Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING:—JUNE 4, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Sixth Annual Session of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America convened in Philadelphia May, 25th, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. James Harper, of New York—text: "And visit this vine." The subject was discussed in this order: 1. Analogies between the Church and a vine. 1. The desirableness of such a visit as is contemplated in the text. At the close of the sermon the General Assembly was constituted by prayer.

THURSDAY.

Assembly met at ten o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. James Harper, of New York, the retiring Moderator's alternate. The Stated Clerk, Dr. Cooper, of Philadelphia, called the roll of delegates. Delegates representing seven Synods, comprising forty-six presbyteries, were present, except from the presbyteries of Oregon, Scalkote and Egypt. The Assembly then proceeded to the election of a Moderator, when the Rev. D. A. Wallace, D. D., of Monmouth, Ill., was elected. The remainder of the session was spent in perfecting its organization.

Afternoon Session.—After devotional exercises, the Moderator nominated, and the Assembly confirmed the following: Standing Committees: On Overtures, Judicial, Correspondence, Narrative and State of Religion, Devotional Exercises, Finance, Board of Foreign Missions, Board of Home Missions, Board of Church Extension, Board of Education, Board of Missions to the Freedmen, and Board of Publication. Reports of several Boards were read and referred to the appropriate committees, also reports on establishing a mission among the Aborigines. A memorial was presented relating to the establishment of a fund for superannated ministers, and proposing to tax ministers a certain per cent. Communication from General Assembly (O. S.) in session at Newark, N. J., relative to appointing Wednesday the 25th as a day for praise and prayer to God for our country. After an explanation from Dr. Pressly, the paper was referred to the Committee on Correspondence. Committee on a new version of the Psalms was presented and referred to a special committee. After some routine matters were disposed of, the Assembly adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Afternoon Session.—Immediately after the usual opening devotional exercises, committees on several Synods made reports, which occupied considerable time and elicited some spirited remarks, especially on the Records of the Synod of Kentucky. The report on Psalmody was taken up, and discussed until the close of the session. Dr. Beatty, of Steubenville, Ohio, opened the discussion. He said he would mention one or two things for the consideration of the house. The first was the matter of expense. The best musical talent required expenditure. The Board of Publication is to bear the expense. This is right. 2. He loved the old book, but he believed our Psalmody was susceptible of improvement. At the same time it might be deteriorated. Our musical tastes are various. Some condemn altogether hymns which are highly valued by others. 3. It has been urged that we should not enter upon a new Book now because of our relations to the other branches of the Presbyterian family. And it was true that this very matter affected our relations to other branches, and especially to one for which we had a very high regard, and with which we had entered into correspondence. He did not oppose, but he mentioned these things for their consideration.

Dr. Nevin was opposed to the introduction of chants. It was engrafting a fragment of Episcopacy upon our system. Our Scotch-Irish Presbyterians could not sing them, nor would they. He had been brought up on the principle "that man hath perfect blessedness." Mr. Taylor favored speedy action as some of the hymns were not appropriate for praise.

FIFTH DAY.

The first half hour of the session was spent in devotional exercises. Minutes read and approved. Dr. Breckinridge, from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported on several important papers. Among the number was a request from the Board of Directors of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, asking the General Assembly to recommend young men studying for the ministry to unite with Presbyteries previous to entering the Seminaries. Committee approved the suggestion. Judge Matthews reported for the same committee on the memorial on slavery, from the Presbytery of Newton, which has been already referred to and commended. The subject of electing a Professor of Theology in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, came up, and several distinguished ministers were nominated for the position. Among those named were Dr. A. A. Hoge, Dr. J. M. Lowrie, Dr. Macmaster. The election was postponed for three days. The report of the Committee on Publication was commended by several speakers and adopted.

Afternoon Session.—Assembly met at three o'clock. The order of the day being the hearing of delegates from corresponding bodies, the Moderator introduced the Rev. John T. Pressley, D. D., of the United Presbyterian Church. He made some brief remarks of a fraternal character, to which the Moderator replied in the same spirit. Rev. Dr. Demarest, of the Reformed Dutch Church, spoke, who, after a few kind words of reply from the Moderator, was followed by Rev. Dr. Wilson, on behalf of the New School General Assembly. The Moderator spoke in a vein of brotherly love. Letters were read from the delegates to the United Presbyterian General Assembly, and to the Synod of the Dutch Church.

Evening session.—The early part of the session was devoted to remarks upon a paper submitted by Dr. A. S. Hamaker, suggesting the 4th day of July as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer. Remarks were made that the time had fully come when the Assembly should speak out on the cause of the war. Motion was made to refer to Committee on Overtures and Bills. Judge Byerson reported, on behalf of the Committee on Minister's Salaries. The report strongly recommended an increase, giving reasons, and suggested that the proper authorities attend to the matter. Report adopted. Committee on Foreign Correspondence expressed sympathy with the efforts of the Christian people, at Geneva, in their endeavor to erect a Memorial Hall for Calvin.

