one of his officers that the ship was sinking. With great bravery the guns were kept ported till the muzzles were actually under water, and the last shot from the doomed ship was fired as she was settling down

When her stern was completely under water, Capt. Semmes gave orders for his men to save themselves as best they could, and every one jumped into the sea and swam to the boats which had put off to their rescue

Those of them who were wounded were ordered by Capt. Semmes to be placed in the Alabama's boats and taken on board the Kearsage, which was as far as possible obeyed

When the men came on board the Deerhound they had nothing on but their drawers and shirts, having been stripped to fight. The men were all very anxious about their Captain, and were rejoiced to find that he had been saved. They appeared to be a set of first rate fellows, and act well together in perfect union under the most trying circumstances.

Mr. Lancaster is clearly of opinion that it was the Kearsage's eleven inch shells which gave her the advantage, and that after what he has witnessed on this occasion wooden ships stand no chance whatever against shells. Both ships fired well into each other's hull, and the yards and masts were not much damaged. The mainmast of the Alabama had been struck by shot, and as the vessel was sinking broke off and fell into the sea, throwing some men who were in the maintop into the water. Some tremendous gaps were visible in the bulwarks of the Kearsage, and it was believed that some of her boats were disabled. She appeared to be temporarily plated with iron chains, &c. As far as could be seen, everything appeared to be well planned and ready on board the Kearsage for action. Great pluck was shown on both sides during the action On board the Alabama all the hammocks were let loose, and arrangements had been made for sinking her rather than that she should be captured. As far as is known, not a relic of the Alabama is in the possession of her successful rival When she was sinking Capt. Semmes dropped his own sword into the sea to prevent the possibility of its getting into their hands, and the gunner made a hole in one of the Alabama's boats and sunk her for the same reason.

The shell that did the mischief to the Alabama struck her just above the water line, knocking her bunkers to pieces, the water almost immediately putting out her fires.

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

A report of the fight published in the London Star, says that Capt Semmes decided to strike his flag when the Alabama was found to be sinking. The flag had been shot away 8 times and replaced. The men begged the Captain not to strike, expressing their readiness to sink in the ship. But the flag was struck and a white flag hoisted. Meantime the whaleboat and dingy, the only two boats uninjured, were lowered, and the wounded men placed in them, and sent to the Kearsage. When the boats were full a man who was unwounded endeavored to enter one, but was held back by the surgeon of the ship, Mr. Llewellyn, son of the rector of a parish in Wiltshire. "See," he said, "I want to save my life as much as you do; but let the wounded men be saved first." "Doctor," said the officer in the boat, "we can make room for you" "I will not peril the wounded men," was his reply. He remained behind and sank with the ship—a loss much deplored by all the officers and men. He is the only officer known to be lost.

When Mr. Falham reached the Kearsage with the wounded he was asked by Capt. Winslow if he had come to surrender the ship He said he had no such orders, but was sent to ask for assistance, as they were sinking fast. The Kearsage then ceased firing and lowered her boats, while Mr. Falham returned towards the Alabama, which sank ere he could reach her, and, after picking up a few of the swimmers, he contrived to reach the Deerhound.

Numerous acts of gallantry are related as having occurred on board the Alabama during the fight, one or two of which are worth recording Mr. Ginley, the Captain's coxswain, was struck by a shot which shattered the lower part of his arm, leaving it hanging by flesh and skin; he deliberately took out his knife, cut off the piece of his limb, and continued serving his gun.

An 11 inch shell, which fell on the deck, was taken up and thrown overboard to explode by two men, named Townsend and Marr, the latter of whom is already known to the Alabama men from his having jumped into a heavy sea and saved the life of a man who had fallen overboard

One man was sent forward to clear the jib boom rigging, which had been damaged; he received a most painful wound, which was mortal, notwithstanding which he completed the work and returned to the deck, when another shot cut him in two

Another man, though mortally wounded, refused to admit that he had been struck, and continued to do his work until he fell dead on deck.

The Paris Moniteur says the Kearsage saved 72 of the crew and returned to Cherbourg. Ten Confederate and three Federal wounded were landed and taken to the Cherbourg hospital. Nine more of the Alabama's crew were brought back to Cherbourg by a pilot boat.

The New York Herald has a letter from its (yankee) correspondent, giving an account of the fight as derived from the officers of the Kearsage. The Kearsage, he says, "allowed the Alabama to approach within 1200 yards, at which distance she opened the combat with a broadside fired at the Kearsage The Alabama fought seven of her guns, two more than were used by the Kearsage, and also on her starboard side. None of the shots struck the Kearsage, one or two passing over and the rest falling short

Capt. Winslow, however, deemed it wise to allow his antagonist, evidently flushed with the hope of a speedy and easy victory, to approach still nearer The Alabama, still approaching, slowly fired a second and a third broadside, none of the shots, however, taking effect, before the Kearsage returned a shot When the proper distance seemed to be obtained, Capt. Winslow opened his batteries upon the rebel, and poured broadside after broadside into her as rapidly as the gunners could load and fire.

