Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING.....JUNE 6, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Fair.

The attendance at the Sanitary Fair, on Saturday, was very large, all the various departments being well patronized.

The exhibition of the Misses Haskell, in Audience Hall, Saturday evening, in the art of Light Gymnastics, attracted a large and fashionable audience, and the performances were of a very creditable and satisfactory character.

To-night the grand musical tableaux by the German Singing Society will be presented, and this will doubtless prove one of the most interesting features of the Fair.

We have nothing of special interest to report in any of the departments, excepting that the exhibition, in all its details, is fully as attractive now as on the first day of the opening. In the Bazaar the booths are being constantly renewed, and in Floral Hall fresh attractions in the shape of flowers, shrubs, etc., are daily added.

Mrs. Jones, Chairman of the Refectory Committee, requests donors of provisions to please send in their subscriptions to the public school-houses in the several wards as early as eight o'clock in the morning, so that she can have them in time for dinner.

The contest for the beautiful Sewing Machine, donated by Mr. Chatoney, to the charitable institution (located in the county), which shall receive the highest number of votes, is receiving considerable attention. On Saturday the vote stood as follows:

Passavant's Infirmary	47
Orphans' Asylum, Troy Hill	22
Home of the Friendless	37
Episcopal Church Home	22

The contest for the Firemen's Horse is becoming spirited, and there is a very commendable rivalry among the friends of the various steam fire-engine companies. The following was the result of the voting at nine, half-past nine, and ten o'clock Saturday night:

	9 o'clk.	9½ o'clk.	10 o'clk
Relief	4	4	4
Eagle	125	128	128
Vigilant	357	369	489
Allegheny	285	292	300
Hope	313	459	469
Niagara	14	14	14
Duquesne	46	46	46
Gen. Grant	2	2	2
Total	1145	1217	1250

The Chicago booth, in the Bazaar, was robbed of $37,50, by some unconscionable scoundrel, but the loss was promptly made up by Mrs. Shields, of Sewickley, who was determined that neither the ladies of the booth, nor the noble cause in which they are engaged, should suffer from the depredations of so mean a villain.

We learn from Mr. Holmes, Treasurer, that the total receipts of the Fair, up till Saturday evening, exceeded $185,000.

The country people are just now beginning to come in, and the attendance this week will no doubt be quite as large as during the past three days.

The Draft in the 22d District.

We publish below a table showing the whole number of persons enrolled, the quotas assigned under the call for 700,000 men, together with the credits allowed on said quotas up to April 16th, in the various sub-districts in the Twenty-second district, and the additional credits since that time:

SUB DISTRICTS.	Total Enrollment.	Quota.	Credits to April 16th, 1864.	Additional credits to April 16th, 1864.	Quota under the call of April 16th, 1864.
First ward	649	213	59	154	—
Second ward	648	212	121	91	—
Third ward	1212	203	64	316	—
Fourth ward	407	166	130	50	3
Fifth ward	1521	401	114	287	76
Sixth ward	1001	329	99	230	34
Seventh ward	457	149	75	74	33
Eighth ward	728	239	60	179	—
Ninth ward	810	275	79	196	24
Lawrenceville	622	204	105	99	1
Temperance ville	253	83	25	67	—
West Pittsburgh	170	52	45	7	—
Monongahela	127	42	43	0*	1
S. Pittsburgh	287	94	100	10	1
Birmingham	821	270	191	79	1
E Birmingham	644	211	123	88	1
McKeesport	271	89	62	27	—
Ellsworth	123	40	41	*1	—
W. Elizabeth	153	50	43	7	—
Pitt township	523	173	89	84	—
Collins do	325	108	50	56	24
Plum do	156	51	29	22	—
Penn do	231	76	55	21	2
Peebles do	302	99	32	67	2
Wilkins do	310	101	72	29	3
Patton do	126	41	45	*4	1
Versailles do	411	135	83	52	—
Elizabeth do	509	167	114	53	—
Mifflin do	477	156	48	108	—
Jefferson do	183	61	53	8	—
Snowden	143	47	41	6	—
Baldwin	261	85	58	27	—
Lower St. Clair	668	219	130	89	—
Union	221	72	24	48	2
Scott	96	31	25	6	—
Upper St. Clair	78	25	21	4	—
Coraopolis	144	47	13	34	—
South Fayette	103	35	26	*1	—
North Fayette	132	40	42	*2	—
Findley	133	40	37	*3	—
Robinson	218	71	92	*21	—
Moon	91	30	22	*7	—
Crescent	39	12	10	3	—
Neville	42	14	14	0	—

* Excess over quota.

