Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING....JUNE 14, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Sanitary Fair.

The attendance at the Fair yesterday was about as large as usual, but owing to the reduction in the price of admission the receipts exhibited a considerable falling off.

The sales of goods are now quite spirited, and we are requested to announce particularly that the prices will be marked down to such a figure that it will be to the interest of purchasers to patronize the Fair. Many articles are offered here at rates below what are asked by dealers, and the material and workmanship are of the best description. Articles not sold before the close of the fair, will probably be withdrawn from sale for the present, and offered at some future time. It is not the intention of the committee that any part of the goods shall be shoved off as a sacrifice, although the whole will be disposed of at reasonable rates. Now is the time to purchase.

The contest for the Fireman's Horn was contested with great spirit yesterday. At ten o'clock last night, the vote was as follows: Hope, 1,534; Allegheny, 1,630; Vigilant, 1,360. The other competitors are making very slight increases upon their former votes. After to-night, sweet ballots will be polled, and an exciting contest may be anticipated.

Cross Suits.

Yesterday morning a woman made her appearance before Mayor Lowry, and entered a complaint against a female neighbor, charging her with stealing two silk dress patterns from her house. A warrant was issued, and the accused brought before the Mayor. During the examination, the prosecutor stated that she had purchased the goods from a dry goods merchant on Market street, and in order to assist the ends of justice, the merchant mentioned was subpoenaed to identify the goods. Upon inspecting the silks, he recognized them as a portion of goods which had been stolen from his store some months since, and immediately entered suit against the alleged owner for larceny. This action changed the complexion of the case materially, although the woman stoutly denied the larceny, and stated that she had purchased the silks from the firm. The dry goods merchant insisted as strongly that she had not honestly become the possessor of the goods, and insisted upon her being held to bail to answer a charge of larceny. The matter was finally compromised by the goods being returned to the original owner, the suits withdrawn, and the alleged thief paying the costs in both cases. As the matter was settled we withhold the names of the parties interested.

The Chinese Booth.

Among the most attractive features of the Bazaar is the Chinese Booth, around which, every evening, there are crowds of ladies and gentlemen, gratifying their curiosity. Four ladies, two gentlemen and two children appear every evening in full Chinese silk robes, gorgeously embroidered and decorated. But nothing we can say can convey an adequate idea of this unique and beautiful exhibition and structure. We therefore content ourselves with giving the following copy of the descriptive card which is hung up at the Booth in charge of Mrs. H. D. Gazzam, Mrs. J. F. Mackenzie and Miss Bradford:

1st. The silk flag hung between the altar and temple, is the Imperial standard, made and donated by some of the ladies of the Booth. Painted by Mr. Johns, of Pittsburgh. For sale.

2d. The Altar. This was put up under the supervision of Miss Bradford, daughter of the late American Consul at Amboy, and is a correct model of the altar in general use in China. The small cup on the altar represents the bowl of incense. All the idols around the miniature Pagoda, except two, with many other curiosities, including two-thirds of the robes worn every evening by the ladies in Chinese costume, were presented by Miss Bradford. The two larger idols on the altar, with various other curiosities in the Booth, are part of the spoils of the British opium war, taken from Chinese temples and other public buildings, and presented by English naval officers to the late Lieut. James Lawrence Parker, the hero of the burnt Oreole, Tuxpan, &c., and by him presented to a lady in Pittsburgh.

3d. The articles in the glass case were deposited for exhibition by various individuals, and are not for sale.

4th. The small framed pictures hung around the Booth, are painted on paper made of rice. The two figures seated on the throned chairs, are likenesses of the Emperor and Empress of China. Not for sale.

5th. A great portion of the numerous articles displayed on the counters of the Booth, were purchased in New York, by the Sanitary Executive Committee, and are all for sale at a very moderate advance on the New York wholesale prices. These prices were marked from the invoice by the gentlemen of the Committee who are merchants.

6th. The Tea, done up in parcels, is for sale at the market price. The fresh drawn tea, after the true China fashion, will be furnished to those who wish to take a cup of genuine Chinese tea, in a China temple, at ten cents a cup.

7th. The pressed and preserved flowers were gathered at the tomb of Napoleon, on the Island of St. Helena, by Miss Bradford, and are all for sale for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair.

Fruit Cake for President Lincoln.

