THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS, TORNE I S WART FILLION,

R THE WEER ENDING JUNE 18, 1864.

I. ENGRAVING.—The Union Fleet off City Point
Ready to Meet the Rebel Rams.

II. POETRY.—"Spirits of the Dead," by the late Edgar A. Poe—"We Two"—"The Volunteer."

III. "A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF P. GIFFORD,"

written for The War Press—conclusion.

Written for The Var Press-conclusion.
V. EDITORIALS.—The Nominations at Baltimore—
The President and the Platform—The New Marriage—
Maximilian in Mexico—General Banks—A Word for Mr.
Garrison—Can the Queen do Wrong?—Curious—Historical Fatality—Gas.
V. CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

H. THE PRESIDENCY—Andrew Johnson in 1850. V. CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.
VI. THE PRESIDENCY.—Andrew Johnson in 1880.
VII. THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.—Our Special Correspondence—The Rebel Mode of Warfare—The Battles at Cold Harbor—Hunter's Great Victory at Staunton.
VIII. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.—Our Special Correspondence—Hooker's Corps and Geary's Division—The Battle field near Dallas—Morgan's Raid in Vision—The Battle field near Dallas—Morgan's Raid in Ventucky—His Total Dafast by General Europhidae. Kentucky-His Total Defeat by General Burbridge-

Defeat of Gen. Sturgis.

IX. THE REBEL PRESS. -Interesting Extracts from Ante Southern Papers.

X. GOSSIP OF THE CAMP.

XI. THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR—Continued.—Reports of the various exhibitions.
XII. THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—The Nomi nation of Lincoln and Johnson-Platform-Full report of the proceedings.

XIII. LITERATURE AND ART.—Notices of New

XIII. LITERATURE AND ART.—Notices of New Books and Engravings—Art Literature of the Fair—A notice of the Daily Fare journal, with poems by Boker, Read, Bayard Taylor, Holmes, &c.
XIV. CHESS DEPARTMENT.—Editorial—Lessons for Lericus, No. 3—Problem—Chess in Philadelphia, in Scotland, in Brussels.
XV. CHTY INTELLIGENCE.
XVI. GENERAL NEWS. XVII. FINANCIAL AND GOMMERCIAL.

The Grand Movement of General Grant. The strategy of General GRANT is altogether different from that of the other Union generals who have commanded in Virginia. Not until he assumed the direction of the war did the Army of the Potomac penetrate beyond the line of the Rapidan; he, in three weeks, turned every rebel position, and, victorious in almost every battle, compelled the enemy to retreat, and placed his army in front of Richmond. Those who have argued that these brilliant movements resulted merely in the attainment of the position which McClellan reached by the Peninsular route, have conveniently forgotten that GRANT did not wish simply to reach Richmond but to fight the rebel army; and have altogether overlooked the important fact that an advance by the Peninsula was a part of the grand plan. The fact remains that General GRANT successfully and rapidly marched his army through Central Virginia, fighting great battles and inflicting heavy loss upon the enemy; and, taking ten Richmonds in moral effect. He proved the power of his army, the soundness of his strategy, by doing what the rebels, from the beginning of the war, declared could not be done.

The campaign now is altogether unprecedented. For the first time during the war Richmond is to be attacked from the south. The James river has been crossed without opposition by the Army of the Potomac, and the military situation is literally revolutionized. The movement is bold, but it is by a prudent daring that GRANT has won all his victories. If Richmond is impregnably fortified on the east and north, GRANT has certainly wasted nor time nor men in assaulting it. He has tested the defences before which General McClellan rested quietly for so many weeks, and has refused to hurl his army upon the front of a colossal fort, while he may with more hope of success attack it Richmond by a siege in front is impossible. Vicksburg was besieged in the rear, and if the present campaign is not to be ended by an open battle, it is imperative that GRANT should hold the Richmond and Danville

Railroad. This great movement, if successfully executed, isolates Richmond. All its southwestern communications are cut, and LEE is placed in a position in which he would find defeat to be ruin. Again, never before has the rebel capital, never has the rebel army, been shut off from the Confederacy. GRANT, by this movement, intercepts reinforcements, and compels LEE to depend only upon the resources of Richmond and Virginia alone. SHERIDAN'S cavalry will not be idle in the destruction of rail-

roads and canals. When the Army of the Potomac crossed the James river at City Point, the campaign of Gen. BUTLER ended. His troops are now practically under the direction of General GRANT, and one immense army acts directly against LEE. GRANT is probably already on his way to Manchester, a town which is to Richmond what Camden is to Philadelphia, and the boldest, most brilliant, most vigorous experiment of the war is begun.

Andrew Johnson's Speech. The speech of Gov. Andrew Johnson, at Nashville, will be read with interest. It is blunt, strong, earnest, and eloquent, with an irresistible sweep of argument and common sense. His opinion of Southern aristocracy is characteristic of this noble Democrat, and may be commended to those who denounce the Union ticket because its candidates are men from the people. An-DREW JOHNSON has the genius of a patriot and an orator, or he would never have uttered to the brave East Tennesseans these words which we now recall to show the spirit of the man;

spirit of the man;
My countrymen! my heart yearns toward you; I love you; I am one of you. I have elimbed yonder mountains that you have elimbed, yonder mountains rock-ribbed and glowing in the sunshine, in whose gorges, in whose caverns, your sons, hunted-like wild beasts, have fallen to rise no more. I do not speak of these things to draw your tears. It is not time for tears, but for blows. I speak of them that I may fire your heart with holy indignation, and nerve your arms for unconquerable fight. And I speak of them because the mountains seem to talk to me. My home is among the mountains, and though it is not far away, I cannot go to it. It is the place where I met her, and loved her, and married her who is the mother of my children. Do I not love the mountains, then? And if liberty is to expire, if freedom is to be destroyed, if my country, in all its length and breadth, is to tremble beneath the oppressors trend, left the flag, the dear old flag, the last flag, be planted on you rocky heights; and upon it let there be this inscription: "Here is the end of all that is dear to the heart and sacred to the memory of man."

Popular Economy During the War. As a contrast to the easy sophisms of the London Times on the late economy movement inaugurated by the ladies of Washington, we take pleasure in publishing the following letter from RICHARD COBDEN to a gentleman of this city. It will not be forgotten that Mr. COBDEN is the foremost advocate of "Free Trade" in the world. While the Times, having no moral appreciation of our struggle, counsels extravagance, this honest friend of mankind advises the "most rigid economy?"

LExtract from a letter from Richard Cobden, dated Mid-hurst, Sussex, April 4, 1864.] Extract from a letter from Richard Cohden, dated Midhurst, Sussex, April 4, 1864.]

"We are looking anxiously for the news from your side of the next campaign. For myself, I have never considered that the result of your terrible civil war was to be decided by fighting alone. It is the disorganization of the South, through the operation of the war on the African race, that I have always regarded as the real source of the weakness and danger of the Confederates. But for this cause to have full effect requires time.

"During that time I fear you will be incurring an enormous expenditure, and accumulating a terrible debt. This is not all; I am afraid, whilst the Government is necessarily spending vast sums, your citizens are individually glving way to extravagant private habits. This is lighting the candle at both ends. If persovered in it will lead you to terrible financial difficulties. The only way in which you can continue to furnish extraordinary supplies to the Government is by the rigid practice of economy on the part of individuals. Let every patriot preach this truth to the people.

"I have full fatth in the ultimate triumph of your cause, because it is the cause of justice, civilization, and humanity.

enuse, because it is the cause of justice, civilization, and humanity.

R. Coborn." Mr. VALLANDIGUAM has taken a bold step. A banished man-banished not only after a trial by a military commission, for a military offence, but with the approval of the President and the people of the United States—he has dared to return and defy the laws which punished him. His speech at Hamilton, Ohio, is actually wicked in its insinuation that the President could possibly wish to take his life, and atrocious in its subtle attempt to excite his followers to violence. What action the Government will take we need not anticipate, but it is right that it should be prompt and thorough. VALLANDIGHAM's reasons for this audacious movement are not difficult to guess. He thids for the Chicago nomination, and degires to give new trouble and dissention to

the North. he North.

Pecnt. premium.

Wooster County Institution for Savings, \$25,000 at 53/2

Pecnt. premium.

Wooster County Institution for Savings, \$25,000 at 53/2

Pecnt. premium.

First National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y., \$3,000 at 53/3 visiting Philadelphia yesterday by public cent. premium. Pirst National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y., \$3,000 at 61/7 P H business. He is confidently expected to- | cent. premium. First National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y., \$1,000 at 61/2 day, and in another column will be found cent, premium.

Pirst National, Bank, Syracuse, N. Y., \$1,000 at 6% F an account of the informal arrangements for cent, premium.

his reception, in which all loyal citizens. without distinction of party, are requested to take part.