The quotas of the various districts may be considerably reduced by credits to the city and county at large by the re-enlistment of veterans. Capt. Foster has received instructions to commence the draft on Wednesday next.

Substitutes and Commutations.

We publish, for the information of drafted men, the 5th section of the Act of Congress of February 24th, 1864, entitled, "An Act to amend an act entitled, 'An Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' approved March 3d, 1863."

A careful reading will enable any one to estimate the value of a substitute or of a receipt for commutation money:

"And be it further enacted, That any person drafted into the military service of the United States may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. That if such substitute is not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted; and if such substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall again be placed on the roll, and shall be liable to draft on future calls, but not until the present enrollment shall be exhausted; and the exemption shall not exceed the term for which such person shall have been drafted. And any person now in the military or naval service of the United States, not physically disqualified, who has so served more than one year, and whose term of unexpired service shall not at the time of substitution exceed six months, may be employed as a substitute to serve in the troops of the State in which he enlisted; and if any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, under the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve such person from draft in filling that quota; and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas; but in no instance shall the exemption of any person, on account of his payment of commutation money for the procuration of a substitute, extend beyond one year; but at the end of one year, in every such case, the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provisions of this section."

The Draft in the Sixth Ward.

A meeting of the contributors to the Bounty Fund in the Sixth Ward convened at the School House on Saturday evening, Professor Dickson in the chair. After a statement by the President regarding the quota in the draft, on motion a committee was appointed to prepare business for the action of the meeting. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That a committee of five be appointed to attend to the business of raising money to procure substitutes for those of the contributors to the fund, who may be drafted.

Resolved, 2d, That all who contribute to the Substitute Fund, the sum of not less than Forty dollars in cash, or a certificate to that amount shall be protected from the operation of the draft, or if he chooses so to do, he shall be allowed $300—when mustered, with the same.

Resolved, 3d, That what money is not needed shall be returned to the contributors *pro rata*.

The committee of five spoken of in the first resolution are Messrs. Dickson, Getty, Freeman, Bush and Butler, some of whom will be found at Aldermanic Butler's office at any hour of the day, where those interested are requested to call.

RELEASED FROM THE PENITENTIARY.—Miss Belle Pollock, the female spy, who was sentenced to imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary during the war, was released on Saturday, by order of the Secretary of War, and left for her home in Cumberland, Md.

The Finances of Allegheny City.

At the last meeting of Allegheny City Councils, the Committee on Finance made a report of the financial condition of the city, from which we make a few extracts.

The Committee report that in accordance with authority from Councils, they have defaced and cancelled ten bonds of $1,000 each issued to the Finance Committee, (bearing date of January 1st, 1855,) for the purpose of raising money for the use of the city. The money needed was obtained on the individual endorsements of the Committee, independent of the bonds, as they could not be made available, except at a sacrifice, to which the Committee did not think it right to submit.

The Committee also submitted a brief statement of the present financial condition of the city, as compared with what it was in 1857 for the information of tax payers and some new members of Councils, who take a deep interest in the prospects of the city:

According to the Financial report of January, 1857, the City indebtedness was as follows:

For Foreign Bonds	$447,000 00
" Domestic "	49,250 50
" Floating debt	28,000 00
Making	$515,590 50

By a similar report of January, 1864, the debt is as follows:

For Foreign Bonds	$420,000.00
" Domestic "	9,154 47
" Floating debt	nothing
	429,154 47
Making a reduction in favor of the City in 1857 the City owned assets valued as follows:	$86,436 03
City Poor Farm, &c	$53,267 57
Wharves and Landings	5 000 00
Engines, Houses, Lots, &c	10,000 00
Gas Posts, &c	3,500 00
Market Houses, Weigh Scales	25,844 00
Island property	5,000 00
	$102,611 57
Also paid out of the City Treasury on account of Railroad Company	20,000 00
Making a total in favor of the City	$209,047 60

From the foregoing exhibit it will be readily discovered that so far as regards the regular municipal affairs of the City, she is $259,047 60 better than in January, 1857.

We might also state that considerable moneys have been paid out of the City Treasury (not considered as regular current expenses and not included in this exhibit,) which if added would considerably augment the aggregate in favor of the city, but as the only object of the report is to give a concise statement of the present municipal condition of the city finances, we deem it unnecessary to go into further details.

To avoid any misapprehension, we may state that assets of the city as set forth, amounting to $102,611.57, are now owned by the city as fully as in 1857, and are generally in better condition and more valuable than at that time, yet without valuation placed on them.