It is not surprising that visitors to the Bazaar admire the handsome and elaborately ornamented cake on exhibition for some days past in that attractive part of the Sanitary Fair, as it is a piece of handiwork which reflects great credit on all concerned. The cake weighs ninety pounds. The base is octagon, representing the four arms of the service—navy, artillery, cavalry and infantry. The vase is made of sugar, solid, and the bouquet of flowers is of the same "sweet" material, entirely constructed by hand. The whole is in pyramid form, forty-eight inches high. We are informed that this beautiful cake has been gotten up at considerable expense by Mr. Jacob B. Hubley, confectioner, Fourth street, and donated to the Fair. It is proposed to present this cake to President Lincoln, at the close of the Fair, for which purpose quite a number of our patriotic citizens have already subscribed, and before the Fair closes a large sum will no doubt be realized.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Before Judges Mellon and Brown.

JUNE 13.—Thomas J. Monroe was found guilty of a charge of assault and battery, and sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Edward Lewis, who was connected with Esq. Flannigan in the larceny of $100 from a soldier, was arraigned for trial. The evidence adduced was conclusive as to his guilt, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty after a few minutes' deliberation. Flannigan will be tried to-day.

John Sowder was arraigned on a charge of fornication and bastardy. This case consumed the principal portion of the afternoon, and was not concluded when we left the court room at five o'clock.

Frightful Accident.

Yesterday evening a soldier named Walter Calverly, belonging to the 102d Pennsylvania Regiment, was arrested on a charge of desertion and placed in the guard room in the fourth story of the Girard House. He had not been in here but a few minutes until he either fell or jumped out. He fell into the yard, and when taken up was found to be very severely injured. He had sustained a compound fracture of the right leg above the knee, and the jaw was considerably lacerated and also slightly fractured. Dr. Lewis reduced the fractured limb, and the patient was removed to the hospital.

MAMMOTH TURTLES.—Mr. Eli Young, who spares no pains to cater to the tastes of his numerous customers, has just imported two mammoth sea turtles from the West Indies, the largest ever brought here. One of them weighs one hundred and seventy-seven pounds, and the other just one pound less. They were on exhibition yesterday, in front of the "Exchange," Smithfield street, corner of Virginia Alley, where they attracted much attention. One of them was killed last night and will be served up to-day, commencing at 10 o'clock this morning and continuing until midnight. Families can be supplied with steaks, or with soup by the quart or gallon, by calling at Mr. Young's Exchange.

MR. AND MRS. KLEBER'S CONCERT.—The concert by Mr. and Mrs. Kleber, which has been in preparation for some time, comes off this evening, and promises to be a most select and successful entertainment. The concert is given for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair, and in order to give all an opportunity to attend, the Literary entertainment announced for this evening at Audience Hall has been postponed.

Letter from Knap's Artillery Battalion.

FORT MAHAN, D. C., June 9th, 1864.

Editors Gazette: The sun shines down in all the intensity of an unclouded sky, this afternoon; the mercury stands at 80°, and the garrison of the fort, with the exception of the guard and fatigue details, are out at the inevitable drill. We think ourselves tolerably well posted already, after our two weeks' experience, and would prefer the shade; but our officers seem inclined to "put us through."

Major Knap's Battalion being still in process of formation, he has not yet been formally assigned a definite command, other than that of his three Batteries now here. Batteries A and B, form the garrison of Fort Meigs, Capt. Jos. Brown commanding the Post. The garrison of this fort consists of Battery C, Knap's Battalion, and the 11th Co. Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Capt. Riddle commanding the Post. It is understood that Co. D, Capt. Stewart, will relieve the 11th Co. Massachusetts when it shall arrive, and that Major Knap's headquarters will be at this fort.

Two companies of one hundred days' men are being recruited in Philadelphia for this Battalion, and are nearly full. When they arrive, Major Knap will, no doubt, exchange his present parasents for "live silver lents," and be assigned the duty of garrisoning two additional forts in this division.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Obertonffer, of the 21 Regiment Pennsylvania artillery, is in command of this brigade. He is a venerable officer, of much experience, and is well liked by the officers and men of his command. Colonel Haskins commands the division; he is well known as an accomplished and gallant officer, who lost an arm during the Mexican war. General Augur is in command of the corps, (22d) comprising the entire chain of defences around the city.

The men of our battalion are all hearty and able for their rations. Notwithstanding the warm days and cool nights of this climate, and the unaccustomed stomachs of the raw recruits, it is quite marvelous to observe how full our companies are at dinner call, and how rapidly the fresh soft bread, bean soup, potatoes and pork disappear. The barracks are well ventilated and water tight; the banks are well constructed—three deep. Our boys have become accustomed to sleeping upon the bare boards; although not so soft, perhaps, as a bivouac on the earth, with the blue bespangled canopy for a covering, yet the exposure is less, and the garrison barracks every way preferable.