SIXTH DAY.

After the usual religious services, a communication from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, accepting the invitation of this body to unite in prayer for the country, was presented and read. Reports of Committee on Overtures and Bills was taken up and action had on several papers. The report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was presented by Dr. Candee; Dr. J. C. Lowrie, one of the secretaries of the Board, also addressed the Assembly, followed by Rev. Messrs. Platte, Haskell, Hughes, Rogers, Walsh, Spear, Drs. Elliott, Candee, Junkin, and Messrs. Carter and Rankin. Mr. Spear moved that the church raise $300,000 for the Board this year, adopted, as was the whole report.

Afternoon and Evening Sessions.—The Assembly met and spent the afternoon in prayer and devotional exercises in behalf of our country according to appointment. At eight G. H. Stuart, Esq., spoke quite lengthily in behalf of the Christian Commission. At the close of his remarks, the Slavery Report was considered. Judge Matthews delivered an able speech against the curse of slavery.

SEVENTH DAY.

The usual half hour was spent in prayer. The Committee on Mileages reported that $1,035 had been paid. Rev. Dr. Tustin reported relative to his visit to the New School General Assembly of last year. Fidelity of delegate approved. The report of the Committee on disabled ministers shows that during the year $18,150 have been distributed to eighty-eight persons. The report was adopted. The First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh was unanimously chosen as the place of next meeting, upon nomination of Dr. Elliott, and motion of Dr. D. X. Junkin. After some routine matters were disposed of, the Assembly adjourned.

Afternoon Session.—After prayer, a memorial on behalf of manses or comfortable homes for Presbyterian ministers, proposing certain questions on the subject, were read and adopted. Question of Psalmody was taken up, and brief remarks were made by Revs. Taylor, Tully, Porter, Hoge, Dr. Junkin, and Mr. Haskell. The resolutions were adopted, and then the whole report. The substance of the resolutions appended to the paper we have already given, when reported at the commencement of its sittings. The discussion of this important measure occupied almost the entire session.

Evening Session.—The main part was occupied in considering the case of Dr. McPheeters, of St. Louis. The state of this case appears to be this: Presbytery of St. Louis took steps to dissolve Dr. McPheeters' pastoral relation. Members of the church, by a vote of 91 to 80, protest. He then asked leave to withdraw his resignation. This was refused and the pastoral relation was dissolved. Meanwhile Dr. McPheeters became suspected of being disloyal; had the hand of military power laid upon him. Complaints were read and the Assembly adjourned.

EIGHTH DAY.

Shortly after the session commenced, the Clerk read a letter from the New School Assembly in acknowledgment of the communication sent a few days ago by this body. The Narrative was read by Dr. Burt, and was adopted. The Comittee on the Annual Report of the Board of Domestic Missions reported, showing this deficiency of church labor to be in a prosperous condition. Brief addresses were made while the report was pending by Dr. Janeway, Revs. De Lancey, Lewis, Taylor, Judge Bryerson, Drs. Hoge and McGraw, and Mr. Frances. The Rev. Mr. Blackburn, of Trenton, was elected to attend the U. O. P. General Assembly in his place.

Afternoon Session.—Hon. Stanley Matthews' report on Slavery was taken up, when Judge Byerson delivered a long speech in its favor, after which it was adopted. The vote for Professor of Theology in the Allegheny Theological Seminary was announced, that Dr. Archibald A. Hoge had received 154 votes, and was duly elected. Dr. Wm. Johnson, of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland was invited to address the Assembly.

Evening Session.—Faculty of Western Seminary authorized to arrange the studies of that institution. Report in favor of establishing schools for freedmen presented. The complaint of Dr. McPheeters, of St. Louis, was taken up and occupied most of the session.

SIXTH DAY.

A paper on the subject of the union of the two Assemblies, adopted by the General Assembly now in session at Dayton, Ohio, was received and recorded, with an enthusiastic response and applause. Case of Dr. McPheeters resumed. Dr. McPheeters, the complainant, addressed the Assembly. He spoke until the hour of adjournment, and was assigned the floor at ten a. m. on Monday.

NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met in Dayton, Ohio, May 19th, and opened with suitable religious exercises. Rev. Henry B. Smith, D. D., of New York, the Moderator of the last Assembly, preached the opening sermon from Eph., iv, 13. Subject, "Christian Union, and Ecclesiastical Reunion." The speaker showed that most of the reasons for separation in 1837, were now obsolete; and that in matters of doctrine there was no essential difference. One hundred and seventy-five commissioners were present. In the afternoon, Rev. Thomas Brainard, D. D., of Philadelphia, was chosen Moderator.