After the Kearsage opened her batteries upon the Alabama, a rapid and continuous fire was kept up from both sides Each vessel of course kept her steam up, and each was sailing in a circle in a direction opposite to the other, keeping the starboard battery bearing upon her antagonist Spectators describe the manœuvring of both the vessels as beautiful They continued approaching each other until, towards the end of the fight, a distance of but about five hundred yards separated them

The Alabama fired much more frequently than the Kearsage, and wasted a great deal more powder and ball Generally her shots were evidently badly aimed, wild and high. Evidently her forte was to attack and awe into surrender unarmed merchant vessels, but from the first the firing from her showed that she was not competent to grapple with the trained and disciplined crew of a vessel of war Many of the shots, however, struck and cut the rigging of the Kearsage, without inflicting any serious damage

Eight shots in all struck her hull One rifle shot passed entirely through her smoke-stack; another rifle shell through the starboard side, below the main-rigging, near the shear plank, bursting and wounding three men, causing the only casualties to the crew of the Kearsage during the fight. Another rifle shell struck under the stern and lodged in the rudder post, without exploding; another carried away the starboard life buoy; another scratched the hammock nettings aft Three thirty-two pounders passed the port side, opposite the ward room hatch. Another carried away one of the cranes over the ward room hatch, and, taking a slanting direction upward, passed through the bottom of the cutter on the port side. Another rifle shell struck the top of the engine room skylight, cutting clean across it like a saw, and finally passed through the skylight window. Several struck the starboard light, but their force was broken by chains hung on the side to cover and protect the boilers. These, therefore, caused no damage Shots were continually whizzing through the rigging like hailstones, and it seems almost a miracle that more casualties did not occur.

The first shot noticed as producing any effect upon the Alabama struck her amidships, in her upper works, making a perceptible gap but doing little or no serious damage About half way through the fight an eleven inch shell exploded on the Alabama's deck, near one of the divisions, killing fifteen out of the nineteen men, and scattering bones and flesh in all directions and cutting one man entirely in two. One of the Alabama's crew says the scuppers literally "ran blood."

At a quarter past eleven it was observed that Capt. Semmes had altered his opinion in relation to the prowess and skill of his yankee antagonist, and arrived at the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valor He veered round and commenced steaming in the direction of the French coast, evidently desirous of placing himself as speedily as possible within the limits of the "marine league" which marks the boundary between the French territory and the common ocean.

The Kearsage immediately followed, the Alabama continuing to fire her stern gun. Finding that the speed of the Kearsage, which was rapidly gaining on her, was superior to hers, the Alabama slackened speed, and it was reported that she had struck her flag, and seemed to be settling; but her boats were not lowered, because, as was afterwards learned, they had been shattered by the shot from the Kearsage. No white flag being seen from the Kearsage, she delivered another final broadside, which did more damage than all the previous ones The white flag was then run up from the Alabama, and a boat from her approached the Kearsage. The firing then finally ceased. The boat was under the command of an English officer, belonging to the Alabama, who informed Capt Winslow that the latter was in a sinking condition, and asked for boats to rescue the men

All the available boats of the Kearsage were now lowered and manned; but before a single one could reach her the Alabama went down—down clear and straight to the bottom of the ocean. She was at this time about six miles outside the port, and about five hundred yards distant from the Kearsage The Kearsage came into Cherbourg without, it is believed, any serious damages, although it will require her some two weeks probably to repair. Capt Winslow, giving as a reason that he had no room to keep them in, immediately paroled the prisoners—five officers and sixty-two men—and they went on shore. It is doubtful whether the action of Capt. Winslow, in paroling the prisoners, will meet with the approbation of the Government. It is equivalent, so far as his act can make it, to the recognition of the "belligerent rights" of this British pirate, who has never yet entered a rebel port. It may have the effect to seriously complicate the question of claims which our Government will make upon Great Britain for property destroyed by this vessel, built, armed, equipped and manned in an English port It was certainly in opposition to the instructions of Mr. Dayton.

The officers of the Kearsage are of course in high spirits Capt. Winslow is evidently as modest as he is brave and determined. He is a short, thick set, good natured looking man, of about fifty, and is looked upon by the people here as a great hero."