Gen. Grant is being constantly reinforced by fresh troops. The corps of Gen. Augur has been largely drawn upon, until there is but force enough left to barely garrison the forts around the city; and these troops are, generally, as raw as ourselves, with the exception of a few companies of artillery. We know not how soon we may be ordered to the front, and therefore are being thoroughly drilled, both in infantry and artillery—having been equipped with muskets and accoutrements. F.

"That Picture."

Editors Gazette.—Will you oblige me by publishing what "unvarnished tale" hangs by "that picture," over which the editor of the *Post* affects to be so much exercised? In the first place, I had an order to sketch that procession, accompanied by a request to be present at some point of its passage; but the day proving unpropitious, I failed to "see it," and was left with no guide save my own imagination, (a lade which, I confess, is frequently beyond my control), yet, having seen many "Democratic processions," I never thought of the difficulties which, according the *Post*, lay in the way, but was led along simply by the idea that modern Democracy, to be truthfully represented, must exhibit a three-fold component, viz: "washed, unwashed, and unterrified." To reach these points of excellence, with the pencil, I know of no way but to adopt the "representative principle," (one which the *Post*, as yet, has not denied us). In casting about among the distinguishing features of that conglomeration, I was careful not to cross the threshhold, nor invade the domestic sanctuary of any private citizen, but selected material from amongst those whose peculiar abilities to "control" the several "wings" of their institution had, long since, marked as public property. If I made a mistake in the selection, it must be attributed to my ignorance of the variety of links that compose the chain which the editor of the *Post* daily rattles, and which, perhaps, draws his jug-garment out.

He tells us "respectable gentlemen are made to figure as drunken loafers." Now, it might be a question of grave doubt here, if the "wish be not father to the thought."

Again, he protests against "this establishment" being made the subject of the sneers and jibes of thousands who visit the Fair, &c.; yet affects to be blind to the fact that he is, and has been, for over three years, issuing daily papers from "this *establishment*," each containing a column or two of garbled calumny and *insult* to the President, the army, and to the great loyal sentiment that prevails in the north, and especially in this community, and yet prates over a picture about "intolerance." All this, I think, is but another "*lid*" for that unsuspecting sympathy which has on former occasions contributed to place and keep in power *that* which Milton might have dignified with a name, but of which Webster would have disposed with the simple remark, "there it stands."

In conclusion, I will say that I have such estimate of the private personal virtues of those ladies and gentlemen whom the *Post* seems so eager to champion, as secures them against the influence of either pictures or "*Posts*." And further; if the picture be taken down by its owner, or requested to be removed by any lady directly connected with it who may feel aggrieved, they have my consent; *but* if it is removed at the dictation of the editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, such act will only furnish my spleen a new "subject." BLYTHE.

RECOVERING.—William Stewart, the non-reporting deserter, who was shot on last Saturday by officer Sarber, was still living at a late hour yesterday afternoon. The attending physician, Dr. Lewis, of East Liberty, has hopes of his ultimate recovery.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

M'Clelland's Shoe Auction House, No. 55, Fifth street.

REMOVED.—Samuel Graham & Co., Merchant Tailors, have removed to 78 Smithfield street. We are just receiving our second supply of spring and summer goods, and would most respectfully invite our friends and the public in general to examine our new stock, believing it to be one of the finest stocks of merchant tailor goods in the city. Every garment warranted to give full satisfaction, in both price and quality. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and judge for yourselves. GRAHAM & MCCANDLESS, Merchant Tailors, No. 78 Smithfield street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—All the styles, qualities and prices, at M'Clelland's Auction House.

Is it possible that any soldier can be so foolish as to leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS? Whoever does so will deeply regret it. These medicines are the only certain cure for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Sores and Scurvy.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are now retailed, owing to the high prices of drugs, &c., at 50 cents, 75 cents and $1,10 per pot or box.

For sale in Pittsburgh by B. L. Fahnestock & Co.

For sale at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

For sale also by Geo. A. Kelly, Federal street, Allegheny city.

GAITERS.—Ladies, Gent's and children's gaiters and shoes of all kinds at M'Clellands.

FOR Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, Brown's Bronchial Troches are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.

Sold by druggists generally.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attention of our readers is directed to the brilliant assortment of Spring and Summer Goods just received by our friend Mr. John Weler, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock comprises a great variety of Fancy French, English, Scotch and American Cassimeres and Cloths, and fine Silk and Cassimere Vestings,—all of which will be made up to order in the latest styles and in the best manner. A choice selection of Furnishing Goods also on hand and for sale, together with a full stock of Ready Made Clothing, well and fashionably made.