The grand meeting in Washington, last night, to ratify the nominations of ABRA-HAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, and addressed by such representative men as WM. D. KELLEY, GOVERNOR RANDALL, and Judge Adams, will be followed by immense assemblages throughout the country. The great ratification meeting in Philadelphia will soon be held, and will be larger and more enthusiastic for the brief delay.

WASHINGTON. THE DEBATE ON THE ABOLITION

OF SLAVERY. ARGE SURPLUSAGE OF BIDS FOR THE NATIONAL LOAN.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Presidential Visit to Philadelphia.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA. Special Descatch to The Press. Washington, June 15, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln will leave for Philadelphia at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning in a special train with the committee from your city. He will proceed to the Continental Hotel, passing the Union League, and at 4 P. M. will visit the Fair, passing by the League house again. The President will return to Washington on Friday, Mrs. Lincoln remaining till Saturday, when the special car will return and take her to New York.

[Special Desputch to The Press.] THE PRESIDENCY—GREAT RATIFICATION MEETING. The largest meeting ever held in Washington was held to-night to ratify the nominations o Lincoln and Johnson, in front of the Patent Office The building was brilliantly illuminated in every window, and the word "Union" displayed in letters of gas light, five feet long. The whole street, from Seventh to Ninth streets, was packed with people. The Post Office, opposite, was also splendidly lighted up. Fire balloons and rockets were sent off

The meeting was one of great enthusiasm. Addresses were made by Hon. WM, D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania; LANE, of Indiana; PATTERSON, of New Hampshire; Drenio, of California; Gov. Ran-DALL, of Wisconsin; Judge Adams, and others. Resolutions endorsing the course of the Administra-tion were passed with acclamation, and at half past eleven the meeting adjourned with cheers for Lix-COLN and JOHNSON. THE POWERS OF OUR CONSULS.

A recently passed law of Congress provides that in all cases where it may have been, or shall hereafter be, stipulated by treaty or convention between the United States and any foreign nation, to the effect that the consul general, consuls, vice cousuls, or consular or commercial agents of the two nations respectively, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of controversies, difficulties, or disease controversies, difficulties, or disorders arising at sea, or in the waters or ports of the one nation between the master or other officer or officers, any of the crew, or between any of these last, themselves, of any ship or vessel belonging to the other nation, such stipulation shall be executed and enforced within the jurisdiction of the United States. THE DANISH BLOCKADE. It has been officially announced to the State Department that hostilities between Denmark and the German Powers would be resumed on the 12th of this month, unless postponed by the proceedings of the Conference at London, and that in such case the blockade of the Prussian ports of the Baltic, as well as that of the ports of the Duchies of Schleswig Holstein, which have been raised from the 12th ult., will go into force again immediately after the expi-ration of the term fixed upon for the duration of the suspension of arms. Neutral ships, however, which should essay, after the resumption of hostilities, to enter one of the ports again blockaded, would not be captured, unless a preliminary notice of the re-establishment of the blockade had been first made to them in the ordinary way by the vessels of the block-

POST OFFICE CONTRACT. The largest contract ever known in the history of under the advertisement of March last. Postmaster Kansas, by way of Salt Lake to Fulton City, Callfrom the rear. Again, the reduction of formia, to John A. Hibstand, of Lancaster, Pa., at \$750,000 per annum. This service is for letter mails only between the Atlantic and Pacific coast, the document and paper mails being sont by sea-via New York and Panama. Other bids for the same service were made by RENJAMIN HOLLIDAY at \$820,000, J. H. BURBAND \$825,000, W. B. DENS

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS. This morning the steamers Admiral Dupont and North Point left this city with 424 rebel prisoners, who had been confined in the Old Capitol prison, to be conveyed to Fort Delaware. THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT. The President leaves for Philadelphia to-morrow

THE SANITARY COMMISSION PLEET. The steamboats, barges, and tug-boats in the en ploy of the Sanitary Commission, which were re cently stationed at White House Landing, passed Fortress Monroe to-day for the new base on the The barge Tracy, loaded with Sanitary Commis

sion stores, will leave this city to-morrow morning for the same point. ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED. The hospital steamer Comstock has arrived, bring ing up eleven hundred sick and wounded men, and forty-nine officers, among whom are the following: Col. W. A. Lynch, 42d New York; Lieut. Col. W. Martin, 58th Pennsylvania; Capt. J. Plum, 61st New York; Capt. J. D. Mable, 3d New York; Capt. S. Metzgar, 55th Pennsylvania; Capt. Sheppard, 11th New York; Capt. H. F. Alone, 7th New York; Capt. H. F. Harvey, 145th Pennsylvania; Capt. C. H. Ellis, 31st Maine.

THE 10-10 LOAN. The subscriptions to the 10-10 loan for the last three The sealed offers for the new loan were to-day opened by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the aid of Assistant Secretaries HARRINGTON and FIELD. The number of bids was unprecedentedly large, and after nearly five hours had been occu-

pied in the announcement and recording about onehalf of them, further proceedings as to the remain der were postponed till to-morrow.

The following is a list of the bids as far as openednamely:

namely:

J. H. Stout. New York, \$20,000 at 6 \$7 cent. premium Livermore, Clews & Co., N.Y., \$18,000 at 3 \$7 cent. prem.

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remium. George S. Truesdell, Louisville, \$700, at 4 @ cent. prem. First National Bank, Northampton, Mass., \$10,000, at 55,100 @ cent. premium. First National Bank, Northampton, Mass., \$10,000, at 55,100 @ cent. premium. First National Bank, Northampton, Mass., \$10,000, at First National Bank, Northampton, Mass., \$10,000, at irst National Bank, Northampton, Mass., \$10,000, at First National Bank, Authenticut, mass., \$10,000, at \$5.100 \$7 cent. premium.
First National Bank, Northampton, Mass., \$10,000, at \$6.100 \$7 cent premium.
First National Bank, Cincinnati, \$100,000, at 21-20 \$7 ent. premium. First National Bank, Cincinnati, \$20,000, at 3 % cent. First National Bank, Cincinnati, \$30,000, at 31/2 B cent. oremium. John Hedrick, South Charleston, Ohio, 820,000 at par. First National Bank, Fall River, Missachusetts, First National Bank, Fall River, Missachusetts, \$10,000 at 61/2 Ficent. John Waldron, Fall River, Massachusetts, \$500 at

Beent.
Henry Peters, Upper Sandusky, Obio, \$5 CCO at par.
Hienry Peters, Upper Sandusky, Obio, \$5 CCO at par.
First National Bank of New York, \$500,000 at 4/6 Bct.
760,000 at 1/8 Bct.
1000,000 at 3/6 Bct.
1000,000 at 3/6 Bct.
Second National Bank of Boston, \$4,250,000 at 1/8 cent.
Lockwood & Co. of New York, \$30,000 at 6-100.
First National Bank of Syracuse, N. Y., \$55,000 at
Beent. 4 P. cent. Third National Bank of Syracuse, N. Y., \$65,000 at 4 Scent.
Fant & Co., of Washington, \$300,000 at 4 Scent.
Germania Life Insurance Company of New York,
\$20,000 at 14' Scent.
Germania, Life Insurance Company of New York, \$20,000 at 4½ B cent.

Germania Life Insurance Company of New York,
\$10,000 at 4 B cent.

First National Bank of Troy, Ohio, \$30,000 at 8 B cent.

John Rankins, South Charleston, Ohio, \$3,000 at par,

G W. Weish, of New York, \$2,000, at 5½ G cent,

3,000, at 61 20 B cent.

3,000, at 61 20 B cent.

2,000, at 61 10 B cent.

2,000, at 61 10 B cent.

Scoond National Bank, Dayton, Ohio, \$62,000, at 5 B cent, or minum.

cent. premium. First National Bank, Fall River, Mass., \$10,000 at 6 \$ cent. premium. H. H. Fish, Utica, N. Y., \$5,000, at par. J. W. Beach, Newark, N. U., \$2,000, at 6½ Bct. pm. Sarah M. Table, Harlem, N. J., \$800, at 6 Ect. prem. Frederick Schweder, New York, \$1,000, at 5 1-20 F cent.

Premium.
People's Bank, \$10,000, at 2 B cent. premium.
10,000, at 3 B cent.
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11,000, at 4 B cent.
12,000, at 4 B cent.
13,000, at 4 B cent.
14,000, at 4 B cent.
15,000,000, at 4 B cent. First National Bank of Indianapolis, \$25,000, at 3 % cent. premium.
George M. Hunter, North Argyle, N. Y., \$300, at 11/2
F cent. discount.
New England Bank, of Boston \$50,000, at 5 51-100 P.
cent. premium.
New England Bank, of Boston, \$75,000, at 4 7-100 P.
cent. premium. New England Bank, of Boston, \$100,000, at 3 7-100 \$ ent. premium.
Fire: National Bank, Salom, Massachusetts, \$50,000. 4 F cent. premium. First National Bank, Salem, Massachusetts, \$10,000, Picent, premium. First National Bank, Salem, massachusetts, \$20,000, at 6 % cent. premium.
First National Bank, Salem, Massachusetts, \$20,000, at 6 % cent. premium.
Monument Bank of Charlestown, Massachusetts, \$10,000, at 4% % cent. premium.
Monument Bank of Charlestown, Massachusetts, \$10,000, at 6 % cent. premium.
Monument Bank of Charlestown, Massachusetts, \$10,000, at 6 % cent. premium.
Monument Bank of Charlestown, Massachusetts, \$10,000, at 6 % cent. premium.