Capt Winslow reports to the Dep't that he was requested by Semmes on the 17th not to leave Cherbourg as he intended to fight and would not delay him more than a day or two. [This, we suppose, was Semmes' reply to the challenge to fight, though yankee papers construe it as a challenge *from* Semmes.] He says the fight lasted an hour at a distance of 900 yards. The Kearsage received 25 or 30 shots, 12 or 13 in the hull, but he has apprehensions of trouble from only one, a 100 lb shell in the stern which is yet unexploded. He says the ships were about equally matched Capt. Winslow, yankee papers say, entered the Navy in 1827, having been appointed from North Carolina, though a citizen of Massachusetts

Foreign sentiment is all for Semmes, who is to be presented with another ship at once.

The London correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"The sinking of the Alabama has been the theme of every tongue, and the gossip of every coterie. Capt Semmes is the hero of the hour. As one of the daily papers expressed it, he via the guest of England." And before he had been on shore forty-eight hours, arrangements were made for furnishing him another ship, more swift and powerful than the ill fated craft that has just met such a righteous retribution in Cherbourg bay. A gentleman told me yesterday he had seen the steamer that was now fitting out for Capt. Semmes here in the Thames And he added that she would be put under his command in such a way that the Government could not possibly interfere. I believe every word of this is true.

"There is a malignant spite in this English metropolis, coupled with a love of gain, that would rig out and arm a hundred Alabamas, utterly regardless of public morality, national right or public policy.

"A gentleman of my acquaintance had a long conversation with the second officer of the Alabama, and he gave him these particulars: The arrangement was made at Cherbourg with the captain of the yacht Deerhound to go out and witness the fight, and rescue Semmes if he were defeated. The officer also said they had only four or five days' provisions on board, and the French Government had forbidden them a supply; so they had to go out and meet the Kearsage or have the ship sold and the crew disbanded. Trusting in that luck which had ever attended his craft, the bold buccaneer sallied out—to meet more than his match.

"In a few days a new Alabama, and part of a new and part of the old crew, will be cutting the salt foam at a speed of sixteen knots an hour, sinking and burning what merchant vessels "yet remain under the Stripes and Stars," and fitted out, as before, with British gold, mounted with British guns, and supplied with British shot and shell, and accompanied by the malignant joy of ninety nine hundredths of Englishmen."

The French papers are exceedingly complimentary to the Alabama. Capt. Semmes's gallantry in accepting the fight against large odds, say they, has made a decided impression in favor of the South. The Captain knew the odds, but expected to board the yankee and thus make short work of her. The Southern and Federal sailors in Cherbourg were very near recommencing the action in the evening on *terra firma*. The population is decidedly Southern in its sympathies, and the survivors of the gallant cruiser received a perfect ovation from the French men-of-war's men in port.

[From the London Times, June 21.]

On Sunday morning just as all good people were coming down to breakfast, an awful Sunday-morning's work was preparing within sight of the British Isles. From Cherbourg just about nine o'clock there issued the Alabama, the ship that for two years has struck terror into the heart of the most confident and almost the strongest naval power in the world. More than a hundred times over the very name of the Alabama, thundered through a speaking trumpet, has brought down the rival flag as if by magic, and compelled the luckless crew to submit to the inglorious process of examination, surrender, spoliation and imprisonment, to see their ship plundered and sent to the bottom. In the shape of chronometers and other valuables the Alabama carried the *spolia opima* of a whole mercantile fleet. This time, however, it was not to order a merchantman to lie to while his papers were examined that this scourge of the Federal navy came out of Cherbourg. It is not in our power to say why Capt. Semmes, who has gained so much glory and so unquestionable a reputation for courage that he could afford to be prudent, came out with a ship just returned from a long voyage and much in want of repair, to encounter a foe larger, better armed, better manned, provided, and turned out, with some special contrivance for protection, and quite as likely to be as well handled as his own ship. For many months we have heard of the Kearsage as a foe worthy of the Alabama should she have the good luck to catch her; indeed, the Captain of the Kearsage had assumed that if they met there could be only one possible result. Why, then, did not Capt. Semmes feel that this was an occasion for the exercise of that discretion or that ingenuity which the greatest generals have thought rather an addition to their fame? Did his prudence give way, as they say a brave man's courage will sometimes? Was he wearied with a warfare upon the defenceless? Did conscience or self-respect suggest that the destroyer of a hundred unarmed merchantmen had need to prove his courage and to redeem his name from piracy? It is simply said that he had been challenged, and that he accepted the challenge, not without some forecast of the result. As an ordinary duelist hands his watch and his pocketbook to a friend, Captain Semmes sent on shore his sixty chronometers, the mementoes of so many earlier exploits, his money, and the bills of ransomed vessels. He then steamed nine miles out to sea, and entered into mortal combat with the enemy, first exchanging shots at the distance of little more than a mile—out of all distance our fathers would have called it; not so now.