CHILDREN'S shoes of every description at M'Clelland's Auction House.

SUPPLY ON HAND.—The subscriber wishes to inform the readers of the *Gazette* that he has again a full supply of the justly celebrated hair restorer *Rejuvenator*, whose effect in restoring gray hair to its original color, preventing hair from falling out, removing dandruff, &c., fairly entitles it to be classed among the greatest successes of modern times. Simon Johnston, sole agent, corner of Smithfield and Fourth streets. eod 6w

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SITUATION BEFORE RICHMOND.

Both Armies Enjoying Repose

PROBABLY NO FIGHTING FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE ENEMY FORBIDDEN.

Scene Between 'Johnnys' and 'Yanks.'

REBELS NOT IN A STARVING CONDITION.

THE DRAFT!

The House Opposed to the Repeal of the Commutation Clause.

CASE OF GENS. SCHENCK AND BLAIR.

The Seizure of Mowry's Silver Mine.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 11, 1864, P. M.

The pastiew days have been quite uneventful to the Army of the Potomac. Our lines are scarcely nearer the enemy than was the position in the case of the battle on Friday, more than a week ago. The troops on both sides, each behind their entrenchments, have kept up a desultory but useless fire—just sufficient to make it apparent that the respective works were not vacant. Both armies, in fact, have been enjoying the repose which was needed after the hard fighting and rapid marching of the three weeks' campaigning from the banks of the Rapidan.

To-day the silence is even more marked than before. The sound of a musket has scarcely been heard along the entire front. A few bluts of artillery, and the explosion of a shell or two, high over the trees about the centre of the line, have been the only reminders, this afternoon, of the enemy's presence.

From present indications it is not likely that there will be fighting for several days to come. But the storm is brewing and may burst in quarters least expected by the enemy. It is not proper, at this time, to say precisely how Gen. Grant will attempt to discomfort the enemy.

Yesterday an order was issued by General Meade, forbidding unauthorized communication with the enemy. The men on both sides have been holding intercourse with each other for the interchange of newspapers, and the barter of coffee and tobacco. In this way a great deal of mischief was likely to result, as information of vital importance is always apt to leak out.

The opposing lines of rifle-pits, it must be borne in mind, are not a hundred yards apart; in some parts of the line much closer. For any portion of the body to be exposed the penalty is certain wounding if not death. But the men are utterly weary of loading and firing. They have kept up this heavy skirmishing for days and no visible advantage has been gained by either side. The firing gradually slackens—officers become careless about urging the men to their work, a tacit and magnetic spell influences with equal power our own men and their mutual enemies. It is very curious. The combatants are entirely hidden from each other's sight. The last shot is fired and the lull in the battle storm is perfect. Adventurous spirits on both sides cautiously raise their heads above the earthworks—"How are you Johnny?" "How are you Yank?" are the questions usually handled. "Don't you shoot!"—says one "No," says the other. "Well," we won't chine in all, and immediately the parapets are swarmed with the men, who have been concealed and protected behind them. Out jumps the fellows from the rifle pits, and putting down their guns, stretch their cramped forms upon the grass. Sharpshooters covertly slide down from their perches on the trees and loll about in utter abandonment. Trade is quickly opened, and all sorts of commodities are exchanged. The men have keen pleasure in their singular armistice, bartering each other sharply, and never overstepping the half way line which separates their respective fortifications.

Suddenly the cry is raised: Run back Johnnys or-run back Yanks, just as it happens to be, we're going to shoot, and the hostilities begin again. It is always understood, however, that the first shots shall be aimed high, and the veriest dawdler gets back to shelter safely.

While this fraternal scene is being enacted on one limited part of the line, the battle rages hotly at other portions of the extended front, which measures by miles. Was there ever such strange warfare known before? It is easy enough to see, however, that these anomalous episodes may be abused. The rebels availed themselves of such a truce the other day to strengthen a battery which had been reduced to silence and had kept still for nearly a week. The work, consequently, has had to be done over again.

I have seen a great many prisoners lately. Their appearance utterly refutes the very current stories that the rebel army is in a destitute and starving condition. It is simply idle to talk about starving the rebel army into submission. The rebel soldiers, as a general thing, are stout and strong and the very pictures of health. It is insulting to our own brave men that the statements so industriously circulated respecting the feebleness and lack of power of endurance of the Southern soldiers should be believed. The rations of the rebel troops may not be in as great variety as those furnished to our men, but they have proved to be fully as nutritive. This fact cannot be gainsayed.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE.