One source of expenditure by the city not included in our exhibit is on account of our Market House and City Hall.

We take great pleasure in referring to the fact that the city owns one of the best market-houses in the United States, and will shortly have a magnificent City Hall, which will be a credit to the city, and afford ample accommodations for all city officials, both of which improvements will be paid for within three years, without additional taxation and owned by the city, without valuation as an asset, although worth *seventy-five to one hundred* thousand dollars.

Too much credit cannot be given to the commissioners having these improvements under their supervision, for their important and successful labors, in their exertion and comparative completion. These improvements must necessarily benefit all the property in the city, and greatly stimulate further and general individual improvements.

Death [of Hon. Gabriel Adams—Bar Meeting.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday morning, R. B. Carnahan, Esq., in feeling and appropriate terms, announced the death of Hon. Gabriel Adams, late one of the Associate Judges of that Court. Mr. C. said that it having been his fortune to be near Judge Adams but a few hours before his death, he could testify to the Christian fortitude and calm and cheerful resignation with which he met his approaching end. As a testimony of the respect of the Court and Bar for the memory of a venerable and good man, for many years a Judge of that Court, whose life was adorned by social and Christian virtue, he moved the adjournment of the Court. The Court appointed Thomas M. Marshall and Robert B. Carnahan, Esqs., to prepare a minute to be entered on the Records of the Court expressing the profound sorrow with which the Bench and Bar have heard of the death of Judge Adams, and as a testimony of their respect for his memory.

After the adjournment of the Court, a meeting of the Bar was organized by calling John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., to the chair, and appointing John J. McClaren and Thomas C. Lazure, Secretaries. Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., in feeling terms, spoke of the public and private, social and Christian virtues of the late Judge Adams, whom he had known and venerated from his early childhood. He was pure in heart, inflexible in integrity, spotless in character, loved and revered by all who knew him.

Appropriate remarks were also made by Thomas Ewing and Gilbert McMaster, after which a committee consisting of Thomas M. Marshall, Robert C. Carnahan and Thomas Ewing, was appointed by the chair to prepare suitable resolutions to be entered on the records of the Courts, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

F. R. Brunot, Chairman, &c.

DEAR SIR: I am surprised by the published report of your Insurance Committee. I had no knowledge of any meeting held by that Committee, and of course had no voice in their proceedings; it may have been premeditated to have no "outsider" in the meetings.

I have been unfairly represented in the report. When R. Miller, Jr., and R. Finney called on me, I told them the "Home" of New York had authorized me to give $100, and that I confidently expected the other companies represented would contribute. They have since responded favorably, bearing date the very day the circulars of the Soldiers' Aid Committee reached them, and their letters witness a far more becoming spirit than is manifested in your report.

Your Committee did not call on me a second time, preferring to damage me rather than to weaken their appeal in behalf of the local companies.

For my efforts in behalf of sick and wounded, I have often been fully rewarded by many who are now in our noble armies, or their bereaved friends. When I want the special Committee to help me along I will issue a timely circular.

I desire to say in behalf of the "Home" of New York, the "Phœnix" of Hartford, the "Springfield" (F. and M.) of Springfield, Mass., and the "Providence Washington" of Providence, R. I., that the executive officers all are quick in the discharge of every duty, and I have no hesitancy in saying one director for my agency has given more money for the sick and wounded soldiers than all the local insurance companies of Pittsburgh; and averaging their premiums received at the Agency, they directly or indirectly, give a larger per centage than our local Companies contribute—and, in the aggregate, it would be a severe slight to deal from the voluntary offerings of the Companies I represent and that of local Insurance Companies of this city; as a Pittsburgher I object—we would be by it; the contrast would be too glaring.

R. C. LOGAN.

THE THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY suffered severely in the fight of the 28th ult. The following is the list as far as received, of killed and wounded:

Killed—Wm. Mathews, K; Sergeant Felix Burns, H; Thos. Gaffney, H; Corporal J. F. Croll, A; Wm. McShaffrey, B; Abram Moore, E.

Wounded—Lieut. P. Y. McDonald, D; Capt. P. Kane, B; W. E. McShaffrey, E; C. Orth, B, Henry Enos, D; G. W. Oiler, D; W. B. Maxwell, D; H. D. Rages, F; Chas. Mess, H; W. H. Stevens, D; Corp. John Laughlin, F; John McPhee, A; H. Shellenberger, L; Francis Hilton, M; Sergt. J. Floyd, M; Corp. John Black, F; A. Brechbill, D.