As it happened, and as it frequently happens on such occasions an English yacht was in the harbor, and its owner, Mr Lancaster, thought the view of one of the most important naval engagements likely to occur in his time was worth the risk of a stray shot. His wife, niece and family were on board; but, no doubt they shared his interest in the spectacle.

The firing began just as we Londoners had got to the first lesson in the morning service. As the guns of the Alabama had been pointed for two thousand yards, and the second shot went right through the Kearsage, that was probably the distance at first, and we are told the ships were never nearer than a quarter of a mile The Alabama fired quicker, in all about 150 rounds; the Kearsage fired about [illegible], chiefly 11-inch shells One of these shells broke the Alabama's rudder, and compelled her to hoist sail. By this time, however, after about an hour's work, the Alabama was sinking, and could only make the best of her way in the direction of Cherbourg. Pursuing our comparative chronology, this brings us to the beginning of the sermon; and it was at the very time that our congregations were listening, as well as they could, to the arguments or the eloquence of our preachers, that the very moving incidents of death and of rescue took place off Cherbourg—the gradual sinking of the Alabama, the picking up of the drowning seamen, and the final departure of the Deerhound, with Capt. Semmes, his surviving officers, and some of the crew. The men were all true to the last; they only ceased firing when the water came into the muzzles of their guns; and as they swam for life, all they cared for was that their commander should not fall into Federal hands. He reports that he owes his best men to the training they received on board the Excellent. To all appearance the superiority of the Kearsage lay partly in her guns, and of course somewhat in her more numerous crew, but not less in her more powerful machinery, which enabled her to move quicker and manœuvre more easily

We are becoming accustomed to scenes that only four years ago would have been thought appalling, horrible and portentous. Think of a quiet gentleman, with wife, niece and family, perhaps governess and maid servants, having witnessed at their ease on Sunday morning, a fight, not between two cocks or two dogs, but two men of war, a few hours' sail from Southampton. In fact, they and the survivors of the ship destroyed were walking about Southampton and shopping on Monday morning. There appears to have been a very respectable allowance of killed, wounded and missing, and among the latter is an English surgeon, who is supposed to have gone to the bottom in the midst of his bleeding patients. We shall know very shortly whether the chains hung outside the Kearsage saved her men. To all appearance they did not; and, but for the melancholy fact that some of the Alabama's wounded must have gone down with her, the loss would probably have been nearly the same on both sides.

Yankee Raid near Wilmington.—Late yankee papers have the following paragraph:—

A very daring and hazardous expedition, which proved quite successful, was undertaken by Capt. Cushing, of the United States Navy, in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., on the 24th ult., in a cutter with only sixteen men. He ran ashore, concealed his men by day, and made a regular reconnoissance of the suburbs of Wilmington. He captured a courier with a valuable mail, took several prisoners, and ran the gauntlet of the rebel gunboats in getting back, which he did safely, after an absence of three days and two nights.

FROM THE NORTH—THE INVASION.

Richmond papers bring us rather more in detail the news from the North of which we gave a telegraphic synopsis last Monday. Of the editorials and dispatches in the Herald of the 6th and 7th very little more than a summary need be given, as all was confusion. It would seem to have been believed that Gens Early and Ransom had undertaken the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania with a large force. Harper's Ferry was besieged, a vast deal of damage was done the B. & O. Railroad and Canal, and half a dozen places were threatened, to the great excitement of yankeedom. The Congressmen, according to the letter writers, made rapid traveling from Washington to be out of harm's way. There was much rejoicing over the Alabama's defeat, but gold went up from 235 to 260 immediately after the news of it. The land operations were not so pleasant. Still, Washington dispatches said there were enough troops to meet the rebels, and instead of Grant leaving Petersburg, troops were going to him.

Northern papers of the 8th are filled with accounts of the panic, sensation rumors from all parts of the threatened region, Maryland, Pennsylvania and the District. The Washington Chronicle estimates the rebel force at 30,000, and thinks the movement very formidable. The object of the movement is announced to be the capture of Baltimore and Washington, to which objects a rebel prisoner adds that they are after horses, crops and provisions; that Lee commands the army consisting of Ewell's and Longstreet's corps, and intends to invade Pennsylvania and other States. Beauregard has been left in command at Petersburg with sufficient forces.