Monument Bank of Charlesiown, Massachusetts, \$10, 000, at 0 Beent, premium.

Beston National Bank, \$60,000, at par.

BA. H. Wilden, Philadelphia, \$10,000, at 5½ B ct. prem.

Downingtown Bank, Pa., \$12,500 at 5 B cent. prem.

A. Loudon Snowdan, Phila., \$1,000 at 6 B cent.

Girard Bank, Phila., \$10,000 at 52½ B cent.

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180,000 32 2½ 100 B ct.

120,000 4.2½ 100 B ct. cent. premium.

B. B. Burt, Uswego, N. Y., \$3,000 at 6 % cent. prem.
Wooster County Institution for Savings, \$50,000 at 6% Recent, prem. Wooster County Institution for Savings, \$25,000 at 61/2

premium.
Silas Merchant, Washington. \$100, at 4 % cent. prem.
John T. Huss, Tiffin, Ohio, \$2,000, at 4 % cent. prem.
U. S. Trust Co., N. Y., \$28,000, at 4 42-100 % cent. premium.
U. S. Trust Co., N. Y., \$322,000, at 3 2-100 P cent. prem.
Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y., \$100,000, at
470-100 P cent. premium.
Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y., \$100,000, at 5 P cent. premium.
Bank of the Commonwealth, N.Y., \$100,000, at 5 55-100 Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y., \$100,000, at 6 \$ Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y., \$100,000, at 614 B cent. premium.

Bank of the Commonwealth, N.Y., \$100,000, at \$51-100

Recent. premium.
Thomas Harries, Success, Long Island, \$1,000, at 3 Po cent. premium.
Thomas Harries, Success, Long Island, \$1,000, at 5 P. cent. premium.
Thomas Harries, Success, Long Island, \$1,000, at 6 早 cent. premium. George F. Wassonan, \$1,000, at par. Ward, Campbell, & Co., New York, \$1,175,000, at 24 B cent. premium. Ward, Campbell, & Co., New York, \$15,000, at 214 7 Ward, Campbell, & Co., New York, \$60,000, at 1/4 %

wath ominated and the control of the

James W. Kerr, Rochester, New York, \$1,000, at 2 P cent. premium. James W. Kerr, Rochester, New York, \$1,000, at 3 B James W. Kerr, Rochester, New York, \$1,000, at 4 B cent. premium.
Atlantic Matual Insurance Co., New York, \$100,000.
at 2½ © cent. premium. 2 Scent. premium.
B. L. Buxton, Secretary Irvings Savings Institution, 8100,000, at 22 Scent. premium.
B. L. Buxton, Secretary Irvings Savings Institution, \$2,000, at 3 Scent. premium.
B. L. Buxton, Secretary Irvings Savings Institution,

Whitehouse, Son, & Morrison, N. Y., \$150,000 at 3 70 100 B cent. prem. Whitehouse, Son, & Morrison, N.Y., \$10,000 at 35-100 P cent. prem. Sixth National Bank, New York, \$100,000 at 6 % cent.

prem:

V. H. Perry, New York, \$500 at 5½ F cent. prem.

Lockwood & Co., New York, \$10,000 at 4 \$7 cent. prem.

\$1,000 at 4 \$5,100 at 4 \$5,100 at 4 \$6,000 at 4 \$6, Ell White, New York, \$2,500 at 3 % cent. premium. Arctic Fire Insurance Company, New York, \$25,000 at 3 Arctic Fire Insurance Company, New York, \$25,000 at 3 55-10 Teent, premium.
Arctic Fire Insurance Company, New York, \$25,000 at 5 56-100 Teent premium.
Arctic Fire Insurance Company, New York, \$25,000 at 2 16-100 Meent premium.
Arctic Fire Insurance Company, New York, \$25,000 at 5 50-100 Feent, premium.
Philip Spies & Co., New York, \$50,000 at 2 \$2-100 Teent, premium. cont. premium. James E. Froiseth, Washington, \$500 at 5, Russell S. Burroughs, Albany, N.Y., \$50,000 at 5, \$20,000 at 324. \$30,000 at 2%. \$30,000 at 2%. Lathrop & Mott, N.Y., \$3,000 at 5. George G. Beckwith, Cambridge, Mass., \$5,000 at 4. \$5,000 at 6. Endicott King, Washington, \$4,000 at 6.

\$1,000 at 5\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Franklin Haven, Boston, \$50,000 at 5.

Gilmore Currien, Boston, \$10,000 at 5.

\$12,000 at 5\(\frac{1}{2}\).

\$12,000 at 5\(\frac{1}{2}\).

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\$5,000 at 7.

Rev. R. J. Adams, Wallingford, Conn., \$\(\frac{1}{2}\). Asa Branchard, Norwich, Vt., \$1,000 at 1 % of. Webster Bank, Boston, \$200,000 at 23.

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25,000 Chas, Jenkins, New York, \$100,000 at 10,000 at Recorders' and Traders' Insurance Company, New York, \$23,000 at 6 Traders' Insurance Company, New York, \$34,000 at 4 1 20 B cent. premium. Recorders' and Traders' Insurance Company, New Recorders' and Traders' Insurance Company, New York, \$13,000 at 31-20 per cent. Pre Wm. P. Estarbrook, New York, \$5,000 at 61/3 act pm. B. M. Frelighit, Saugerties, New York, \$10,000 at 31/3 B cent: premium.
B. M. Frelighit, Sangerties, New York; \$45,000 at 41/4 B ent. premium.
B. M. Frelighit, Saugerties, New York, \$5,000 at 5 B cent. premium. B. M. Frelighit, Saugerties, New York, \$5,000 at 51/4 B B. M. Frelight, Saugerties, New York, \$1,000 at 51/2 B. M. Freitght, Saugerties, New York, \$1,000 at 5½ 75 cent. premium.
E. C. Seranton, President Second National Bank, New Haven, Conn., \$25,000 at 4½ per cent. premium.
E. C. Seranton, President Second National Bank, New Haven, Conn., \$25,000 at 5½ per cent. premium.
E. C. Seranton, President Second National Bank, New Haven, Conn., \$25,000 at 5½ per cent. premium.
E. C. Seranton, President Second National Bank, New Haven, Conn., \$25,000 at 5½ per cent. premium.
E. C. Seranton, President Second National Bank, New Haven, Conn., \$25,000 at 5½ per cent. premium.
L. T. Hoyt, N. Y., \$60,000 at 352-100 % cent. premium.
Culver, Penn, & Co., New York, \$100,000 at 357-100 % cent, premium.

Culver, Penp. & Co. New York, \$100,000 at 387-100 \$ Culver, Penn. & Co., New York, \$300,000 at 47-100 % cont. premium.

First National Bank, Washington, \$30,000 at 51/2 \$ ent premium. Tradesmen's Bank, New York, \$50,000 at 21-20 % cent. Pirst National Bank, Lowell, Mass., \$30,000 at 6 P E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia, \$102,000 at 5 3-100. do do 10,000 at 5 1-10. do do 20,000 at 5 1-10. do do 20,000 at 5 1-10. do do 20,000 at 5 1-10. do do 100,000 at 5 30-100. do do 129,000 at 5 30-100. J. C. Howe & Co., Boston, \$100,000 at 5. B. R. Hutchinson, Phiadelphia, \$33,000 at 514. R. R. Robinson & Co., Wilmington, Del., \$20,000 at 2 100. G. W. Butts, Rhode Island, \$50,000 at 2.1 Second National Bank, N. Y., \$23,000 at 34. do do do 25,000 at 33. do do do 35,000 at 4. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st Session. SENATE. CONTRACTORS LIABLE TO COURT-MARTIAL.

CONTRACTORS LIABLE TO COURT-MARTIAL.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the House bill to amend the sixteenth section of the art to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, &c., approved July 17, 1852. It places every contractor or his agents furnishing steamers, vessels, guns, munitions, cibiting, subsistence, &c., or military or naval suppliego & any kind; on the footing of persens in the army and navy, and liable to trial by court martial, to be punished by fines and imprisonment for any violation of law or fraud.

Mr. POWELL moved to take up the bill to prevent military interference in elections in the States, but the Senato refused—yeas &, nays 26.

The bill to repeal the funitive slave act of 1850, and all acts and parts of acts for the rendition of furtives, was received from the House, when Mr. SUMNER said he had been instructed by the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen to ask it immediate consideration.