The Senate Military Committee are in favor of abolishing the commutation clause of the enrollment law, except Mr. Wilson, who will oppose it. But he will seek to amend it, and has announced his intention to propose a hundred dollar bounty for one year drafted men, and in the same proportion for less time when honorably discharged. He also proposes to include a provision for enlisting men from insurrectionary States, and for securing freedom to the wives and children of colored soldiers thus enlisted.

The House to-day voted against the repeal of the commutation clause by a large majority.

THE CASE OF GENERALS SCHENCK AND BLAIR.

The House Committee on Elections reported, to-day, in the cases of Generals Schenck and Blair, expressing the opinion that the two offices, of General and Congressman, are incompatible with each other, and that a man elected to Congress, who fails to resign his military office when the time arrives for the discharge of his Congressional duties, vacates his civil office; and virtually declares that entering upon the duties of Congress vacates the appointment as General. The practical conclusion reached is, that General Schenck is entitled to his seat, and that General Blair is not, for the reasons that the former resigned his military office before the commencement of the session of Congress, while the latter resigned a month after.

MOWRY'S SILVER MINE.

It seems that Mowry was arrested and his property seized under Gen. Carleton's order of the 8th of June, 1863, and tried upon a charge of aiding the rebellion by a board convened by Gen. Carleton and found to be an enemy of the United States and confined at Fort Yuma, Cal. His property was placed in the hands of a receiver, under orders for confiscating the property of persons aiding the rebels, issued by Gen. Wright, commanding the Department.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT—THE ARKANSAS SENATORS.

The House to-day voted to repeal the fugitive slave act. In the Senate the question of admitting Arkansas Senators came up, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Sumner and Richardson made strong speeches against their admission. Reverdy Johnson spoke in favor of it. The general feeling is strongly opposed to their admission. Mr. Fishback's record is very much against him.

OHIO HUNDRED DAY TROOPS—FALSE STATEMENT.

The statement in New York Copperhead papers to-day that some of the Ohio hundred day troops threw down their arms and refused to go any further after their arrival here, is a base falsehood.

The Secretary of War to-day communicated in answer to the resolution of the Senate, the statement of Adjutant General Townsend, relative to the seizure of Sylvester Mowry's silver mine in Arizona.

DISTINGUISHED SONS OF OHIO SERENADED.

The band of the 150th Ohio to-night serenaded the distinguished sons of Ohio in Washington. Secretary Chase, in his response, spoke very feelingly of the noble part Ohio was taking in the present struggle, and the sacrifice she was laying upon the altar of her country. Judge Carter and Gens. Schenck and Garfield made appropriate speeches. The whole affair did honor to the Buckeye State.

BATTLE REPORTED AT BOTTOM BRIDGE.

GEN. HANCOCK'S CORPS ENGAGED.

REBELS DISLODGED AFTER A DESPERATE FIGHT.

The Whole Army Across the Chickahominy.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The *Bulletin* publishes the following: The Washington *Republicans* says that an intelligent cavalry officer arrived this morning. He left a point ten miles from the front on Sunday morning, and reports that firing was distinctly heard during Saturday night in the direction of Bottom Bridge, which crosses the Chickahominy about twove miles east from Richmond, and seven miles north-east of the mouth of Four-Mile Creek, on James river.

When he left the report had just reached the place that Hancock, after a desperate fight, succeeded in dislodging the enemy and carrying the bridge at that point at the point of the bayonet, and the whole army had successfully crossed at that point.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 12.—Both armies occupy their old position about the right and centre. There has been considerable skirmishing and cannonading, but no damage has been effected by either party. The men are well protected behind high and strong breastworks. Their soldiers and ours converse.

The rebels have a large gun mounted on a Railroad track. It throws a six inch shell, and is the subject of much mirth among our men. Meade rode through this portion of his lines yesterday afternoon. The Railroad from Dispatch Station to White House has been carried away.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

International Telegraph Question.

THE WAR BETWEEN DENMARK AND GERMANY.

&c., &c., &c.

CAPE RACE, June 12.—The steamer Belgian, from Liverpool on the 2d, and from London on the 3d inst., passed here yesterday, with news five days later. The news is unimportant.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st, the Government was defeated by ten majority.

Cotton steady and unchanged. Breadstuffs firm, with an upward tendency. Provisions steady. Consols 90¾@90¾. American stocks: Illinois Central shares, 29@27 discount.