Telegrams from York, Harrisburg, and the Cumberland Valley, state that the excitement among the people is more intense than during any previous invasion. Hundreds of men, women and children have passed through York on their way to the Susquehanna, and the roads were lined with horses, cattle and wagons, loaded with goods and provisions, being driven in the same direction. Many have hidden their stores and cattle in the mountains At Hagerstown the rebels exacted $20,000 and 1 500 outfits which was paid under threat of burning the town. Mosby had visited Point of Rocks and destroyed everything within reach.—Plundering was the order of the day with the rebels everywhere A confused mass of telegrams throws very little light upon the rebel movements The following from the Herald is the most intelligible statement to be had:—

"There is about as much excitement as uncertainty about the rebel raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania Reports are variable as to the number of rebel troops who have crossed the Potomac They are making their appearance in so many places that the greatest panic prevails in the small towns of the border counties. They were undoubtedly in some force within a mile of Frederick yesterday, on the Hagerstown pike, and reinforcements were arriving to protect the place Severe skirmishing took place the day previous, at Hagan's Mountain, eight miles from Frederick, which resulted in the Union troops falling back and engaging them with artillery It is also true that the enemy occupied Hagerstown and Middletown for a time, and did considerable plundering in both places, and actually advanced as far into Pennsylvania as Greencastle While in Harper's Ferry they destroyed all the railroad property there, including the telegraph and ticket offices They also burned a large quantity of forage

"The Union forces are still able to hold Maryland Heights, however, and keep the enemy in check until Gen Hunter's arrival, which cannot be long delayed, for he is now probably at or near Cumberland Gens Sigel and Stahl were relieved of command yesterday and ordered to report to him Frederick city was safe at midnight, Gen. Wallace keeping the enemy in check. A despatch from Sandy Hook last night says the rebels are again burning property in that place. Large fires are now burning. The bridge over the Shenandoah is also in flames, the conflagration casting a glare of light over the country for miles

"The terror exhibited by the people is said to be disgraceful No organized opposition of citizens is thought of They are all fleeing with their property *Sauve qui peut* is the general cry."

Of miscellaneous news in the papers of the 8th we gather: Gold had gone up to 274½ and closed at 266 Gen R. E Lee's personal property, chairs, carpets, books, pictures, &c. &c [stolen from Arlington] was to be sold in Washington on the 18th Lincoln has appointed August 4th as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer Capt. Winslow is to be made a Commodore. Sec'y Seward was struck by a rocket on the 4th just above the eye. He made a narrow escape, the devil, it is remarked, taking care of his own. Mr. Fessenden has entered the Treasury Dep't

"Nothing of interest reported from Grant's army, except that he is about to make another 'brilliant movement'"

The New York Herald of the 9th is still mystified about the invasion, the various telegraphic reports about it making it, on the one hand, a dash by a few horse thieves, and on the other Lee and two-thirds of his men. From the vast variety of dispatches the Herald was unable to determine where the rebels were and ridicules the whole panic As to the political effect, the Herald thinks that every time a Southern army comes to the Potomac it strengthens the Administration, because it simplifies all questions and issues that are before the people It bolts all politics down to two facts of the public enemy on one hand and the Government on the other, and every one stands by the Government, of course. The situation was: Frederick safe against any assault; Harper's Ferry re possessed; the rebels withdrawn from Greencastle, Pa. Heavy contributions were levied at Hagerstown, Chambersburg, and Greencastle. 10 miles of the B & O railroad and some important bridges were destroyed The raid, the Herald thought, was nearly "played out."

As to other matters, gold sold on the 8th at 276, closing at 272 The Herald calls on Lincoln to demand that Capt. Semmes be delivered up to the United States. It says the 'demand of my Lord Russell for the restitution of Mason and Slidell will answer for the form of the application—that is to say, a few emphatic words from Mr. Seward, through Mr Adams, with a few more fighting ships in the British Channel"

The treasury note bureau are printing notes at the rate of one million of dollars per day, which is soon expected to be doubled, and this not enough, the government being in arrears to the army for their pay ninety millions of dollars. The Herald says: It is generally supposed we will soon have great battles in Virginia and Georgia, and that the rebellion will culminate in defeat or victory before the November election

On the 10th, it seems that the raid commenced "playing in" again A considerable battle had been fought, the rebels had gained a victory, Frederick ("safe" on the 9th) was in our hands, and Baltimore in a scare. The Washington Chronicle of the 10th contains the following official dispatch:

"WASHINGTON, July 10, 1 A M —Maj Gen. Dix: An official report from Maj Gen Wallace, just received, states that a battle took place between the forces under his command and the rebels, commencing at 9 a. m., and continuing until 5 p. m., that our forces were at length overpowered by superior forces of the enemy and were forced to retire in disorder. He reports that Col. Seward of the Kentucky Artillery was taken prisoner; that the enemy is at least 20,000 strong, and that Brig. Gen. Tyler was also taken prisoner; that our troops behaved well, but suffered severely. He is retreating to Baltimore.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Sec'y of War.