SECOND DAY.

After some matters were disposed of, the report of the Foreign Committee was read, from which we learn that sixty ministers connected with the Assembly are in the service of the American Board, mostly in the foreign field. Contributions amount to about ninety thousand dollars, ten thousand above last year. Committee on Education reported there were three principal Theological Seminaries, and eighty-seven students recommended by Presbyteries had been assisted in whole, or part, the past year. The third annual report of the Committee on Home Missions was presented by Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., formerly of this city. It appears from this report the number of missionaries employed by the Board for part of the year is 299. They report revivals, formation of churches, and the addition of 1500 to the churches. The whole of the contributions amounted to $109,000. Committee on Publication report that eleven tracts and one bound volumes had been issued during the year. Receipts, $38,497 25. Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., was unanimously chosen as the place of holding the next General Assembly. Rev. Daniel Wise, Jr., appeared as the delegate for the German Reformed Church. A committee was appointed to prepare a suitable paper commemorative of the decease of John Calvin, the tercentenary of which occurred this week.

THIRD DAY.

The session opened with the usual devotional exercises, after which the report of the Church Erection Fund was presented. Whole amount of the Fund $119,017 13. It was stated that the Fund had aided in erecting church property to the amount of more than half a million of dollars. Committee on Overtures reported favorably of the creation of a building for the Presbyterian Historical Society. The publication of a monthly missionary journal was recommended and a special committee appointed to ascertain the cost. A committee on the State of the Country was appointed. The Special Committee appointed by the last Assembly on Provision for Disabled Ministers, &c., reported favorably to constituting a Fund for that purpose. The proposition of the Old School Assembly for a concert of prayer for the country was accepted.

FOURTH DAY.

Half an hour spent in devotional services. The Committee on the Polity of the Church presented overtures on the following questions: What is to be done with the names of non-resident church members; are they to be counted in the statistical report of the session? The answer given by the Committee to the first question was that they could not be stricken from the roll, and they recommended that the second question be referred to the Committee already appointed on Statistical Reports. What is to be done with isolated churches in rebel districts of country? It was answered that, by direction of a previous Assembly, such churches were instructed to make application to those Presbyteries that are most convenient, who are to exercise their discretion in the matter of receiving them. Can an ordained minister, without charge, become a ruling elder? To which they reply—Yes, if he be qualified, on the ground that the Constitution requires that an elder must be a male member, in full communion of the church which he is chosen to serve. Report adopted. The latter question elicited some discussion. Rev. Dr. Vermilye of the Reformed Dutch Church, at this point took leave of the Assembly in an excellent address, to which the Moderator responded in a fine spirit. The first week in the ensuing year is recommended as a week of prayer for the universal spread of the Gospel, and the last Thursday of February as a day of prayer for seminaries of learning.

Afternoon Session.—The Standing Committee on Foreign Missions presented an able report, followed by interesting addresses from several commissioners. Report on the State of the Country is both able and decided, consisting of a lengthy preamble and seven resolutions. We select the sixth as a specimen: That we cordially uphold the Government with our sympathies and prayers in its energetic efforts for the suppression of the most causeless and cruel rebellion, and urge all Christians to refrain from weakening the authority of the administration by ill-timed complaints and unnecessary criticisms, and fully believing that in such a crisis free speech and action which tend to differences should be studiously avoided for the sake of the common weal. The report was enthusiastically and unanimously adopted. Rev. Dr. Sprecher, delegate of the Lutheran body, took his leave of the Assembly in an address to which the Moderator responded.

FIFTH DAY.

Immediately after some matters were referred to the appropriate committees, the Committee on Education reported. The resolutions appended to the report called out able and interesting addresses from distinguished ministers, which occupied the remainder of the session.

Afternoon Session.—The main portion of the session was devoted to the reception of communications from corresponding bodies. Addresses were delivered by Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., of the Old School body; Rev. Alfred Stevens from the General Convention of Vermont, and the Rev. Daniel Winters from the General Synod of the German Reformed Church; to each of which the Moderator responded.

SIXTH DAY.

After the usual devotional exercises, the Committee on Overtures reported, recommending the chaplains in our army and navy to the sympathies of the churches, soldiers and sailors in the national service and the Christian Commission. Overtures adopted. Committee on the Polity of the Church reported Overture No. 5, asking—Who are to vote for Trustees of a Church?—Who are to call the meetings for the election of Trustees—and, Who have the power to open and close the church edifice, the session or the Trustees? On their recommendation, it was answered that these questions were to be determined by—(1) Local laws; (2) The by-laws of the corporation; or (3) The terms of the trust itself,—and not by any general rule. Committee on Home Missions reported.