Mr. Rowalt, one of the directors of the International Telegraph Company, has been giving exhibitions at Liverpool of the design of that Company to construct a Telegraph to America, starting from Brest near the Azores and the French Islands, off Newfoundland, &c. A concession had been obtained from the French Government in favor of the enterprise. A capital of half a million sterling is required.

The Conference met on the 2d instant, but nothing definite was arrived at. A proposal was made and accepted for the prolongation of the armistice fifteen days longer. The Conference will meet again on June 15th.

Fears gain ground that hostilities will recommence between the Danes and Germans. It is represented that public feeling energetically demands the resumption of hostilities during the present season, it being especially favorable to the Danes, while delay will especially neutralize the Danes' naval strength.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Saxonia, from Southampton, 1st, arrived at midnight.

Her files contain but little news.

In the House of Commons Mr Trinday postponed his motion relative to the Confederate States until the 17th.

Count De Paris was married to Isabella of Spain, at Kingston, on the 30th ult.

The *Journal Diplomatique* says the probable results of negotiations will be that Holstein and Southern Schleswig will be detached from Denmark and united to Germany, and Northern Schleswig united perpetually with Denmark.

Erie mortgage bonds had fallen five per cent.

The Electoral Tickets—Maryland Free State Convention—Reported Foreign Loan Premature—Union Prisoners Going South, etc.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1864.—The *Post's* Baltimore correspondent says the Blairs have been beaten in getting up the Electoral ticket. The Electoral Convention had one majority anti-Blair contested delegations, and thus securing an anti-Blair Lincoln Electoral ticket. In the meantime the Fremont men are moving and will put their Electoral ticket in the field at the proper time.

The Free State Constitutional Convention has got through the whole forty-two articles of the Bill of Rights, having the paramount allegiance and abolition of slavery. The articles to act on these will occupy two weeks of debate.

The *Post* says: The report that Mr. Chase has negotiated a foreign loan, the interest of which is to be paid in Amsterdam, is premature.

The Raleigh *Confederate* says 6000 Federal prisoners captured in the recent battles in Virginia have passed through Danville on their way to rebel dungeons in the South.

It appears that Marshal Murray let the Petrie imprisonment case go by default, and he will now *certorari* the case down to this city before a United States Judge.

The New York *Commercial's* Washington special says: The Circuit Court has given a final decision to the effect that bankers are not obliged to pay out specie when specie has been deposited, even for deposits.

Gen. Wadsworth—Ohio Hundred Day Troops for the Front.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—It appears that it was General Wadsworth's intention at the close of the war to pay over a sum of money equal in amount to that he received from the Government, to some permanent institution founded for the life relief of disabled soldiers. "This," he said, "is the least invidious way in which I can refuse pay for fighting for my country in her hour of danger."

The 150th Ohio 100 day troops, having in its ranks lawyers, clergymen and others of the best men in the State, on Saturday voted unanimously to go to the front and fight; they then marched to the White House and had an interview with the President, who addressed them, thanking them for their prompt resolution and saying "wherever you go I know you will do your best."

Richmond Railroads Useless.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—A special to the New York *Commercial* says: There are indications that all the railroads by which Richmond is supplied will soon be rendered useless.

THE KENTUCKY RAID!

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

Morgan's Force Divided and Demoralized.

PURSUIT OF THE FLYING REBELS.

Half of the Rebel Force Killed and Captured.

RECAPTURE OF GEN. HOBSON AND STAFF

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 13.—Capt. Dickson telegraphs to Gen. Ewing that Gen. Burbridge gave the rebels a total defeat at Cynthiana yesterday morning. The rebel loss was 200 killed and 400 prisoners besides the wounded. Their force exceeded ours. Morgan's command is divided and utterly demoralized, and they are trying to get off in small squads. Cols. Hanson and Garrard are pursuing Morgan himself with a few hundred men northeast from Cynthiana.

General Burbridge, with a part of his force, has returned here.

A telegram from Gov. Bramlette to General Carrington, dated Frankfort, June 13, p. m., says: There is no rebel force moving towards Louisville.

A gentleman from Georgetown reports that a few hours after Hobson's surrender at Cynthiana, Burbridge attacked the enemy, killing and capturing half the force. The remainder fled in great confusion, crossing the railroad yesterday at Paynesville. We had repulsed the enemy before our reinforcements arrived, but felt too insecure until their arrival.

LEXINGTON, June 13.—*Captain Dickson to General Carrington:* General Burbridge is now here and reports the rebel force out of ammunition, scattered and utterly demoralized in the fight at Cynthiana.