STATE FAIR.—The next exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will be held at Easton, in the beautiful park fitted up by the spirited citizens of that neighborhood. The enclosure is the largest of the kind in the State, and in its accommodations spacious and elegant. The days fixed for the exhibition are Tuesday, September 27th, to Friday, the 30th, (four days.) The premiums offered are extremely liberal. Catalogues can be had after the 1st of July next by addressing A. B. Longaker, Norristown, Pa.

MRS. ARNOLD, a sister of Stonewall Jackson, has been stopping in Wheeling for a couple of weeks. Mrs. Arnold's husband was arrested sometime since upon charges of disloyalty, preferred by her. Mrs. A. say said to be a strong supporter of the Federal Government and is therefore not very popular with the friends of the deceased brother.

AN AGED CHRISTIAN.—The Rev. Daniel Young, in his eighty-second year, and for sixty-one years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose autobiography, published by the Methodist Book Concern, is one of the most interesting contributions to that kind of literature, preached in Harrisburg yesterday forenoon.

THE TENTH RESERVE.—The remnant of the veteran Tenth Reserves left Washington yesterday morning, and is expected to arrive in this city at noon to-day. The gallant Tenth now numbers but *one hundred and seventy men*. They will be mustered out in this city. Four companies of this regiment were recruited here.

AT HOME.—Adjutant Gallow, of the 102d regiment, who was severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, arrived in this city yesterday on a leave of absence. His wound, although severe, is not dangerous.

THE NEW YORK EVENING PAPERS, including the evening edition of the *Tribune*, may be had of John P. Hunt, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or J. T. Sample, Federal street, Allegheny.

DRESS GOODS of every desirable style, from 25 cents a yard up, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1864.

ANGRY DEBATE BETWEEN MESSRS. SPAULDING AND GARFIELD.

The Administration delegation in the House from Ohio, small as it is, is so large that one of its members felt warranted last Friday and Saturday to make a persistent effort to split it up by a mean, personal attack on another. Gen. Garfield was opposing the hasty passage of the Bankrupt bill, when Judge Spaulding abruptly interrupted him by the question—whether he had read the bill? Gen. Garfield replied that he had. I don't believe it, exclaimed Judge Spaulding. Gen. Garfield made no answer, except that he could hold no further debate with one who thus indiscreetly impugned his veracity. Judge Spaulding in an excited and angry manner continued abusing Gen. Garfield in conversation merely with those around him, but in quite audible tones, and in language too coarse and foul to be put in print.

On Saturday morning Mr. Garfield made a personal explanation about it, and Mr. Spaulding tried to get out by the fresh indecency of saying that he had not meant to impugn Mr. Garfield's veracity, but only his common sense.

Cleveland certainly needs to teach her representative some of the elements of good breeding. Perhaps he can't help being jealous, but that is no reason he should be also a boor.

RESIGNATION OF FREMONT'S MAJOR-GENERALSHIP —PROMPT ACCEPTANCE BY THE PRESIDENT.

It is understood that Gen. Fremont, on yesterday, tendered his resignation as a Maj-General in the regular army, and that it was promptly accepted. Whatever may be thought of the eager readiness thus displayed to get the man out of service who had so much to do with the organization of the party that put the present administration in power, there is one lesson this resignation should not fail to teach. It is a very significant example for Maj-General George B. McClellan. It remains to be seen whether that officer, after receiving the nomination at Chicago, will be equally prompt to tender his resignation.

Fremont's resignation was forwarded by him to Sen. Wood, who presented it to the Department where it was at once accepted.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION—PRESSURE FOR A WAR DEMOCRAT FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Large numbers of delegates to the Baltimore Convention have been passing through Washington for two or three days past. Two delegates from Missouri are here—the radical and conservative.

There is a strong pressure on all hands for a War Democrat as a candidate for Vice President. Lyman Tremain, of New York, who ran on the ticket with Wadsworth, last year, is much talked of. Daniel S. Dickinson is also mentioned. Hamlin, of course, is a candidate; so is Andy Johnson, and so are a dozen others.

Simon Cameron, Henry J. Raymond, and Gov. Dennison are mentioned for the Presidency of the Convention.

TARIFF BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The House yesterday passed the tariff bill after making numerous minor amendments. There was a decided disposition manifested to hurry it through, many members wishing to go to Baltimore to-morrow.

THE CONVENTION ABSORBING ALL INTEREST.

But little business will be transacted till after the convention, which is absorbing all interest now.