Afternoon Session.—The session consisted almost wholly in thanksgiving and prayer for the country. Prayer and praise, with interesting remarks from different members, filled up the time. The session was prolonged to act on two reports, after which the Assembly adjourned.

CORRECTION.—We are requested to correct a statement made in the *Commercial* of yesterday, that Mr. J. W. Tim is the only whip manufacturer in the city. Messrs. Wells, Riddle & Co. have been carrying on the business here for about ten years, and their donation of whips to the Sanitary Fair amounts to $75 00. Such a statement as the above is calculated to do great injustice to a most worthy and enterprising business firm.

STAR.—The largest stock of black and colored silks, at Barker's, 60 Market street.

The Fair.

On Friday the interest in the Sanitary Fair was well maintained, and the receipts from the sale of tickets and goods were very large.

THE BAZAAR

presented many new attractions, as nearly all the booths had been supplied with articles not previously exhibited. This department is fully as interesting and attractive as on the opening day.

FLORAL HALL

still continues to be thronged with visitors day and evening, and there are fresh additions made daily to the already large and beautiful display.

Among the new features which we noticed yesterday was the Gipsey Encampment, at the rear of the hall, where visitors are admitted for ten cents each, where those who wish to "see into futurity" can have their fortunes told by some one of the numerous "Gipseys" in attendance.

The Refreshment Stand of Mrs. James M. Schoonmaker, at the right of the entrance, will be found fully supplied with ice cream, strawberries, and numerous other delicacies.

The Bower of Rest, the Bouquet Booth, the Soda Fountains, and the Swiss Cottage, are all well worthy the special attention of visitors.

MONITOR HALL.

This place is being very largely patronized, and the little Monitor, steaming around the miniature lake, together with the numerous little vessels which make up the fleet, attract universal admiration. The model of the twenty inch guns, and the shot, shell, and pieces of ordnance here exhibited, are very interesting and instructive. The patent breech-loading gun exhibited by Mr. Mann and Mr. Lee, are exciting much interest, particularly among army officers. There are many attractions here for both young and old.

MECHANICS' HALL.

The display here in stoves, implements, glassware, carpeting, upholstery, furniture, harness, gas fixtures, whips, &c., &c., is very fine. The steam engine and shafting, donated by the engine builders, keeps constantly running. A beautiful bell, valued at $850, and donated by Mr. A. Fulton, and asplendid life boat, worth $750, donated by the employees of Mr. Wm. B. Scaife, was greatly admired.

THE DINING HALL

presented a busy scene yesterday. It is a great feature of the Fair, and will yield a large revenue. The rush to the tables about noon is a pleasing and interesting sight.

THE ARTS AND CURIOSITIES.

The Art Gallery and Old Curiosity Shop presented a most brilliant appearance last evening. Both departments were literally crowded, and the visitors were enthusiastic over the success which has crowned the efforts of the committees.

THE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Among the chief attractions here are a collection of Cashmere goats, the first ever imported into this country. They are the property of Messrs. J. E. McKelvy, of North Star, Washington county. These animals are well worthy the attention of stock dealers.

Messrs. Meyer & Bro., of Allegheny, exhibit a prize hog which weighs 1625 pounds—a very fine animal.

Mr. Charles Zehnder, of Allegheny, has on exhibition a thorough bred heifer, of the Henry Clay stock, from the Porter importation. This is a beautiful animal. The weight is 1,500 pounds.

THE RECEIPTS.

As the Fair progresses, the receipts assume magnificent proportions. Up to Thursday evening, the receipts from cash donations, and sales of tickets and commodities, aggregated $156,113.50.

The receipts from the sales of tickets and commodities, up to Thursday evening, were $12,000, of which $3,000 were from tickets. It must be remembered that the Fair was not opened until Wednesday evening.

TICKETS TO THE FAIR

Can be obtained at the banking house of N. Holmes & Sons, Market street, at the Bank of Pittsburgh, and at the various book and music stores. Much inconvenience and delay would be avoided by persons visiting the fair, if they would procure their tickets at either of the places above mentioned. The throng at the ticket office is frequently so great that it involves considerable waiting. No money is taken at the doors.

AUDITORIUM HALL.

The Misses Hassell will give a grand exhibition this evening, in Tight Gymnastics, their class appearing in full costume.

The Insurance Committee.

To the President and Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair:

The invidious spirit in which the Committees to solicit subscriptions from the home insurance companies and agencies in behalf of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, have made their report which appears in your issue of the 23 inst., renders it proper for me, as the agent of one of the Companies reported as "contributing nothing," to state and explain my position in the premises as the representative of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company. The well established Delaware Company, in its liberality towards all laudable enterprises here as well as Philadelphia, is too well known to be affected by the report of a committee, who never represented its assisted it may be. Justice alone impels me to place the matter rightly before the public.