Mesers, HALE and POWELL objected.

Mr. POWELL moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee. The motion was rejected—yeas 14, nays 21.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Slave-14 may 21 The bill was then referred to the Committee on Slave-ry and Freedmen Mr. SUMNER then immediately reported it favorably without amendment, and asked its present considera-Mr. POWELL said that as there had been no meeting of the committee, it could not be reported at this time. Mr. JOHNSON said it was not necessary there should be a formal meeting of the committee. The CHAIR decided the bill could be reported at this time, but could not be considered if objections were made. Mr. POWELL, and others, objected.

made.

Mr. POWELL, and others, objected.

THE CASES OF GENS. SCHENCK AND BLAIR.

Mr. TRUMBUILL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported upon the resolution of Garrett Davis, and the substitute upon the cases of Gens. Schenck and Blair, that so far as Subenck is concerned, no expression of opinion on the part of the committee, or action on the part of the committee, or action on the part of the committee, or action her resigned his position in the army, and has not since attempted to resume it.

The case of Blair is different. He continued to hold the office of Major General, but the committee express no opinion whether continuing to discharge the duties of the office made incompatible with those of members of Congress would disqualify him for taking his seat. They quote the Constitution and precedent to show that the two offices are incompatible, and the acceptance of the second ynastes the first and deprecate the growing irregularity recently introduced of revoking resignations after their acceptance. They report the following:

*Resolved**, That an officer of the United States, who resignation has been duly accepted and taken effect, or who, having been elected a member of either Hone of the Office previously held, and cannot be acceptance of the Office of a member, is thereby, in either case, out of the Office previously held, and cannot be accepted by the Constitution.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION THE NAVAL APPROPRIATE avy yard. Referred to Naval Committee... On motion of Mr. HARLAN, the bill for the disposal of coal lands and town property in the public domain was taken up and passed.

The bill granting lands to Wisconsia to add in building military roads, was, on motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE call up and, after debate, passed.

Art. R. DOSTER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill relating to civil actions in the District of Columbia, with amendment, which was ordered to be

The bill to establish a Bureau of Freedman's Affairs neu came up in order, the amendment being that of Mr. Saulsbury.

Mr. SAULSBURY, in supporting his amendment to the bill securing the constitutional rights of white persons, rejoiced that one portion of the dominant party had condemned the infringement which had been made upon the constitutional rights of white persons by the Administration.

Mr. HARLAN said the resolutions of Mr. Saulsbury
Were identical with the words of the Constitution, and
it would seem idle to re enact the words of the Constiit would seem idle to re enact the words of the Constitution.

Mr. POWELL contended that there was nothing improper at this time in reaffirming the time-honored principles of the Constitution.

Mr. TRN EVCK would ask the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Saulsbury) whether these amendments will amount to anything, one way or the other?

Mr. SAULSBURY repited that it was always well to uphold and maintain the doctines of civil liberty as enuctated in the Constitution.

Mr. TSN EVCK rejoined that he did not think it necessary on every occasion, to reading, re-enact, and raspillate the principles of the Constitution.

Air. CARLILE said the bill would simply change masters for the slaves. He moved to postpone the whole subject until December. Rejected—yeas 23, 1878 18 UNE DILLYS areas the secretary executions.

nays 13. Mr. SAULSBURY'S amendment was rejected—yeas S, My SAULSBURY'S amendment was rejected—yeas S.
navs 23.

Mr. GRIMES avowed his determination by ote against
the bill, at the same time avowing his determination to do everything in his power to elevate and improve the colored race. He opposed the bill in many of
its details, as being defective, coniending that it conferred a most extraordinary power upon the commissioners who are to execute its provisions, they not being
required to give bonds or to be confirmed by Congress, and
it also allows these commiss oners to make the terms
on which abandoned estates are to be cultivated. He
said this bill inculcated the system of peon slavery, and
was in no way calculated to promote the interests of
freedmen; and though he was sorry to differ from his
friends, he would be obliged to vote against the bill, as
to vote for it, he would have to violate some of the fundamental principles of this Government.

Mr. SUMNER expressed his surprise at the course of
Mr. Grimes. He thought he had acted unnaturally in
his course, and also, in his remarks, done the bill injustice. He defended the bill from what he considered the
misrepresentations of the Senator from lova. He could
well understand how the Senator from Wast Virginia misrepresentations of the Senator from Iowa. He could well understand how the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Wiliey) could oppose the bill, as all his instincts were in favor of slavehunting and slavemongers, but he was not prepared for the opposition of the Senator from lows, who had always been found on the side of freedom and against the instincts of the slavemonger.

Mr. HICKS considered it a mere, yeaste of time to discuss this question of slavery longer. Let he apply our whole energies to the suppression of the rebellion, and the downfall of slavery would follow as an inevitable consequence.

\$2,000. at 3 \$\frac{2}{3}\$ cent, premium.

B. B. Buxton, Secretary Irrings Savings Institution.
\$1,500 at 33\$ \$\frac{2}{3}\$ cent premium.

Underhill & Haven, New York, \$220,000, at 5.1-20 \$\frac{2}{3}\$.

Cent. premium.

Underhill & Haven, New York, \$25,000, at 5.1-50 \$\frac{2}{3}\$.

Cent. premium.

B. F. Wheelwright, \$40,000 at 1 \$\frac{2}{3}\$ cent.

National Bank, New York, \$25,000, at 1 \$\frac{2}{3}\$ cent.

Satisfactory at 2 \$\frac{2}{3}\$.

George H. Foster, N. Y., \$60,000 at 13-100 \$\frac{2}{3}\$.

Chas. P. Gulick, N. Y., \$1,000 at 3 \$\frac{2}{3}\$.

Chain Bank, N. Y., \$7,000 at 3 \$\frac{2}{3}\$.

Chain Bank, N. Y., \$7,000 at 2 \$\frac{2}{3}\$.

Whitehouse, Son, & Morrison, N. Y., \$25,000 at 476-100 \$\frac{2}{3}\$.

Whitehouse, Son, & Morrison, N. Y., \$250,000 at 45-100 \$\frac{2}{3}\$.

Whitehouse, Son, & Morrison, N. Y., \$250,000 at 476-100 \$\frac{2}{3}\$.

Whitehouse, Son, & Morrison, N. Y., \$250,000 at 476-100 \$\frac{2}{3}\$.

Whitehouse, Son, & Morrison, N. Y., \$250,000 at 370-700 \$\frac{2}{3}\$.

At 50° clock the Senate adjourned.

At 50' clock the Senate adjourned. THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTI The Anti-Slavery Amendment To the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

Mr. Parnswückth was surprised at the speech made by his colleague (Mr. Ross) last night. It was full of disparagement of the Administration, and mistatements in regard to the manner in which the war had been carried on, while there was nothing in it reprehensive of the rebels to be seen. He took is see mildly with Jeff Davis and his crew in regard to the right of secession. The gentleman claimed that his party were friends of the soldier. What was the course of the gentleman and his friends in regard to voting supplies? They invariably voted against granting either money or supplies for the soldiers. When a bill was introduced the other day to punish guerillas, those assassias who rob and murder soldiers and citizens, they opposed it. When the Constitution was framed there were but about fifty thousand slaves in the land, and no one contemplated the permanent continuance of the institution. The greatest care was taken that no word should be incorporated in that instrument which might recognize four there was taken that no word should be incorporated in that instrument which might recognize the contemplated in the institution would soon lie.

corporated in hast instrument which might recognize property in man.

Our fathers expected the institution would soon become extinct. He truced the increase of the power of slavery and its enormous and increasing aggressions against the rights of free speech and a free press, and the opposition to slavery was extended by its aggressions on these institutions.

He cited statistics to show the relative progress in population and wealth of the free and slave States, showing the injurious effects of slavery upon the progress and welfare of the community in which it exists.

He thanked God that the manhood of negroes had been recognized by this nation. This they did when they placed the uniform of a soldler upon him.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, reptied to the assertion of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood), that slavery was the best possible condition of the negro, and denounced the assertion as barbarons, monstrous, and inhuman.

Mr. WOUD. I reaffirm it. stayery was the best possible condition of the negro, and denomed the assertion as barbarons, monstross, and inhumen.

In the control of the particular of the property of the country monit if they dare. He did not hately a refination of such him and his friends go before the country monit if they dare. He did not hately a refination of such him and his friends go before the country monit if they dare. He did not hately a refination of such him and his friends go before the country monit if they dare. He did not have the content he made yesterday.

Mr. F. WOOD. That was what I made it for. It was for posterity with the record he made yesterday.

Mr. F. WOOD. That was what I made it for. It was for posterity, and not for members of fusi floase.