WOUNDED FROM WHITE HOUSE.

Steamers brought up 1200 wounded yesterday from White House. Seventy rebels were in the number. But few wounded were left at White House; others, however, were on the way from the front when the boats left. These are all wounded in late engagements, showing the losses to have been more severe than at first anticipated.

FEMALE REBEL PRISONERS.

Among the rebel prisoners at White House are two females, one a captain of artillery.

GEORGIA.

A SHARP AND BLOODY FIGHT NEAR DALLAS!

The Opposing Forces of Hooker and Hood Engaged.

THE REBELS DRIVEN TWO MILES.

Our Loss About Fifteen Hundred.

REBEL NIGHT ATTACK REPULSED.

Generals Howard and Johnston Wounded.

Partial List of Casualties.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DALLAS, GA., May 29, via. LOUISVILLE, KY., June 5th, 1864.

The rebels made a desperate charge, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, upon McPherson's line, and were repulsed with terrible slaughter. They came up in heavy masses through the dense undergrowth in front of our lines, and were not discovered until within a very short distance of the skirmishers. The skirmishers fell back rapidly, and the first line of battle received the shock in gallant style in Dodge's front.

The object appeared to be the capture of Wilder's battery, and so desperately did they contend for it that a rebel captain and lieutenant scaled the breastwork. The captain was captured and the lieutenant was killed, his body falling inside the work. The battery kept up a galling fire of grape and canister, which piled up the dead and wounded by hundreds.

Dodge's line did not give an inch. The 15th corps all stood firm, except Harrow's division, which lost some ground and two guns in the first onset of the enemy, but afterwards rallied and recaptured the guns. Wilder's mounted infantry, holding the extreme right of McPherson's lines, held their ground.

Failing to carry our works with the first rush, and satisfied with their reception from the first line of battle, the rebels retired with more precipitancy, leaving, however, a strong line of skirmishers to hold the ground previously occupied by them, and enable them to carry off their killed and wounded.

Our boys are in fine spirits over their success.

Generals McPherson, Logan and Dodge were upon the field in person, and the troops greeted them with hearty cheers wherever they passed.

Our loss can't exceed one hundred, while that of the enemy must have exceeded two thousand. In front of one of Dodge's divisions fifty-two dead rebels were buried inside the skirmish line, including the Lieut-Colonel of the 5th Kentucky. A large number of wounded were taken to the hospitals.

The rebels remained in possession of enough of ground to carry off about one-half their dead and wounded.

Prisoners reported that the attack would be renewed during the night, and our troops were in constant readiness to repel it.

Hooker's heavy fighting was on Wednesday, May 25th, in which he lost one hundred and fifty men, and drove the enemy from a very strong position. The ground in his front is very rough and broken, though free from the bold hills in McPherson's front. There was continuous firing there yesterday, and from the sound of musketry last night, it is supposed that the rebels charged his lines. If so, they were doubtless repulsed, since his position is one of great strength for aggressive purposes.

Wood's division of the 4th corps, and Johnson's division of the 14th corps were badly cut up on the afternoon of the 27th. The 23d corps had previously held the extreme left of our line, occupying a line almost at right angles with it, and bearing towards the north wood, supported by Johnson, who was started out on the forenoon of the 27th marched something over a mile due east, and then marched in six lines through a dense undergrowth, over hills and ravines, to a line parallel with the general line, the 23d corps joining its left, and arrived to fill up the interval. About six o'clock Wood encountered the enemy in strong force, and drove him from one position after another until a high hill was reached, which it was found impossible to take. Wood's whole division, and Col. Scriber's brigade, of Johnson's, were engaged, and a thousand men placed hors de combat.

It was this movement of Wood's that gave rise to the report that the rebel right had been turned.

Gen. Howard was slightly wounded in the foot, which will not disable him.

Gen. Johnson was struck by a fragment of shell and two of his ribs broken. Major Hansom, of the 24th Ohio, was killed. Capt. Stevens, Aid de Camp to Gen. Howard, was shot through the lungs, and is supposed to be mortally wounded.

The fight opened quite brisk this morning. We are gaining a little ground in the centre, but only a little.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* has accounts from Sherman's army to the 31st ult. There was a sharp and bloody fight on the 25th between Hooker's corps and the rebel General Hood's corps near Dallas. The battle began at five o'clock p. m. The 2d division, Gen. Williams, drove the enemy from their first line of works for a distance of two miles. This division was soon relieved by the 1st and 3d divisions, under Gens. Geary and Butterfield, who advanced steadily under a terrible musketry fire, and preceded within forty yards of a concealed battery, which opened upon them a sudden and murderous discharge of grape and canister.