The Company has contributed most liberally in Philadelphia for objects entering into the support of the war, and I have every authorized me as the agent to subscribe $300 to the Sanitary Fund, as will be seen by referring to the published record. There you will observe there are distinguished on that occasion, of which very properly they are proud of, $100 stated my subscription to this fund to two members of the Committee, as a reason for not contributing at present to this very laudable and noble undertaking. Incorrectly and a desire to do justice plied in the negative, on the ground that the vantage of my explanation, at least for withholding my contribution to the Sanitary Fair. The report is one its an anomaly and a total departure from the course pursued by other committees for the same purpose. If all else was sacrificed to form, justice, if not courtesy, should entitle them to a report equal to that on the Committee. The right to discriminate as to the different modes of the support of the war and suppression of the rebellion is, I presume, accorded to all. Some may think proper to aid in one way and some in another. The object of this very extraordinary report by the intelligent and worthy members of the Committee I am scarcely imagine, but but will leave it to a discerning public to divine.

P. A. MARBURG,
Agent D. H. S. I. Co., Philadelphia.

The Late Thomas McKee.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the Birmingham Deposit Company, held on the 3d inst., the following preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of the Board at the death of their late President and fellow member, Thomas McKee, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His love and mercy to call away to Himself a happy home Thomas McKee, Esq., a citizen of this Borough, and our beloved friend and trusted associate; therefore,

Resolved, That though mourning the loss which we and the community must deeply feel, we bow with reverence before the omnipotent fiat of divine wisdom. Even so Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight."

Resolved, That we cheerfully bear testimony, as a corporation, to the worth of our departed friend and integrity, which formed so prominent a part in the character of our late President; and as a friend, to the noble qualities of manhood that for which he was so distinguished.

Resolved, That we respectfully, but deeply sympathize with his afflicted family in their severe bereavement but yet them have confidence in God, and look for a joyful reunion in the happy mansions of the blessed.

Resolved, That this Bank be closed on the day of the funeral at 12 o'clock, to give all an opportunity to attend.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body, to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the city papers, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

JOHN P. BEECH, Secretary.

Birmingham, June 3d, 1864.

TESTIMONIALS of Knabe's Universal Piano, from the eminent pianist S. Thalberg:

"I have great pleasure in certifying that I have tried your Square Pianos, and find them equal, if not superior, to any of this country. Among their great qualities, which distinguish them, is the evenness of tone, the agreeable and easy touch, and volume of tone. Wishing you all the success you so highly deserve, I am, sir, yours very truly.

"S. THALBERG."

The above pianos are for sale only by Charlotte Blume, 63 Fifth street. Each piano warranted eight years.

COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.—Counterfeit 20's are in circulation in and around Springfield, Mass. Read this description and look out for them: The green is of a lighter shade than on the genuine notes, and the engraving coarser. In the centre of the bill the foot of the female figure is not seen, while in the genuine it is quite visible. In the printing, just below the figure in the word "the," there is no cross line in the letter H, while it is plain in the genuine.

THE SANITARY FAIR.—All the Pittsburgh weeklies containing full reports of the opening of the Fair, with or without wrappers, for mailing; also, the illustrated papers, and the New York Weekly Tribune, Herald, Times and World, and all the Magazines for June, can be had at Frank Case's News Depot, Chronicle building, Fifth street.

AT FITCH'S.—Harper's Weekly, the Independent, the Round Table, Gleason's Companion, Police Gazette, New York Mercury, New Nation, Leslie's News, Sunday Mercury, Ledger, Comic Monthly, Budget of Fun, Yankee Notions, Weekly Herald, World, Tribune, etc., etc., can be had at Fitch's news depot, opposite the Post office.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1864.

THE BANK BILL SIGNED.

The President signed the Bank bill to-day. The bill, as passed, limits the circulation to three hundred millions, but the Senate's amendment, limiting to that sum the capital stock, was received from the circulation of banks in lieu of the existing taxes, is taxed half of one per cent. each half year, deposits, one quarter each half year, and capital in excess of U. S. bonds, one quarter each half year. No bank may be organized with a capital of less than one hundred thousand dollars, nor more than two hundred thousand. In towns of five thousand inhabitants, certain cities are designated as points for redemption. The security for circulation must be registered bonds.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT —REPORT OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate the report of the Military Commission to examine into the alleged frauds in the operations of the Western Department, of which commission Gen. McDowell was President. It refers principally to the transactions in cotton. To the inquiry, first, what officers were engaged in the cotton trade and under what circumstances, Gen. S. R. Curtis was found to have authorized the taking of certain cotton, most of which was satisfactorily accounted for, among which were the cases of Saunders and Woodson, Carlisle and Tappan, White, Mott and Wark. The cotton, one hundred and eight bales, was seized and sent to Helena, and afterwards sold for twelve and one-half cents, and the proceeds paid to Mr. Ward.