In consequence, Frederick was evacuated, and occupied by Breckinridge and 12,000 rebels. Baltimore was in intense excitement, and the Governor of Maryland had issued a proclamation declaring the danger imminent and calling upon every loyal man to prepare to meet the rebel advance on Baltimore

The dispatches in the Chronicle of the 11th say that the rebels are all over Baltimore County, and 10,000 marching on the city. The Northern Central railroad was cut 15 miles from the city. The B. & O. railroad was greatly damaged. The Ashland Iron Works, 14 miles from the city, were destroyed A body of rebels was on the York road, 7 miles from the city. And 1500 more were off to destroy the bridge over the Susquehanna between Baltimore and Philadelphia. The rebels were also reported to have struck the Baltimore and Washington Road at Laurel, and were at Rockville, 16 miles North of Washington, against which city the real movement was supposed to be. The yankee loss in the Monocacy fight was said to be 1000. The rebels burned many public and private buildings in Hagerstown Over in Pennsylvania there was thought to be another large force, and of course a panic. Despatches from a newspaper correspondent at Grant's headquarters on the 9th say the invasion of Maryland is believed to be insignificant, as the Richmond papers make no mention of the forces engaged in it.

The Chronicle of the 12th, as we learn by telegrams dated Petersburg, July 14, and received here on Saturday, has long accounts of the invasion. On the 11th ex-Gov. Bradford's residence and other houses, on Charles Street Avenue, 6 miles from Baltimore, were burned by the rebels, by order of Gen. Bradley Johnson, in retaliation for the burning of Gov. Letcher's residence at Lexington, Va. All Bradford's papers and library were consumed. The feeling of resentment was intense. The long bridge over Gunpowder, on the Philadelphia road, was burned on the 11th, as also 9 cars with the mails. Reported also that the bridges over Bush river and Steamer Run are burned, and Baltimore cut off from all railroad and telegraph communication except with Washington, as to which fears are felt. Refugees are pouring into Baltimore from all directions Secessionists in Baltimore are confident, and say that Washington will be shelled if not captured. The Banks and Insurance Cos had deposited valuables on steamers to leave at a moment's notice. The rebels had captured the morning train from Philadelphia, 20 miles from Baltimore, and with it Maj Gen Franklin. Dispatches say that the rebel force around Baltimore is not over 1000 cavalry under Harry Gilmore, "yet the American says they have a city sure"—a very definite saying of the American's. Gen Tyler, captured at Monocacy, is reported to have escaped

The yankee Gen Hunter re-occupied Martinsburg and Hagerstown on the 11th, but the rebels hold the passes of South Mountain

Gen Grant has sent word that he can attend to Richmond satisfactorily if the forces at Baltimore and Washington can take care of those places. Dispatches from Grant's headquarters say that the invasion is looked on as a farce, very few of Lee's troops having gone from his army

The rebel forces were in line of battle on the 7th street road, 3 miles from Washington. On Sunday afternoon there was fighting from 3 to 9 o'clock at Tenally Town; the Federals were driven in 5 miles, and rebel shells were falling in 2 miles of the centre of Washington City. On Monday afternoon there was severe skirmishing. Some 8 or 10 houses near the rebel line were destroyed to prevent their use by the rebels as defences. The rebels were in large force at Silver Spring, Blair's farm, 8 miles from the city Editorially, the Chronicle says that within sight of the Capitol armed hosts are thundering defiance to the constituted authorities of the nation; but it says Washington is the best fortified City in America, and seems hopeful Parties have been arrested in Washington for manufacturing secession flags.

About daylight on the 11th, the Florida captured and burned a Barque just off Cape Henry. Three gunboats from Baltimore are after the Florida.