The first division in this charge lost nine hundred men. The batteries was finally silenced, and the enemy driven away. But few prisoners were taken on either side. Our loss was probably greater than that of the enemy, amounting to about fifteen hundred. The substantial fruits of the day's work were a gain of two miles of ground, giving us a favorable position, two pieces of artillery, and a better arrangement of the line for subsequent operations.

On the 26th a general engagement was expected, but McPherson's corps did not come up. There was a good deal of skirmishing with artillery and musketry.

Prisoners report that reinforcements had increased Johnston's army to 70,000.

On the 27th there was a severe fight on the left, Wood's, Derr's, and Scribner's brigades, of Johnson's division, lost 400 men.

On the 28th there was heavy picket firing.

On the 29th the rebels made a night attack, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

On the 31st Hooker and McPherson were moving their troops to the left. Our position then was, the right resting on Dallas, and the left near the railroad, eight miles from Atlanta.

The following is a partial list of the casualties among officers:

Brigadier General Johnson, wounded; Col. Patrick, 5th Ohio, killed; Colonel Payne, 44th Ohio, missing; Colonel McDougal, 123d Pennsylvania, lost a leg; Colonel Grimes, 13th New Jersey, slightly wounded; Colonel McGroaty, 61st Ohio, slightly wounded; Col. Nothing, 21st Ohio, lost an arm; Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, 82d Ohio, slightly wounded; Major Hampson, 124th Ohio, killed; Major Stanson, 5th Maine, dangerously wounded; Major Farmer, 123d Pennsylvania, slightly wounded; Captain J. A. Moore, 147th Pennsylvania, severely wounded; Capt. M. H. Todd, 11th Pennsylvania, killed; Captain Cheesbro, 46th Pennsylvania, killed; Captain Craig, 46th Pennsylvania, slightly wounded; Captain Stephens, 107th New York, severely wounded; Captain Harkley, 28th Pennsylvania, severely wounded; Captain Phillips, 46th Pennsylvania, killed.

Affairs at New Orleans—Mexican News —Preparations to Receive Maximilian—Conspiracy Discovered—Mexican Victory Anniversary, etc.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 28th and Havana on the 31st, has arrived. She has 1000 bales of cotton. A fire on the night of the 27th destroyed eight large river steamers and several sail craft at the levee at New Orleans, estimated at $300,000. The levee was considerably injured.

No military news.

Gen. Banks addressed the Constitutional Convention on the 27th.

The *Picayune* and a French paper had been suspended for printing the bogus proclamation.

General Herron has returned to his command in Texas.

General McClernand is seriously sick at New Orleans.

Havana dates of the 31st ult. state that news from the city of Mexico to the 16th and Vera Cruz the 21st had been received. Great preparations were being made for the reception of Maximilian, who had not yet arrived.

A conspiracy in Gaudalaxra had been discovered, and three of the conspirators were arrested.

The French suspect that there are lodges in all the towns they hold, which have declared for intervention. Incendiary placards continually appear on the walls of the city of Mexico, and several have been arrested for crying "death to Maximilian and the Imperialists."

The 5th being the anniversary of the Mexican victory, it was generally observed, though in secret, and persons of both sexes visited and strewed with flowers the graves of those who fell.

Artillery has been received by the Governor of Nueva Leon, from San Francisco, through Matamoras and Acuna. Ammunition had arrived at Monterey. It was smuggled through Brownsville, by the Juarists.

The New York Union Mass Meeting—Letter of the President.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The following is the President's letter to the meeting to-night:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 3, 1864.

HON. F. A. CONKLING, AND OTHERS—*Gentlemen:* Your letter inviting me to be present at a mass meeting of loyal citizens, to be held at New York on the 4th inst., for the purpose of expressing gratitude to Gen. Grant for his signal services, was received yesterday. It is impossible for me to attend. I approve, nevertheless, whatever may tend to strengthen and sustain Gen. Grant, and the noble armies now under his direction. My previous expressions of estimation of Gen. Grant have been maintained and heightened by what has occurred in the remarkable campaign he is now conducting, while the magnitude and difficulty of his task cannot be much more than I expected. He and his brave soldiers are now in the midst of their great trial, and I trust that at your meeting you will so shape your good words that they may turn to men and guns moving to his aid and their support.

Yours, truly,

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

Internal Revenue Receipts—Candidates for Vice President—National Union League.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The receipts of the Internal Revenue during the fiscal year ending with the present month will be over $100,000,000. It is estimated that the present bill will realize twice as much after it is in working order, but for the first six months the revenue will not be increased much, if any.