Among those whom the court found interested in cotton speculations were Maj. H. C. Curtis, Maj. McKinney and Lieut. Guyler, of Curtis' staff, Capt. Winslow, A. Q. M; Brig. Gen. Harvey, who was exonerated from the charge of forcibly returning fifteen negroes to slavery; Col. Slack, of the 47th Indiana, who also took silver ware in Mississippi, but subsequently returned it; Capt. Howland; Col. C. C. Marsh, and Capt. Bradley, of the 20th Illinois; Lt. Col. S. N. Wood, of the 6th Missouri cavalry, who admitted making $20,000; Capt. Jerome Bradley, A. Q. M; Capt. Robt. German, who made $2500 on 102 bales; Capt. Hayden and Lieut. Wright, of the 34 Iowa battery; Lieut. Baker; Lieut. Murdock, of the 15th Ohio battery, and many others.

Second, it was found that permits to trade in cotton had been granted by Gens. Curtis, Steele, Grant, Gorman and Washburne.

Third, it was shown that transportation had been used for private purposes.

THE TAX BILL.

In the consideration of the tax bill to-day, the Senate increased the fine for false accounts, on refusal to show books, from three hundred to one thousand dollars. The provisions for cashier of internal revenue was stricken out, and a new section adopted, transferring the custody of money's from the commission of internal revenue to the Secretary of the Treasury. A disposition is manifested for further tinkering of tobacco taxation, not so much to increase duties as to equalize them upon the various complicated branches of the manufacture.

THE SENATE PAY BILL—AMENDMENTS.

The House Military Committee has agreed to report the Senate's pay bill with a few amendments. One of them gives the Judge Advocate General the rank of Brigadier, with a salary of $5,000 per year. Another prohibits summary dismissals from the army hereafter, by the President.

NATIONAL CONVENTION DELEGATES.

A number of delegates to the National Convention are here to day. Some are strongly in favor of postponing it till September. Ex-Governor Dennison was on the Senate floor this afternoon and had a long consultation with Senator Morgan. Ten delegates from Louisiana are here.

THE CASE OF M'HENRY AND BIRCH.

The House laid on the table a resolution to pay McHenry and Birch, contestants in election, the usual compensation. The inference is that hereafter, unless the contestant has a very strong case, the House will let him pay his own expenses.

THE CROWDED CITY.

The Bankrupt bill and Joint resolution to amend the Constitution, prohibiting slavery, were crowded out to-day by the Tariff bill. The Bankrupt bill will pass, but the passage of an amendment to the Constitution is very doubtful.

PRIZE MONEY.

Last month 2628 claims for prize money, amounting to nearly half a million of dollars, were rotlled at the Fourth Auditer's office. Now lists for distribution, amounting to $772,400, were received in the same time.

COLORED DELEGATES TO BALTIMORE.

There are four colored delegates from Beaufort, South Carolina, here on their way to attend the Baltimore Convention.

ESCAPE OF CAPTURED SOLDIERS.

Seven soldiers who had been captured by guerillas and had escaped, were picked up yesterday by one of our transports and brought to this city.

TARIFF REVISION.

The Committee of Ways and Means was making some revisions in the Tariff bill this morning.

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

Important Movements in Sherman's Department.

VIOLENT STORM ON THE PENINSULA.

Telegraphic Communication Delayed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 3—10 P. M.

Major General Dix:—A dispatch, dated yesterday at 7:30 p. m., has this evening been received from General Sherman. He reports that on Wednesday, June 1st, McPherson moved up from Dallas to a point in front of the enemy at New Hope Church. On Thursday, June 2d, Schofield and Hooker, having been shifted to the extreme left, pushed forward towards Marietta. At the same time Stoneman's and Garrard's cavalry were sent to Allatoona Pass, which they reached and secured possession of. These movements, the dispatch says, have secured a pass which was considered a formidable one. Movements are reported by the dispatch to be in progress which are not proper for publication.

Nothing has been heard from Grant since his dispatch dated at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

Telegraphic communication has been delayed by a violent storm on the Peninsula yesterday evening and last night, and cannot be re-established before some time to-morrow. (Signed) E. M. STANTON.

The James River Obstructions.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—It is known by the Navy Department that the rebels have ironclads, torpedoes, rafts and other infernal machines, which they intend to send down the James river against our gunboats, but our naval officers are well prepared for them and have no fear of the result.