Mr. THALER then proceeded to refine the argument it of amend the Constitution only to restrict, and not to enlarge its powers, was aboversive of every principle of liberty, and destructive of any chance of the property would bear him out in the opinion that this was a most incopportune and until time to make this amendment. Eleven States were not represented here, but they were still states in the fluin, not withstanding the assertion of he busin, not withstanding the existence of the Union, inting Kentucky and Missouri as evidence of the wristence of slavery and incompatible with the existence of the Vinion, and if it was established that those people were unanimous in favor of separation, the other States could neced upon this. He had violated the Constitution, and chert of the property of the kentucky delegation to the last Congress, that the means which have been taken to bring back the first the property of the property o and deconnect the second not all the last of the last

Culver, Penn, & Co., New York, \$100,000 at 3 77-100 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ | South to subjection and destitution. Slavery was a creature of the States, and not of the General Govern ment.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, briefly advocated the passage of the resolution, and said this Congress would be glorified forever if they perfected the passage of the "Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, briefly advocated the passage of the resolution, and said this Congress would be storified forever if they perfected the passage of the min. INCERSOLL. of Illinois, said the constituency whom he was prout to represent were unalterably opposed to wrong and injustice, and in favor of justice and humanity everywhere. They have given largely of men and means to crush out the rebellion, and desiror shaver was to crush out the rebellion, and starry banner will be grander and brighter than ever before Hope we was pring afresh. It the hearts of the people in who rands when the second color of the people in the rands when the fact that they will yearn to be where they can enjoy the bessings denied to them on their naites shores. It would seem that the color of their naites shores. It would seem that the very everywhere we cannot ever before they can show the processing denied to them on their naites shores. It would seem that they are upon many members still upon the other style was upon many members still upon the other style was upon many members at upon the other style was upon many members at the peak mark of shavery goes down yet projudios. They know that if slavery goes down with it. There can be being shaves of the shave power we cannot even to bijuction in the manner presented by itself. Are your of the oposition afraid to trust the people on this quadritic projection in the manner presented by itself. Are your of the oposition afraid to trust the people on this quadritic projection in the manner presented by itself. Are your of the oposition afraid to trust the people on this quadritic projection in the manner presented by itself. Are your of the oposition afraid to trust the people on this quadritic projection in the manner progress of political science, and was anxious to answer its just demands, but that he approached this subject with diffidence, and that he believed in the constant progress of political science, and was anyons to answer its just demands, but that he was profoundly

and the same at the same and the same at t THE VOTE ON THE BILL. The joint resolution was rejected—yeas 94, nays 65two-thirds being necessary.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, changed his vote to no, for the YEAS.

D'Neill (Pa). Karson, Kelley, Kellogg (Mich), Kellogg (N. Y.), Littleiohn, Cobb, Cole, Cresswell, Davis (N Y),

NAYS. ohnson (Pa), ohnson (Ohio), (albfleisch, Brown (Wis), Chandler, Coffroth, Noss, Scott, Steele (N J), Steele (N Y), Stiles, Strouse, Strouse, Strouse, Strouse, Ward, Ward, White, C A White, Jos W Wood, Fernando Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, McKinney, Morrison, Morrison, Noble, O'Neil (Ohio). e then took a recess till half past seven, EVENING SESSION.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. COLORADO TERRITORY.

A bill was passed fixing the time of election for delegates to a constitutional convention in Colorado for the second-Tuesday in September, instead of October.

Mr. KNOX, of Missouri, was sworn in as a member in the place of Blair, of that State.

The House took up the Senate amendments to the internal-revenue bill.

Mr. MORBILLs aid the Committee of Ways and Means recommend a concurrence in 394 of the Senate's amendments, and a non-concurrence in 242 of them.

The House then proceeded to act on the amendments, The amendment paying assistant assessors \$4 in-tead of \$3.50 per day was concurred in—yeas \$3, nays 14—and also the amendment giving collectors a fee compensation for their services, and that of their deputies a salary of \$1,500 per anum in addition to commissions.

The House non-concurred in the Senate amendment altering the time at which the duty on spirits distilled or removed for consumption shall begin, and also amending the rates so that the subject may be adjusted by a committee of conference. COLORADO TERRITORY. by a committee of conference.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, entered a motion to reconside
the vote by which the constitutional amendmen
abolishing slavery throughout the United States wa

to day rejected. After acting on about fifty amendments, the House, at 10.45, adjourned. FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL FROM THE JAMES RIVER. FORTRESS MONROE, June 14.—The United States steamer Gettysburg arrived here from off Wilmington, which place she left on a cruise. She picked up a Government schooner—the Mary Seachman—in distress, and towed her into Hampton Roads. valry, died vesterday at Chesapeake Hospital. No arrival from Bermuda Hundred up to the closing of the mail to-day.

VALLANDIGHAN AGAIN IN THE UNION—HIS ARR VAL AT DAYTON—TROUBLE ANTICIPATED. CINCINNATI, June 15 .- Vallandigham arrived a Hamilton, Ohio, this morning, and made a speech in the Public Square; after which he left for Dayton. A good deal of excitement occurred at Hamilton during his stay there. The 6th Ohlo Regiment, the "Guthrie Gravs." rived to-day, to be mustered out of the service. grand reception was given them. CINCINNATI, June 15.—Vallandigham arrived at Dayton at 5.30 P. M., and proceeded immediately to his residence. There was no demonstration, but rumors are current that soon after his arrival he had aken the night train for Toledo, but subsequently

row. There is considerable apprehension of trouble t Dayton, and the people are much excited. SPEECH OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

at Dayton, and the people are much excited.

SPECH OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Mr. Vallandigham made his appearance at the Democratic District Convention, held at Hamilton to-day, to the appearent surprise of a large portion of the assemblage. He was received with great enthusiasm.

He spoke briefly from a written document, narrating his arrest, and defending his action. He said the assertion of the President that he was arrested because he labored with some effect to prevent the raising of troops, and encouraged descritons from the army, or had disoboyed, or failed to counsel obedience to lawful authority, was absolutely false. He appealed for proof to every speech he had made, and to the record of the military commission by the trial and sentence of which he was banished. "The sole offence," he said, "which was laid to my charge was words of criticism of the public policy of the Administration, addressed to an open political meeting of my fellow-citizens. For more than one year no public man has been arrested; no newspaper has been suppressed within the State for the expression of public opinion, while hundreds in public assemblies, and through the press, with violence and threats, in which I have never indulged, have criticised and condemned the acts and policy of the Administration and denounced the war, maintaining even the propriety of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. I do not mean any longer to be the only man of the party who is to be the victim of this arbitrary power. If Abraham Lincoln seeks my life, let him so declare, but he shall not again restrain me of my personal liberty except upon due process of law.

He denounced Order No. 38, under which he was arrived, mhe on the party who is to be the victim of this arbitrary power. If Abraham Lincoln seeks my life, let him so declare, but he shall not again restrain me of my personal liberty except upon due process of law.

He denounced Order No. 38, under which he was arrived, mhe on the party who have a citizen of Ohio and of the Un

Mr. Vallandigham was accompanied to the depot by an enthusiastic crowd, and arrived at Dayton to-night, where it is understood he will make a The Convention elected Mr. Vallandigham a dolegate to the Chicago Convention. COLORADO.

DENVER, June 14 .- There is much excitement iere in consequence of the Indians murdering and calping a man, woman, and two children, and purning a ranche 20 miles east of this city. The bodies were exhibited in the streets of this place to-day. The militia are organizing and drilling, and soldiers are in pursuit of the Indians, Much stock has been stolen at different points

lately. West Virginia. NEW YORK, June 15.—A special despatch to the Herald from Boverty Court House, Va., dated the 15th, says: "One of our surgeons left by Gen. Crook at Cloyd's Mountain, in charge of the wounded, has arrived here. He left ten days ago, and reports that the rebels are repairing New river oridge, which he presumes has been completed about this time. This is an important matter in the leeding of Lee's army. The forces of Col. Harris, commanding this post, are actively pursuing small ands of guerillas and horsethleves. Gen. Hunter

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. Gen. Grant's Entire Army Across the James River.

JUNCTION WITH GEN. BUTLER AT BERMUDA HUNDRED. The Movement Effected Without Loss.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CO-OPE-RATING WITH HUNTER,

HUNTER, CROOK, AND AVERUL ON THE MARCH FROM STAUNTON

GENERAL STAHEL WOUNDED IN THE FIGHT AT PIEDMONT. \$3,660,600 Worth of Property Destroyed.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

To Major General Dix. New York:

WASHINGTON, June 15, 7 A. M.

The movement of the Army of the Potomac to the south side of Richmond, acress the Chickahominy and James rivers, has progressed for enough to admit of the publication of some general facts without danger of a premature disclosure.