There are scores of Baltimore Convention delegates here. The candidates for Vice President are numerous, including Vice President Hamlin, Gov. Andrew, Gen. Dix, Daniel S. Dickinson, Simon Cameron and Joseph Holt. Many delegates will be controlled by the action of the National Union League, which will meet at Baltimore on Monday.

Sent to Sing Sing—Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Keshastonm was this morning sent to Sing Sing for ten years for defrauding the Government.

A fire occurred at 88 and 60 Fulton street, occupied by Mr. Hollingshead. A telegram this morning states that the property destroyed was valued at $50,000. Kirk, Tyler, Reid and Snyder were also sufferers.

VIRGINIA.

Grant's Attack on Friday.

OUR ARMY IN THE BEST POSSIBLE CONDITION.

"The Rebel Capital Must Fall."

OUR LINES CONSIDERABLY ADVANCED.

HEAVY ASSAULTS OF THE REBELS REPULSED.

The First Line of the Enemy's Works Carried.

LOSS OF THE REBELS FROM 2,000 TO 3,000.

DETAILS OF WEDNESDAY'S FIGHTING.

FURIOUS FIGHTING ON BOTH SIDES.

Flight of the Rebels in Confusion.

A GENERAL ATTACK ORDERED.

Fiercest Fight of the Campaign!

THE BATTLE STILL RAGES!

The Enemy's Left Carried by Gen. Hancock.

GENERAL SMITH ATTACKED BY THREE COLUMNS.

The Rebels Driven after a Desperate Fight.

GRANT PUSHING THE ENEMY AT EVERY POINT.

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION FROM BUTLER!

Lee Reported Driven into the Richmond Intrenchments.

THE PRESENT APPEARANCE OF WHITE HOUSE

BALTIMORE, June 4.—The Baltimore *American* says: A gentleman who left the front at 9 o'clock, a. m., on Friday, represents the attack reported by Grant as having opened with fierceness. Cannonading along the whole line could be heard, as it progressed down the Peninsula.

One important fact reported by our informant is, that the army is in the best possible condition, and that they have never in any previous campaign been so well supplied. There was abundant provisions constantly going forward.

The whole army worships General Grant, and say he is the only man who has shown them a chance to fight.

The belief was universal, both among the troops and residents of the country in the vicinity of Richmond, that the rebel capital must fall.

There had been no attempted raid on the White House, as reported, and consequently the rumored capture of Pits Hugh Lee and cavalry was unfounded.

The White House presents a scene of activity unprecedented even during McClellan's campaign.

NEW YORK, June 4.—*A Tribune* special, dated June 3d, says that Sheridan's cavalry the day previous drove the rebels down the Mechanicsville pike within five miles of Richmond.

Our entire lines are considerably advanced, and the impression prevails that Lee has withdrawn his forces within the inner defences of Richmond. His losses for the past two days must be very severe, and largely in excess of ours.

Contrabands report the citizens of Richmond in a great fright.

The enemy left all their dead and wounded in front of Warren, and the sight was sad and sickening.

June 2d, yesterday, the 6th corps and Baldy Smith's forces made a heavy charge carrying the first line of the enemy's works and taking 600 or 800 prisoners. An hour later the rebels made tremendous assaults and were frightfully slaughtered. Hancock also repulsed similar attacks, inflicting a severe loss. The fighting was most desperate. The enemy's loss must be 2,000 or 3,000; ours 400 or 500. Burnside's corps showed equal valor in repulsing an attack.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The steamer Connecticut, which left White House yesterday, reports that on Thursday large clouds of smoke could be seen in the direction of Richmond, and it was the belief at White House that a disastrous conflagration was in progress at the rebel capital. Several of the rebels wounded, brought up on the Connecticut, say that Gen. Lee had been taken sick and had been taken back to Richmond, leaving the army under command of General Ewell.

Eight hundred rebel prisoners have already reached White House, and others are on their way down.

A contraband camp has been established at White House, which already contains 1,000, and they still continue to arrive.

The Richmond and York River road is being rapidly repaired. The bridge over the Pamunkey was completed on Monday, and the cars had arrived in barges from Alexandria.

The steamer State of Maine arrived this morning, bringing up 400 wounded from the late battles in the Wilderness.