Resignation of Assistant Secretary Chase.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The *Commercial* says, Hon. J. J. Cisco has been compelled, by the state of his health, to resign his position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect at the close of the fiscal year.

GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

THE SITUATION GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED.

The Potomac Army in the Identical Position it was Two Years Ago.

THE GREAT FLANK MOVEMENT!

Comments of the Richmond Examiner.

THE MARCH FROM THE NORTH ANNA TO THE PRESENT POSITION.

Our Forces Steadily Pressing Forward.

HEAVIEST CAVALRY FIGHT OF THE WAR.

ADVANCE TOWARD MECHANICSVILLE.

The Rebels Twice Repulsed by the Pennsylvania Reserves.

BATTLE ON THE CHICKAHOMINY FULLY EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
IN THE FIELD, NEAR HANOVERTOWN,
Tuesday, June 3, 1864.

By one of those odd coincidents of which the history of Virginia is so full, Gen. Grant's Headquarters are this afternoon at the very point which formed the extreme right wing of the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular campaign two years ago. Harris' Shop, near which we now are, and four or five miles southeast of Hanover Court House, was then occupied by the 5th regular cavalry as an outpost; and it was here, just two years ago, that Stuart, moving from Hanover Court House to make a raid around McClellan's lines, struck our right flank.

Draw a line of five or six miles in length from the Pamunkey river, near Hanover Court House, where our right now rests, almost due south, across Tolopatamoy creek, three miles south of Hanovertown, and you will have our line-of-battle as it now stands. Five miles west of our line runs the famous stream Chickahominy. Along that river, in front of and covering the Virginia Central Railroad from Atlee's Station to Shady Grove, five miles north of Richmond, the rebel front is formed. Midway of the interval which divides these two points above named, the skirmish line of the two armies meet, and to our ears the morning air brings the crackle of musketry, like the shattering of some cauldron, while now and then comes the boom of guns, whose vociferations are easily heard in the capital of the rebellion. Gaines Mills and Mechanicsville are within an hours' ride of Fair Oaks, which you can reach in a two hours' trot; Richmond is ten miles off. 'Tis thus that history speaks itself.

The present position of the army is the result of that fine turning movement which, commencing on Thursday last, in two days planted our corps across the Pamunkey river and rendered useless the elaborate rebel defences of the South Anna, and secured us communication with York river, the Chesapeake and the ample resources which there waters float.

Of this movement I have sent you such reports as has been possible to send, with such infrequent opportunities of communication as are offered. I fear, however, that no reports which you can have received are at all adequate to set forth the true proportion of this great operation in strategy. Your readers would require better maps than can possibly be accessible to them, and would need to bring to them an amount of study of which you are incapable, in order to grasp its relations and its reality. Enough that it has placed the army 20 miles nearer Richmond; that it has foiled the plans and purposes of the wily enemy and has brought us in easy communication with a secure and perfect base. I must not forbear to emphasize one point. It appears to be conceived that this movement is understood to be a following up of the enemy, who is supposed to have fallen back from his lines between the North and South Anna, a conception which does injustice to the generalship of our commander.

It was not Lee, but Grant, that took the initiative. Lee would gladly have remained in his lines along the South Anna and would willingly have awaited battle there, but was forced out of his cherished position just as he was compelled to evacuate the lines of Spottsylvania by an offensive movement threatening his communications, a movement bold in conception and masterly in execution.

There are, says the Arch Duke and Chart battles which are already worn by mere direction of the strategic line of advance. In a like sense it can fairly be claimed that by a couple of days' marching this army has gained a victory more substantial than a week's hard pounding could in the situation we have won, and that we are entitled so to regard this great flank movement, which is confirmed by the tone of mingled mortification and braggadocia in which the Richmond press treats it.

"Grant," says the *Examiner* of Saturday the 28th, has definitely declined battle at Hanover Junction. Perhaps we should say that his army have saved him the trouble of declining it. It is certain that both armies are moving. Two stories have lately prevailed of the direction in which Grant is going. One account represented that a large body of Yankees were at Negro Foot in the upper part of Hanover, but it has not been confirmed, and it is probably not true. The more probable statement is that Grant put fortifications along his line before the junction to prevent an attack from General Lee, and then, returning to the northern bank of the North Anna, passed down the Pamunkey to Hanovertown, a few miles above the Piping Tree, the point to which boats can come. Here he is said to have crossed the river with the greater part of his force. "If Grant has really landed there, he may be said to have already reached the destination predicted for him since his check at Spottsylvania—the York and the Peninsula. His next base will be the Pamunkey and York rivers, the White House and West Point. Unable to remove the obstacle on the threshold of his proposed campaign, nothing was left but to abandon it and make his way down the valley of the Rappahannock to the head waters of the York, a monstrous circuit, to reach a point where he might have landed on the 1st of May, had not his head been addled by his victories over Pemberton and Bragg."