After several days' preliminary preparations, the movement commenced on Sunday night. The 18th Army Corps, under command of General Smith, marched to the White House, and then embarked on transports for Bernuda Landing.
: General Wright's corps and Burnside's moved to Jones' Bridge, where they crossed the Chickahominy, and marched thence to Charles city, on the James river. Hancock's and Warren's corps crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and marched thence to Wilcox's, on the James river. The James river was crossed by the army at Powhatan Point. A despatch from General Grant, dated Monday evening, 5% o'clook, Headquarters, Wilcox's Landing, states that the advance of our troops had reached that place, and would commence crossing the James river to-morrow, Tuesday, and that Smith's James river to morrow, Tuesday, and that Smith's corps would commence crossing at City Point that night; that no fighting was reported during the movement, except a little cavalry skirmishing. Yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, Gen. Grant was at Bermuda Landing. In a despatch from him dated there, of that date, he says:
"Our forces will commence crossing the James ri-

ver to-day. The enemy show no signs of yet having brought troops to the south side of Richmond. Our movement from Cold Harbor to the James river has been made with great celerity, and so far without loss or accident. An unofficial despatch, dated at headquarters, 5.20 P. M., says that Smith's corps was coming in, 5,000 having already landed. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. UNOFFICIAL ACCOUNT FROM FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE June 14, P. M.-There is great activity in this department. The 18th Army Corps passed here flast night on transports from the White House to Bermuda Hundred. A large num ber of troops had previously gone to that point.
Generals Smith, Benham, and Martindale started

from this place to day up the Jamer river. Troops are rapidly disembarking at Bermuda Landing. A number of other troops, supposed to be from Waslington, have passed here for the same destination. Stirring news may be expected. I learn that portion of Grant's armyls at Charles City, on Jame Butler has been very actively engaged for several days past in superintending the preparations for the movement of the army across the James river, by

laying pontoons, &c. GENERAL SHERIDAN ON ANOTHER RAID. New YORK, June 15.—A despatch to the Times says: A scout who arrived at Washington to-night (Tuesday) from the front reports that Sheridan's cavalry force, which started out on Thursday last on an extended raid, had not been heard from when he left, but it was the impression in the army that he had reached Charlottesville, on his way to Lynchburg. The rebel cavalry are not in a condition to seriously impede his successful progress, and he will probably reach the latter point with little or no fighting on the way. From Lynchburg his moveents will remain a mystery, for the present, a The World contains the following despatch on the same subject, dated Washington, June 14: There are rumors in town to-day that General Sheridan has reached Gordonsville, on his way to join General Hunter, and to destroy the Richnond and Lynchburg railroad, one of the principal avenues by which the rebel capital was supplied It is understood that he will pay a visit to Charlottesville immediately, and accomplish all the damage possible to the railroads and depots in his pathway. He is accompanied by a large cavalry and artillery of the enemy with whom he may fall in. It was uspected at the time General Sheridan started that he would pass around the south side of Richond and sever the railroad communications eading out of that city, but this portion of the campaign has probably been entrusted to Gen. Kautz, who has once before raided over that territory, and is therefore familiar with the country. nce General Sheridan's destination has been disclosed, the importance of his movement is made an parent. Gen. Hunter's column is intended to act igilantly and effectively in the territory in which he is now engaged. His mission is understood to be not only the capture of Charlottesville and Lynchand effect the capture of Danville. OPERATIONS OF GENERAL HUNTER. NEW YORK, June 15 .- [Special to the Tribune.]clock this morning.

ourg, but the complete and thorough destruction of the railroads connecting them with Gordonsville. With General Sheridan's assistance he may be enaled to penetrate still farther into the country, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINA, in the Field, June 10, via Beverly, Va., June 3.-General Hunter, with the combined forces o We destroyed over three million dollars' worth of rebel property at Staunton, two large cloth factories. Gen. Stahel was wounded in the shoulder during the battle of Piedmont, while gallantly leading his men. He retired from the field for about a half hour, while his wound was being dressed, when he

again assumed command. An expedition sent to Waynesboro has just returned, having destroyed several railroad bridges, and torn up the track.
Imboden's command is thoroughly demoralized here is no force now of any account in Hunter's ont, unless they are reinforced from Lee's army. Our prisoners not paroled, numbering 1,040, were sent through Buffalo Gap and over the mountains, and have arrived safe at Huttonsville, inside our

picket lines, on their way North. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

SHERMAN ADVANCING ON KENESAW. DEATH OF BISHOP GENERAL POLK. Probable Capture of a Rebel Brigade TRAIN DESTROYED BY A REBEL TORPEDO.

Gen. Sturgis' Loss 1,000 Men and 14 Guns. REBEL MURDERS IN ARKANSAS.

WASHINGTON, June 15-7 A. M. To Major General Dix, New York: A despatch from General Sherman's headquar-ters, dated at 3 P. M., yesterday, near Kenesaw, states that the General is in front, advancing his lines on Kenesaw. Another (unofficial) despatch, dated at 9° P. M., yesterday, reports "some advance to-day; that Thomas has gained ground, and that one rebel briade is nearly surrounded."

It further reports that "the rebel General Polk" was killed to-day. His body was sent to Marietta." In another part of General Sherman's East Misissippi division, our forces have not met with the iccess which has attended competent commanders. General Washburne, at Memphis, reports that the expedition, consisting of 3,000 cavalry and 5,000 from there a few days ago, under command of Gene in the railroad running south from Corinth and wounded was heavy, our forces were worsted; that at the last accounts Sturgis was at Colliersville, retreating toward Memphis. He further states that, with the troops that had lately arrived, Memphis is safe. General Sherman, having received the news of Sturgis' defeat, reports that he has already made arrangements to repair the disaster, and has placed General A. J. Smith in command, who will resume

the offensive immediately. No other military intelligence has been received by this Department since my last telegram. Edwin M. Stanton, Sec'y of War. A LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAIN DESTROYED BY A TORPEDO. Louisville, June 14.—An officer just arrived from the front reports, that on Friday last, Wheeler, with a large cavalry force, appeared at Calhoun, on the railroad between Chattanooga and the army, soized six cars laden with grain, and cut the tele-

graph wires.
The train coming north was notified at Admirsville and stopped. General Hovov was aboard, and collecting some two hundred convalescents, formed line of battle in front of the train, and cautiously moved forward. On his arrival at the town, he found the enemy had evacuated the place. The train then went forward at the usual speed towards Resaca. About half way an enormous torpedo exploded, lifting the locomotive six feet from the track and destroying four cars immediately in the rear. Fortunately the troops were in the rear cars, and escaped injury ... The box containing the torpedo was marked, "Powder, C. S. A., 35 pounds." Captain Barlow, of General Logan's staff, was somewhat In the evening the train went on to Resaca. The same night Wheeler appeared again on the road below Calhoun and tore up a considerable portion

of the track, which has since been repaired, and the trains are running as usual.

A gentleman who left the front on the 9th says our cavalry, on a reconnoissance to the front, found only a light force of rebel cavalry, which, after a severe skirmish, fell back and crossed the Chatta-Prisoners taken report the whole rebel army on the south side of the river determined to oppose the | believed to be slight,

passage of our army to the last. The river being much swollen by the late heavy rains, no serious engagement can occur until it falls. GUERILLAS IN KENTUCKY. Louisville, June 14 .- J. H. Wheeler telegraph Gen. Carrington that George Jessee, with two hundred rebels, was at New Castle at sundown last evening. The force is made up of desperate characters,

Jessee's men are on foot, but are stealing all the horses in the neighborhood. The authorities expect to bug the whole gang.

The Frankfort and Lexington trains will resume their trips to-morrow. Trains from here to Nush ville run regularly twice daily, and have not been nterrupted.
On the 10th inst. eighty guerillas made a raid

into Princeton, Caldwell county, Ky., and were repulsed with a loss of two killed and several wounded by twelve soldlers of the 35th Kentucky and the citizens of the place, making a stand at the Court On the 9th a band of guerillas plundered Fredo nia, in Caldwell county. ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF GEN. STURGIS

DEFEAT.
St. Louis, June 15.—Memphis advices of the 13th contain further accounts of the engagement near Guntown, Miss. The troops comprising the expedi-tion were two brigades of envalry under Gen. Grier-son, two brigades of infantry, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, and two regiments of colored infantry, all under the command of Gen. Sturgis. Citizens report that Kirby Smith was in command of the enemy, assisted by Forrest, Roddy, and Lee Forrest is said to have started his entire command for Georgia, but recalled them upon learning of the advance of our forces. Our men fought-with desperate valor, but of eighteen guns four only were brought off. Almost 100 wagons were taken, and the greater portion of our wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. Their cavalry pursued our forces to Colliersville. Their loss is supposed to be considerable, but not as large as ours. We have no lefinite information in regard to the casualties Col. Humphreys, 95th Illinois, is reported killed Col. Waring, 4th Missouri, severely wounded.
ADVICES FROM ARKANSAS. present the same state of affairs, the country bein intircly destitute of provisions and forage.

Shelby and his command are reported at Bate. vilic en route for Missouri on a raid. Sickles and his staff arrived at Little Rock on the

5th, and left for Vicksburg on the 10th.