A dispatch from Falmouth, Kentucky, this afternoon, says that after the Cynthiana defeat, General Hobson and part of his staff were sent, under guard, to Falmouth, but the whole were recaptured by a scouting party and are now at Falmouth.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1864.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, to whom the message of the House in relation to military appointments was referred, made a report thereon, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That Robert O. Schenck, having resigned his commission as Major General of Volunteers, on the 21st of November, 1863, to take effect on the 5th day of December, 1863, was not, by reason of having held such office, disqualified from occupying a seat in the Thirty-Eighth Congress as a Representative from Ohio, the session having commenced on the 7th of December, but that F. P. Blair, who, continuing to hold office as a Major General of Volunteers, and discharging the duties thereof from November 29th, 1863, till January, 1864, thus disqualifying him from holding a seat in the Thirty Eighth Congress, which met December 7th, 1863, is not entitled to a seat in this House.

The report, for the present, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, a Committee of Conference was asked of the Senate on the disagreeing amendments to the bill to increase the pay of soldiers.

Mr. Stevens made a report from the Committee of Conference, on the disagreeing amendments to the Military appropriation bill, that they were principally in regard to making the pay of negro soldiers the same as that of the white soldiers, from Jan. 1st, so as to include the back pay of the 2 Massachusetts negro regiments, and those first raised in South Carolina and Louisiana. The report of the Conference Committee concludes as follows:—All persons of color who were free on the 19th of April, 1861, and who have been enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States, shall, from the time of their enlistment, be entitled to receive the pay, bounty and clothing allowed to such persons by the laws existing at the time of their enlistment; and the Attorney General is authorized to determine any question of law arising under this provision. And if the Attorney General shall decide that any such enlisted persons are entitled to receive any pay, bounty or clothing in addition to what they have already received, the Secretary of War shall make all necessary regulations to enable the pay departments to make payment in accordance with such determination.

The report was concurred in—yeas, 70, nays, 58. The Senate has already adopted it.

Mr. Schenck introduced a bill repealing the three hundred dollar clause in the enrollment act, and providing that hereafter no payment of money shall be accepted or received from any enrolled or drafted man, to be relieved of liability to perform military duty.

Mr. Schenck moved the previous question on the passage of the bill. The previous question was not seconded, and, a debate arising, the bill went over.

Mr. Garfield introduced a joint resolution declaring as follows: That no State declared to be in rebellion, by the President, is entitled to appoint electors of President and Vice President; and no electoral vote from any such State shall be received or counted until both Houses of Congress, by concurrent action, shall have recognized a State government in such State.

On motion of Mr. Blaine, of Michigan, the resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Beaman, of Michigan, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether there is any good and substantial reason for the exclusion of members of Congress from the hospitals, when they desire to look after the condition of the wounded from their respective States; and in case such visits can be made without detriment to the sick and wounded, the Committee recommend that some regulation be made by which members can visit the hospitals at seasonable hours, without let or hindrance.

The House then took up the resolution of Mr. Layer, offered on Monday of last week, proposing a suspension of hostilities, and requiring the President to adopt measures for assembling a convention of delegates from all the States to adjust the difficulties between the North and South on the basis of the Constitution. The House refused to suspend the rules for the introduction of the resolution.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the House bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law.

House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Harlan presented the joint resolution relating to the granting of certain privileges to the city of Dubuque, Iowa, which was passed.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, called up his resolution in reference to the recognition of the free State of Arkansas, and moved to refer it to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the admission of Arkansas at present into the Union and its reported Senators and representatives to seats in Congress.

Mr. Johnson replied at some length, arguing that if the States in rebellion were out of the Union he, Sumner, was inconsistent in supporting Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The resolution of Mr. Lane, of Kansas, and the credentials of Messrs. Fishback and Baxter, were, after debate, which consumed nearly the whole session, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, receded from its amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the marine hospital, at Chicago, was called up by Mr. Trumbull, and passed.

Mr. Wilson presented certain amendments to the enrollment bill, which, without reading, were ordered to be printed.

At five o'clock the Senate adjourned.

Chase and the Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Mr. Chase urged an amendment to the tax bill, which will add largely to the revenue. He is known to favor a tax of two dollars a gallon on whiskey, and ten per cent. on incomes.

Dr. MOFFITT, Dentist, No. 162 Fourth street, between Smithfield and Grant.