The Washington Star of the 12th (afternoon) says that along the whole line the rebels present a much bolder front than on the 11th. The railroad between Baltimore and Washington is effectually broken up. Prisoners say the rebel force is 40,000

The Chronicle of the 13th says that all is quiet at Baltimore and the city strongly defended Prominent secessionists have been arrested. No rebels within 20 miles of Baltimore. Gunpowder bridge will be repaired in a few days. Gen Tyler certainly captured or killed At Washington the rebels were receiving reinforcements, and the Baltimore Clipper's report says they have come with the determination to succeed in the undertaking, and they will not turn back without a thorough and lasting defeat. The Chronicle says there was irregular skirmishing at Martinsburg all day, and it was believed that the rebels were retiring to Harper's Ferry. Lincoln's wife and several members of Congress rode to the front to watch the fight on Tuesday evening

Couch and Hunter are reported to have formed a junction at Frederick, Md, though the rebels hold the passes in South Mountain The railway and telegraph between Washington and Baltimore were cut after 12 on Tuesday Laurel and Point Branch bridges on Washington and Baltimore railroad were burnt by rebels on Tuesday, and road cut in five different places The Chronicle says it will take some time to repair the road. Sumner of Mass. was on the train with Gen. Franklin, but was not recognized and escaped The Chronicle says the crack of rebel rifles is heard in the very environs of Washington.

A letter from Nashville, July 9th, says the final and decisive battle for Atlanta must shortly occur in the vicinity of that city, and should Johnston stand, Sherman will probably cease flanking and deliver battle

The Florida has captured five more vessels

Foreign News.—The Conference to settle the Danish War has adjourned *sine die*, its propositions rejected by both parties, and foreign dates to the 31st say that the war has begun again with a prospect of England's being in it. It is thought that the Derbyites would beat the Palmerston Ministry and break it up on the Danish question. As to American affairs the London Times says it is obvious that Grant only resorts to present manœuvres because his original plan failed. He has expended one hundred thousand men with absolutely no results, and begins, to all intents, a new campaign, with the disadvantages of his army diminished by enormous losses and dispirited by obvious failures. The Herald's London correspondent says that a splendid ship is being fitted out by Tom Bold, of Liverpool, for Capt. Semmes. Two rebel cruisers are reported watching the Kearsage off Cherbourg.

Capt. Semmes' New Ship.—A letter in the Paris Patrie states that Capt. Semmes has announced that on the 15th of August he will again embark on a new Alabama, which will at that date be completed. The seamen of the old Alabama will form part of the crew of the new.

The Alabama's Crew.—The Alabama's crew numbered 120 men. Seventy-two were saved by the Kearsage, 40 by the Deerhound, and several small squads were picked up by French vessels. So that few, if any, were drowned.

Promotions.—Lieut. Col. John Ashford, to be Colonel 38th N. C. T., to rank June 13, 1864; Lieut. Col. J. H. Nethercutt, to be Colonel 66th N. C. T., to rank June 3, 1864; Maj. G. W. Flowers, to be Lieut. Colonel 38th N. C. T., to rank June 13, 1864; Capt Thos J. Dula, to be Lieut Colonel of 58th N. C. T., to rank June 16, 1863; Maj. Clement G. Wright, to be Lieut. Colonel of the 66th N. C. T., to rank June 3, 1864; Capt. J. C. Wilson, to be Major 30th N. C. T., to rank June 13th, 1864; Capt. J. W. Latta to be Major 66th N. C. T., to rank June 30, 1864.

Col. J. H. Nethercutt.—Lieut. Colonel J. H. Nethercutt is not dead as heretofore announced in this paper. He was not much injured even.

Goldsboro' State Journal.

The Supreme Court has adjourned, after the transaction of much important business, all the Judges having been present during the entire session —*Raleigh Confederate.*

Arrival of Bacon.—We announce with pleasure that a steamer has just arrived in Wilmington with a large quantity of Bacon, which has been imported by Gov. Vance, for the wives and families of the soldiers and for the destitute of the State. The Bacon, we learn, will be distributed as soon as it can be brought to the different depots for that purpose A large number of scythe blades arrived in the same steamer. They were also imported on State account—but unfortunately they arrived too late for harvest. They will be useful however next year.

Ral. Conservative.

The Yankees in Prince George County, Va.—We conversed with an acquaintance yesterday who left Prince George Sunday. He informs us that Grant's army is stretched from his lines immediately to the east of Petersburg down to City Point The people without exception have suffered the loss of every thing that can contribute to the support of life. Meat, bread, crops, cattle, and in several instances, even furniture, have been taken from them. Many hitherto wealthy families of the county, are now drawing rations of hard tack and salt pork from the Yankee Commissary, and their negroes are engaged in cooking and washing for the invaders.—*Pet. Ex.*, 12*th*.

Yellow Fever among the Yankees.—Great excitement has been caused in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, by the appearance of the Yellow Fever. It was taken there by the "De Soto," and thirteen fatal cases have occurred.

WAR NEWS.

From Johnston's Army.—ATLANTA, July 12.—No change in the position of affairs during the last three days The enemy is in position on the north side of the river. Gov. Brown called out every man between 18 and 50, to report at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, July 13.—The enemy are massing on our right near Roswell. Portions of the yankee army are on the Southside of the Chattahoochee.