The reported capture and butchery of a refugee train, which left Batesville on its evacuation by on cops, is affirmed by parties who have arrived here direct from Batesville. Seventy men and four women were slaughtered, and the remaining women and children were left in the road in a helpless barous manner. Considerable bodies of missing infantry, of Stur gis' expedition, are constantly coming in, and ou

loss will probably be set down at less than 1,000, al told. By to-morrow night the casualties will be pretty accurately reported. Some officers blame Sturgis, and say his management was bad of This will probably be investigated. All concur that ou men fought with desperation, the negro troops espe cially, but they fell into confusion, and their ammi nition becoming exhausted, caused a panic.

It is reported that the rebel force which Sturgis encountered was en roule to join Johnston's army when they received information of the fitting out of this expedition, and turned about to defeat it.

EUROPE.

THE CONFERENCE UNSATISFACTORY TO THE DANES.

APPREHENDED RENEWAL OF THE WAR. AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND. THE PERUVIAN DIFFICULTY APPROACH-ING SETTLEMENT.

RRIVAL OF THE OLYMPUS AND CITY OF WASH-New York, June 15.—The City of Washington is The Olympus, with Liverpool dates to the 1st, has rrived.
The City of Cork arrived out on the 1st inst. THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

The pirate Alabama left the Cape of Good Hope on the 25th of March, on a cruise.

Orders have been issued by the French Government to prevent certain vessels leaving, through the representations of the American ministra that that were pirates. THE CONFERENCE-DANISH DISMEMBERMENT.

It is reported that the neutral Powers in the Conference have proposed the dismemberment of Denmark, which has been rejected by the Danes.

The Post believes the Conference will fail, and warns the Germans that if war is resumed England will assist Denmark. THE CHINCHA ISLANDS. The Times hopes the ill-advised acts of Spain at the Chincha Islands will be disavowed. In the House of Commons Mr. Lindsay's motion for the recognition of the rebels was postponed till the 17th of June. New York, June 16, 4 P. M.—The steamer City of Washington has arrived from Liverpool. THE DANISH BLOCKADE. The Danish Government announces that the blockad will be resumed on the 12th of June, unless the Confe ence agrees to some arrangement.
The rest of the news by this steamer has been antici-The rest of the news by this steamer has been anticipated.

THE LONDON PRESS ON GENERAL GRANT'S CAMPAIGN.

The London Times views affairs in Virginia as unfavorable to the Federals, and is prepared to hear of Grant's failure.

The Morning Star regards the Northern prospects more favorably, and denounces the Southern coloring given to affairs by the Times.

The Army and Navy Gazette thinks Grant, so far, has produced no result commensurate with the hopes and sectifices of the North.

Mr. Layard, in the Manne of Commans, said the Government had not yet received the decision of the United States Government relative to the court martial ou Acting Master Douovan, for the alleged marder of the mate of the Anglo Saxon. He also said the Government had no information that a British steamor had been searched in a Federal harbor by Federal officers, and the newspapers found in private baggage selzed.

The reported negotiations for the amalgamation of the luman and National lines of steamers are without foundation.

There are very favorable anticipations for the next Egyptian cotton crop.

Advices from Denmark continue very warlike. There are many indications that the war will go on.

M. Renan, whose theological writings have caused so much discussion, has been made Garator of the French Imperial Library, but declined the post.

The Bourse was firmer at fol. 10.

AN EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE PERU DIFFICULTY. Spanish advices indicate an early settlement of the lispute with Peru.
The cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece has been ormally completed.
The Paris Monitour publishes the details of the French victories in Algiers, indicating that the insurrectionists must soon be forced to disperse.

THE WAR IN CHINA. THE WAR IN CHIMA.

SHANGHAE, April 22—General Gordon defeated the rebels at Warsov, and expected an early surrender of Nanken and Soochusne.

MELBOURNE, April 26.—New Zealand advices report two severe engagements, in one of which the English troops suffered a reverse. There is no immediate prospect of a close of the campaign.

CODDINETCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LOYDON, Target Francis Console closed at 81 k/m. LONDON, June 4-Evening. -Consols closed at 911/4 ¼ for money. Erie shares 55@57; Illinois Central 28½@27½ per cent. discount.

The reported sale of the rebel cruiser Georgia was effected at Liverpool, but no particulars are given.

LONDON, 5th.—Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 91%, and there was a temporary increase in the demand for money yesterday. The general quotation for good bills is not below 6% per cent., and the supply of good bills is not below 6% per cent.

day. HAVRE, June 3d.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales for o week 4,500. New Orleans tres ordinatre, 358L; dq. the week state.

Are of control of the 3d, and the 3d of the 3d, and the 3d of the 3d the carnage.

It is reported that at the last meeting of the Conference, the Danish Gommissioners objected to the extension of the armistice, but agreed to refer matters to Copenhagen. The next meeting is to be held on the Gh. he 6th.

Liverroom, June 4.—The Manchester market is dull
liverroom, June 4.—The Manchester market is dull
and declining, but breadstuffs are firmer.

Fleur 6d better. Wheat 1@2d higher. Coro firm at
8s for mixed. Provisions steady.

Loxbox, June 4.—Consols closed on Friday at 91%@
1084 for money.

LONDON, June 4.—Consols closed on Friday at 91%@
91% for money.

Beef-steady. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon firmer.
Butter dull and declining. Lard inactive. Tallow dull.
Ashes dull and declining. Sugar firmer. Coffee very
dull. Rice steady. Linseed active and tending down
ward. Linseed oil steady. Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine dull. Petroleum nominal; refued, 28.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstiffs firmer. Sugar quiet.
Tea buoyant. Coffee declining. Rice quiet. Iron dull.
Petroleum steady. Linseed oil easier. Tallow quiet.
American stocks steady, without sales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OURDENSMY. June 4—Evening.—Cotton quiet and un-QUEENSTOWN, June 4—Evening.—Cotton quiet and un-changed; sales 5,000 bales, including 1,000 to specula-ors and exporters. Breadstuffs firm, and unchanged. Provisions inactive, at unchanged rates. ____ Pay of Enlisted Men in the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 16, 1864,—GENERAL ORDER, No. 36.—From and after the 30th day of une, 1864, the pay of persons enlisted in the navy, except for receiving ships or other special service will be in conformity with the table hereto affixed. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy. PAY TABLE, COMMENCING JULY 1, 1864.

PAT PER MONTH.

1st 2d 3d 4th RATE. RATE. RATE. RATE

Chief Bontswain's Mates.
Beats'n's Mafes in Charge.
Bontswain's Mates.
Chief Gunner's Mates.
Gunner's Mates.
Gunner's Mates.
Chief Charge.
Chief Chartermasters.
Currermasters.
Corswains to Con-in-Chief
Corswains of Forceastin. Quarter Gunners... Carpenter's Mates. Carpenters, inc'g Caulkers Seilmaker's Mates... Painters, 1st class. Painters, 2d do Master at Arms.
Surgeon's Stewards, in chg
Surgeon's Stewards.
Pay may tor's Stewards
School Masters
Schip's Writers
Do Copporats
Masters of the Bands
Musicians. 1st class. Do 2d Coal Heavers

Election of Senator. CONCERD, N. H., July 15 .- A. H. Gragin was today elected a United States Senator, by the Legislature, in the place of John P. Hale, from the 4th of March next.

An alarm of fire came from the box at Twentieth

and Cherry streets this morning at 3. The cause is

Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 New York, June 15, 1864. Captain J. C. Donovan, a genuize old "readeg," is about undertaking one of the most adventurous voyages upon record. During the early part of the coming week he will sail for Europe in the brig Vision, a vessel about the size of a steamer's launch. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, fifteen feet; width, four and a half feet; depth, two feet ten inches. She is a hermaphrodise brig. Capt. Donovan anticipates a six-weeks roya ge. For sustenance, he and his fellow-passengt r depend upon brend, water, and inhibitesimal region is of preserved ments. A little coffee has been actived, by way of a luxury. It is to be boiled by the aid of a small lamp. Providing that a successful voyage is act omplished. Mr. Bull will, doubtless, again open bit eyes over Yankee go-ahemintiveness. It is stated that the Captain has received several applications for passage in his miniature craft, all of wisch he has, rom necessity, declined.

NEW YORK CITY.

A mutiny has occurred upon the ship Ecrif, 'Augusta, Strickland master,' bound for St. Je. has, N. B. She had just reached the Narrows, witch the crew assaulted the captain, stabbling him. Severely in the back. They also assailed the mat. 's, knocking him down and cutting at him with knives. For some reason he sustained no material injury at their hands. The ship was immediately headed for the Quarantine, and as soon as aid ould be summoned. the entire crew were arrested and con-MUTINY IN THE BAY. summoned, the entire crew were arrested and conveyed to the Tombs. MARSHAL MURRAY ARRESTED.