No inducements held out by offering low prices; but an equitable fee will be charged in every case, for the best materials will be used, and all the time and skill necessary to insure *permanent results* shall be applied

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OMNIBUS and carriage calls will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 410 Penn street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

CARBONATED MEAD, (old style) and sparkling Soda Water, at Bown & Mackenzie's, No. 65 Federal street, Allegheny. smdtf

C. SIZE, Dentist, 240 Penn street, will attend to all business of his profession.

JOHN M. GERMAN, Attorney at Law, 93 Grant street. aldtf

MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Cot on a shade firmer at $1,36@1,37 for Middling Uplands. Flour—State and Western without change, overing with a little more disposition to realize; $7,67@7,80 for extra State, $8,85@8,45 for Extra S. H. O., and $8 00@9,40 for Trade Brands. Whisky firmer; $1,31@1,32 for state, $1,32½@1,33 for Western. Wheat 2@3c firm and in good export demand; $1,72@1,80 for Chicago Spring, $1,75@1,81 for Milwaukee Club, $1 85@1,90 for Winter Red. Rice quiet and firm at $1,10@1,75. Corn dull and decidedly lower; Mixed Western $1,04, Old Mixed Western closing heavy at about $1,04@1,05. Oats firm but quiet. Wool firm and in moderate demand. Pork excited and decidedly higher; $32 for Mess, $31,50 for Old do., $33,75@34,50 for New do., $27,00@29,50 for Old and Old Prime, $23,25@23,50 for Prime Mess; also 500 bbls Mess, June, buyers' option, $32,50; 3,000 bbls Prime Mess, same terms and delivery, $23,25@23 50; 3,000 bbls at $24 @24,00; 15,000 bbls do., July, buyers' option, $24,50, and 6 000 bbls do, same terms and delivery, $25,50. Beef quiet at $9,50@13 for City Mess. Cut Meats at 11¾@12¾c.

Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Money active at 6@7 per cent. Sterling selling at 214¾@215¾, currency. Gold more active and firmer, opening at 103¾, and closing steady at 107¾@107¾.

Stocks better:

Pacific Mail	290	Hudson	143¾
1 year certificates	97¾	Reading	141
C & M. Certificates	53	C. & N. W.	73¾
Canton Co.	6 ¾	(sellers 10 days.)	
Cumberland	76¾	C. & N. W. pfd	91¾
Erie	111¾	Ill. Central scrip	129¾
New York Central	132	C. & R. I.	115

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Flour firm; Superfine $7,25@8,50. Wheat firm; White $1,93@2,10, Red $1,50@1,67. Corn dull; Yellow $1,05@1 07. Provisions advancing; Mess Pork $32@33,50 Prime $29 Petroleum—Crude 45¾c. Whisky $1,32@1,34.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—Flour active; Superfine $7,75 @7,87½. Wheat firm; Kentucky White $2,00@2 10. Corn dull; White $1,04. Whisky dull and nominal at $1,31½. Groceries quiet.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Loans, decrease, $1,204,737; Specie, increase, $1,260,105; Circulation, decrease, $181,161; Deposits, decrease, $1,979,119.

RIVER.

ARRIVALS.

Emma Graham, Zanesville, Leni Leoti, Louisville.
Olive, Nashville. Minerva, Wheeling.

DEPARTURES.

Financier, Louisville. Cherokee, St Louis.
Ottawa, St Louis. Minerva, Wheeling.

The river continues to recede rapidly at this point, having fallen almost two feet during the twenty-four hours ending last evening, at which time the marks indicated about five feet five inches. The weather continues clear, mild and pleasant, and all that could possibly be desired for the transaction of outdoor business.

The arrivals since our last report, include the Emma Graham from Zanesville, Leni Leoti from Louisville; and Olive from Nashville, with a large Stock Robinson from Louisville and the Reserve from Cincinnati, are among the first boats due here.

The new steamer Financier cleared for Louisville yesterday with a fair trip, as did also the Ottawa for St. Louis. The Cherokee was making preparations to leave for St Louis last evening and would doubtless get off during the night.

CAIRO, JUNE 10, 1864—*Editors Gazette*—Steamer Leconiles, Capt H. A. Gray, passed here to-day with two hundred and eighty tons of freight for St Louis. Crew all well. Weather cold and cloudy.

JOHN J. KENNEDY.

Passengers and shippers should bear in mind that the new and magnificent steamer Adam Jacobs, Capt Ben Johnson, leaves for St Louis to-day without fail. The Jacobs is one of the finest steamers on the western waters, and she has splendid accommodations for passengers.

The prompt and punctual Emma Graham, Capt O B. Stunt, is the regular packet for Zanesville to-day, leaving at 4 p. m. Messrs Hogg and Rowland are associated together in the office.

DIED:

WATTERS.—On Friday, the 10th instant, from wounds received at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., DAVID H. WATTERS, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, East Common, Allegheny. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

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