The steamer Connecticut also arrived this morning, leaving left White House yesterday with eight hundred and seventy-five sick and wounded, including seventy-two officers. Preparation for the wounded is being established at White House, and the place looks like a city of business. General Abercrombie is in command of the post and has the general supervision of the landing of troops, &c. O. Pilman is Post Quartermaster, and the Sanitary and Christian Commission are there in full force with a large amount of hospital supplies of every kind.

A number of wounded of the 2d and 5th army corps were arriving at White House when the Connecticut left. Hospital tents with accommodation for three or four hundred patients have been erected there.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe dispatch of the 3d says: The rebels are wasting gunpowder on Butler's formidable works.

Gen. Kautz was to have started out again on an important mission on the night of the 2nd. The enterprise is of a point of the most vital importance to the enemy and assist Gen. Grant very materially.

A Northern machinist came into our lines on the 1st from Richmond. He reports that Lee had been driven back into the Richmond entrenchments. Mayor Mayo had been arrested and placed in Castle Thunder for proposing to surrender the city in case of necessity, instead of burning it as was proposed.

Every man and boy, and even foreign subjects, were pressed into the service.

The rebel papers complain of Joe Johnston and say he has whipped.

He also says Gen. Lee is sick and confined to his bed. Grant has kept him so busy for the past month, that ever his iron frame had to succumb to great fatigue.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 3.—The steamer John A. Warren, arrived from Bermuda Hundred, reports that the enemy made a slight attack on the breastworks at 9 o'clock last night without effect.

A confederate Lieutenant and thirty privates, who arrived on the Warren, came into our lines yesterday.

A steamer just arrived from White House reports that there was heavy cannonading going on all day yesterday, and just before night the sound grew farther off. There are no further particulars.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The *Herald's* correspondent has details of Wednesday's fighting. He says our line of battle extended fully ten miles in length, from N. W. to S. E. Hancock's lines was on the Mechanicsville road. The rifle-pits were wrested from the enemy two days before the defences were made. They were impregnable to an ordinary assault. Burnside's corps was next on high ground, and Warren was a little forward, protected in front by double and triple lines of the most formidable field breastworks. Wright's corps was marched to the left with two divisions of Sheridan's corps in the front and flank.

An attempt was made with rebel infantry early in the day to drive our cavalry from Cold Harbor, but resulted in their repulse with many killed and wounded and the taking of between two hundred and three hundred prisoners.

The rebels were reinforced for another attack, but Wright coming up enabled us to hold the place and take more prisoners. Wright followed up his success and brought on an engagement which lasted until an hour after dark. At that time we had carried the rebel lines of rifle pits and driven the enemy to the Chickahominy river.

The enemy then made a furious assault upon our right and center. They marched in three lines upon Warren, determined to pierce the centre to throw the line into confusion. Attempt after attempt was made and the men hurled to certain destruction. The battle raged for fully three hours in front of this corps.

Our losses at this point can only be a tithe of what the enemy sustained.

The attack on Hancock was nearly simultaneous. He not only repulsed the enemy but pursued them back so far that he was drawn into a bad position and was compelled to make a hasty retreat and resume the ground he occupied at the outset.

Again they rallied and returned to the charge but only returned to be driven back with greater slaughter.

The same correspondent says: Five hundred and ten rebel soldiers belonging to the 15th and 18th Georgia Vols., came into our lines at day break on the 2d. They state they are tired of fighting and do not want any more of it. They advised our troops to go in and fight it out as this was the last fight for Richmond, and we could take it this time. They represent the rebel army as becoming each day more and more demoralized with their constant reverses.

The object of Hancock's advance, however, was apparently a ruse, as he was awaiting orders to abandon his position and move his corps from the right of the line to the extreme left.

Another correspondent with the 17th corps says of the fighting at Cold Harbor: The enemy were in heavy force between Coal Harbor and Gaines' Mills, strongly intrenched on the edge of a dense woods, where they had rifle pits and abatis thrown up.

At 4:20 the troops were in position in three lines of battle, and at 5 o'clock the fight commenced. A battery of twenty pounders opened fire on the rebels, and the roar of its guns soon completely swallowed all sounds from the skirmishing line.

At 5:30 a. m. an order was received for both corps, the 6th and 18th, to charge the rebel works in our front.

Brooks and Devins pushed through the woods on their front and poured like a tornado, over the open field. The rebels opened with grape and canister and a heavy musketry fire, and the first line was badly cut up.

The second united with it and then the third, and almost immediately after a wild cheer rang out above every other sound as the rebels fled from the woods, the rebels rallied behind their reserves and attempted to capture their lost position. They rushed forward, but were received with so close and murderous a fire of art