Marshal Murray has been again arrested, this time by the Sheriff of Greene county. The arrest grows out of the well-known Petric case. One of the Marshal's aids, who was implicated in that affair, was arrested at the same time. Both, however, were released upon their personal recognizances, to appear when needed. The Marshal, it is said, allows the case to go by default, and will then bring it into the United States Court by a writ of certiorari. It is understood that the Government will attend to the Marshal's interests.

The "innocent people" residing in East. New York, having been basely cheated of their riots, and prevented from practicing individual larceny, have at last taken it into their heads to start a new plan, and imitate Italian brigandage in a small way. One of their latest freaks has been a brilliant surprise of one of the horse cars, and the tempora-ry capture of the passengers. It appears that these festive gentlemen congregated in great force, and executing a sudden attack with stones and sticks, cut off the car, beat the driver and conductor insensible, and were maltreating and robbing the passengers, when a posse of policemen appeared on the scene, putting them to flight. Some three or four were captured; the others succeeded in making off. "Tom Hyer," the well-known pugilist, has been

unearthed for the public delectation, and is to appear for his own benefit in a testimonial which his friends have proffered him.

Miss Cushman shortly leaves the Museum, and commences at one of the Bowery theatres in a dranatized version of her life and adventures. The inauguration of benefit nights intimates the speedy closing of our theatres, and the temporary dispersion of their actors. Stuyvesant.

dispersion of their actors. Stuyvesant.

The trotting match, of inile heats in harness, between Fillingham, Butler, and Morgan, took place to-day. The first two heats Fillingham won, but having crossed Butler while leading, near the judges stand, on the third heat, the horse was ruled out of the race and the judges gave the heat to Morgan. Butler won the fourth heat, and distanced Blorgan in the fifth heat. Five thousand persons present. Time, 2.26, 2.25½, 2.24, 2.33¼, and 2.31¼.

MARINE. MARINE.

The steamship Scotia was passed on the 5th. The Hecla and Louisa, from Liverpool, have arrived; also, the bark New Branswick, from Bristol, England; ships Resolute, from Canton; Kenllworth, from Liverpool, and bark Alexis, from Cardiff.

Below, ships Fawn, from Cardiff; Tyro, from Newport, England; Trayancone, from Liverpool; Hoogley, and R. L. Lane, Liverpool. MARINE,

Sale of Prize Cotton Boston, June 15.—The cargo of the prize steamer Greyhound was sold at auction to-day by United States Marshal Keyes. The total amount realized from the cotton on board was \$500,000, and the prices brought were as follows:

brought were as follows:

267 bales middling uplands, \$1.31½.

50 " " " 31.36.

227 " low middling, \$1.33.

37 " good ordinary, \$1.21½.

6 " rebaled middling, \$1.10. partially damaged middling 26 bags, \$1.17. 51 bags cotton packing, 60 cents Lovejoy.

President Lincoln's Tribute to Owen The Princeton Republican, (Ill.), for the current week, is nearly filled with the report of the proceedings and speeches of the recent meeting in that town to inaugurate an Owen Lovejoy Monument Association. Among the numerous letters read on the occasion was the following from the President: Executive Mansion, Washington, May 30, 1864.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, MAY 30, 1864.

Hon. John H. Bryant:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 14th inst., enclosing a card of invitation to a preliminary meeting contemplating the erection of a monument to the memory of Hon. Owen Lovejoy, was duly received. As you anticipate, it will be out of my power to attend. Many of you have known Mr. Lovejoy longer than I have, and are better able than I to do his memory justice. My personal acquaintance with him commenced only about ten years ago, since when it has been quite intimate; and every step in it has been one of increasing respect and esteem, ending with his life, in no less than affection on my part. It can be truly said of him that while he was personally ambitious, he bravely endured the obscurity which the unpopularity of his principles imposed, and never accepted official honors, until those honors were ready to admit his principles with him. Throughout my heavy and perplexing responsibilities here, to the day of his death; it would scarcelly wroug any other to say, he was my most generous friend. Let him have the marble monument, along with the well-assured and more enduring one in the hearts of those who love liberty unselfashy for all men. Yours truly,

A. Lincoln.

The Grand Regatta of the Philadelphia Yacht Club. Yesterday saw the first grand regatta on the Delaware river. It was an event of decided importance, for though some of the finest yachts in America are owned in Philadelphia, our shipbuilders and sailors have never had the full credit they have so well deserved. We are glad to state that the regatta was a perfect success, and that the yachtsmen of Philadelphia can no longer be considered inferior to New York in enterprise and public spirit. The regatta was under the charge of William H. Hyatt, Esq., commodore of rience much of its success is unquestionably due, All the sailing arrangements were complete, and not an accident or mistake interfered with the beauand fairness of the race. The Ariel, and two ther steamboats, accompanied the yachts down he river. The entire proceeds were given to the reat Central Fair. The yachts started from a line abreast of the Philadelphia Yacht Club-house, nearly opposite Chest-nut-street wharf, rounded the Marcus Hook buoy, and thence returned to the point of starting, a istance of forty-six miles. The beauty of the day idded much to the pleasure of the race; it was only infortunate that the wind was too light to display he finest sailing qualities of the first-class yachts. The following yachts were entered for the regatta: first class—the Glengary, William W. Abel, William A. Delaney; second class—the Cliffie, Stella (schr.),

Lotus, Luffberry, Quickstep, Secret, and Lily; hird class—the Julia and Broomall. The Little Fuyant, the Nettle, and a vast number of other well-known yachts accompanied the regatta, but were not formally entered. The third-class yachts started at 10.45, second class at 10.50, and the gun for the first class to get under weigh wes fired at 10.55. t was a noble sight as the whole flotilla spread its anvas to the breeze, and, convoyed by the crowde eamers, with their bands of music playing, moved racefully down the river. The Glengary was, from the first, the favorite, the light wind being in favor of the boats of lighter draught. Sailed by Capt. George Vansciver, of Burlington, she made a brilliant start, and took the lead in the first mile, keeping it to Marcus Hook, and rounding the buoy decidedly in advance. The following is the order and time in which the yachts passed the flag-boat anchored off Billingsport wharf, he first point of observation : Glengary, 1.06; Abel. 1.11%; Julia, 1.12%; Ciffie, 1.18; Broomall, 1.21; Stella, 1.22; Lotus, 1.25; Luffberry, 1.27; Delaney 1.27; Quickstep, 1.37; Secret, 1.47; Lily, 1.35½. At this time betting was 100 to 25 on the Glengary. After passing the Marcus Hook buoy, the odds were 100 to 5, the Abel having shown herself a formidable competitor for the prize. The Glengary turned this point at 3.31%, the Abel at 3.39, the Cliffle at 3.47, point at 3.31%, the Hoet at 3.39, the Chine at 3.31% the Julia at 3.47%. One of the prettiest points in the race was the exquisite sailing of the Julia and Ciffie, as they circled the buoy, so close together that for some minutes it was impossible to predict the winner. The Ciffie, however, whistled best for

n her wake. The race was run by the Glengary, the Ciffie, and Julia, taking the prizes for their respective classes.

Thus ended, to the complete satisfaction of the spectators, the first grand regatta on the Delaware. We trust Commodore Hyatt, and the other gentle-men who have taken so much trouble to establish our yachting interests on a prosperous and respecta-ble basis, will feel encouraged to persevere by this decided success. All disorderly persons were excluded from the Ariel, the steamer chartered by the Club, and the regatta was conducted with perfect dignity and order. When the squadron sails again we can wish it nothing better than a good stiff breeze. If the Club could command the weather it would

ATOTION NOTICE.-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORS. The early attention of buyers is invited to the large and desirable sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, broguns, balmorals, gaiters, slippers, buskins, Congress boots, Congress gaiters, cavalry boots, &c., (Thursday), commencing at ten o'clock procisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market street and 522 Commerce street.

LARGE, IMPORTANT, POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, UMBRELLAS, STRAW GOODS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, MATTING, &c., &c., THIS DAY .- The particular attention of dealers is requested to the very desirable and valuable assortment of American, British, French, Swiss, and American dry goods, umbrellas, straw goods, clothing, carpats, matting, &c., &c., embracing about 525 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles (including 95 packages domestic cottons, 1,500 dozen linen cambric handkerchiefs, 1,200 pieces lawns, white goods, mosquito nettings, &c., &c.), to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash, commencing this morning, at precisely 10.0'clock (with carpets and matting), by John B. Myers &

How Skedaddlers Fare.—A detachment of 150 How Skedaddlers Fark.—A decision of the of the army of General Sherman, nearly all of them being substitutes, left Boston on Friday. When the train was near Shodiao, N. Y., on the Western Railroad, five of the mon jumped from the train, intending to desert, when it was going at high, rate of speed. The signal was immediately give; by the guard to the engineer to stop, and the car's were backed, when two of the men were found to be dead, and the other three so badly injured as to preclude hope of their responsity.