This is the tone of men, who, knowing the prodigious labor expended in fortifying a chosen position, are themselves compelled to forfeit its advantages and seek elsewhere, and ominously nearer their capital, a new line of defence. Certainly if the Richmond journalists find any satisfaction in the monstrous circuit this army has made, for the point at which it has aimed, this army is in a condition to share the sentiment.

The march indicated in the above extract as taken up by this army is quite correct. Recrossing the North Anna on Thursday night and Friday morning, the corps were directed on the parallel roads leading down the course of the Pamunkey to the town of Hanover, in the vicinity of which two divisions of cavalry crossed the river at six o'clock in the morning. Three hours afterwards Russell's division of the 6th corps, after a beautiful march of twenty-two miles, made the passage.

The enemy, apparently not expecting the crossing to be made so far down the river, had only a cavalry force in observation at this point. The party was easily driven off, sixty being captured, and the fords were secured for the passage of our army, which was effected during the day. It is quite certain that it was not till this movement was partly under way that Lee commenced his maneuvering necessary to meet it.

"Grant," says a correspondent of one of the Richmond papers, writing on Friday night last, "commenced rapidly moving towards our right with his whole force. Corresponding movements are now on foot on our side to meet those of Grant."

The movement necessary on the part of the rebels was simply a change of front and a retrograde march due south along the railroad, and ten miles would bring them to the Chickahominy. For us, on the contrary, it was necessary to give a great development to our left to reach some point which the enemy could not make in a ten minutes' march. It was necessary for us to march something like 30 miles; that is, we had to move in a south easterly direction to effect the passage of the river, and then move westward for the purpose of striking the enemy or meeting his advance.

This detour, or monstrous circuit, as the Richmond writer terms it, was necessitated by two different considerations: first, because a flank march of the kind determined upon is one which is always somewhat hazardous in the face of a vigilant and energetic opponent; and secondly, because it was the prime desideratum to open up a water base, our communications having been abandoned when this move was initiated. This was received yesterday, when a cavalry force was sent down to White House, and to-day our water transportation is reported at that point.

The work of the past three days has been a steady pressing forward of our force from Hanovertown to the westward, on the line leading to the Chickahominy and the Virginia Central and Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad.

The advance of Gregg's division on Saturday developed the enemy with his entire cavalry force and a portion of his infantry covering these roads, and brought on an engagement, which, from the loss on both sides, ranks among the heaviest cavalry fights of the war. Gregg's division lost over three hundred and fifty men and forty officers, but during Sunday and yesterday our force had been steadily advancing.

Yesterday morning, the 30th, found our line stretched from the Pamunkey, immediately in front of Hanover Court House, while our left is stretched beyond Tolopatamoy Creek, about six miles from the rebel capital.

The enemy showed in our front a line of battle, and a skirmish line was formed by part of the corps of Ewell and Hill. During yesterday evening skirmishing took place, we feeling the enemy's line. Early in the morning Crawford's division of Warren's corps, moved in support of Gen. Griffin's division, which was moving out on the road towards Pole Green.

It was directed by Gen. Warren to support Griffin's left as he advanced. The road to Mechanicsville ran along parallel to the road upon which it was advancing, and was held by the rebels. The enemy's cavalry and some infantry, Crawford determined to push for this road, and cross, if possible, and attack towards Mechanicsville. Accordingly, he ordered Col. Hardin forward with the first brigade, directing him to advance to the picket line in his front, to support it closely, and move for the Mechanicsville road. It was nearly three-quarters of a mile from our left flank.

Harden pushed in upon the front of the enemy's line, which he drove across the road, occupying it. Forming here he was slowly advancing, when the enemy advanced on his left, and battle directly on his flank. Crawford sent two regiments to his support, but the enemy attacked them upon both flanks, and finding his force fully engaged he moved to the field with his whole division.

The enemy having flanked Harden, when he arrived, Crawford charged upon Ewell and Fisher's brigade to hold the right, and advanced Colonel Kitchen with a regiment to support the line on the left, but it was too late and he ordered his men to fall back to the crest on a hill. Here he extended the line and ordered the men to throw up intrenchments. Old rails, logs, and whatever was handy, were used, and a breastwork soon prepared, after which Fisher's brigade was drawn across a ravine on the right, and nine pieces of artillery were planted to sweep the ravine.

Thus fully were the men in position when the rebels advanced upon them, and directly upon our line. Awaiting their coming, they were within one hundred y