ATLANTA, July 14.—Two brigades of Yankee cavalry crossed the Chattahoochee at Moore's bridge, nine miles from Lewanon last night, and were met by Armstrong's brigade of cavalry and driven back, and the bridge burnt

The Enemy again Repulsed at Charleston.—CHARLESTON, July 12.—To Gen. G. T Beauregard: The enemy attacked Battery Simpkins last night and were repulsed We have driven them from John's Island. Their fleet dropped down last night below Battery Island. All the available force of the enemy from Jacksonville has been operating against this place since the 2d inst Major Gen. Foster is commanding in person.

S. JONES, Major General.

From Mississippi.—RICHMOND, July 15.—The following was received to-day:

"We attacked a column of the enemy under Smith yesterday, on the march from Pontotoc, Miss., to Tupelo, causing him to burn many wagons. We attacked him in position at Tupelo this morning, but could not force his position. The battle was a drawn one, and lasted three hours."

From Petersburg.—During the small hours of Monday night, there was brisk picket firing; and yesterday, there was frequent firing from cannon and mortars. As to a general assault on our lines, there was no sign of it, and it is a matter of much doubt whether Grant contemplates another assault. Even his hard head has been somewhat softened by repeated butting, and his bull-dog tenacity of purpose has been much relaxed.

We were again subjected to a bombardment three times during yesterday, but the missiles accomplished less than on any day which has preceded. We heard of no accident to life and limb, and if a building was struck, except by a harmless, wellspent fragment, we have yet to learn it. The few people who are left in our city, are made to seek shelter, but beyond this, they are subjected to no inconvenience.

A fight occurred yesterday near Lee's Mill, Prince George, in the vicinity of the Plank road. The enemy advanced with infantry and cavalry, but were promptly met by Gen. Fitz Lee's cavalry division, and repulsed. We captured 81 prisoners, belonging chiefly to the advance guard of the enemy. The enemy retired, and being reinforced, advanced again at 3 o'clock but were again repulsed by Gen. Fitz Lee. We captured an adjutant, who was too severely wounded to be carried off Our loss was but one man wounded. The enemy is trying to work around again towards Reams' Station. He is evidently anxious to re-occupy those fortifications so hastily thrown up on the night of the 29th.—*Petersburg Express*, 13*th*.

From the Valley of Virginia.—A well-known citizen of Frederick Co, writing from Winchester, 8th inst., says: The daring and "bloody rebels," came in force on Saturday, the 2d inst, when we, the oppressed and desolate, were permitted to breathe again—not to live as we did of old, for really the yankee nation have eaten up and otherwise destroyed our substance.

The advance pressed on towards the Potomac, and on Monday captured Martinsburg. The army stores obtained there were immense, especially oats, corn, bacon, flour, &c. The prisoners were few—some 200 at that point. The surprise was great, but not complete. The destination and design of the expedition has not transpired.

July 8.—Our forces took possession of Frederick City yesterday. Harper's Ferry is in our possession, bridges burnt, and a large amount of stores captured A few of our boys were wounded at Harper's Ferry.

A letter is said to have been received from an officer with our forces in Maryland, saying they were on the railroad between Washington and Baltimore, on the night of the 9th, and had orders to march at 4 o'clock next morning, in the direction of the latter place. Vast quantities of supplies and a large number of horses have been captured by our forces, since they crossed the Potomac, besides damaging the railroad and canal to a great extent.—*Rich. Sen.*, 13*th*.

The Victory of the 23d of June.—The War Department has received official details of this brilliant affair in which Brig. Gen. Mahone, commanding Anderson's division, with a portion of his command, inflicted such a severe blow upon Hancock's corps, on the extreme left of the yankee army around Petersburg. With only about 3,000 effective men and a battery of four Napoleons, under Captain McIntosh, he flanked the enemy's lines and drove them in disorder and consternation more than a mile back upon their reserves and on a strongly fortified position on the plank road. With his limited force he was unable to press the advantage, or the result would have been much more extensive and decisive. As far as it went the success was complete, leaving in our hands tangible fruits of victory, the evidence of which could not be gainsayed or controverted even by the habitual falsifications of the Federal press. Our casualties were comparatively slight, summing up 53 killed, 282 wounded and 48 missing. The trophies consisted of 1,660 prisoners, including 57 commissioned officers, 10 stand of colors, 4 pieces of artillery, and 1,571 stand of small arms. The enemy made repeated attempts to regain the works and the artillery he had lost, all of which were promptly and decisively repulsed. The extent of his loss in killed and wounded is not known; but must have been very considerable.—*Rich. Sentinel*, 13*th*.