TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1864.

The Campaign in Virginia. General GRANT is certainly the master of full occupation to the entire rebel force east of the Mississippi, and SHERMAN's successes make it impossible for Johnston to give aid to Lee. Every day's news justifies the soundness of the great movement. to the south of the James river, and proves that, for the first time in the war, the rebel capital has been properly attacked. The solitary achievement which remains to decide the fate of Richmond is the destruction of the southern and western railroads. As yet we have no positive knowledge that either the Lynchburg or the Danville road has been destroyed, or that the Petersburg road is so completely in our possession that LEE cannot use it to bring his troops rapidly toward the Appomattox. But it is certain that GRANT, with unequalled energy, is attempting to cut Richmond off from aid. and is thus far reasonably successful in the

The order of the rebel commander at Charleston, placing five loyal general officers under fire, while the rebel batteries in that quarter are still in vigorous action. will excite amusement as well as contempt. Gen. FOSTER fitly characterizes the order as " weak and cruel." The new rebel commander in question is one Gen. SAMUEL Jones, a relative of Jeffenson Davis, and an extremely unpopular leader with the military critics of the South. His last brilliant act is sufficiently Quixotic to satisfy Southern honor, and to catch some brief applause, but it will do no harm. Five general officers of the rebels are now on their way to Gen. FOSTER, to be placed under fire of the rebel batteries

The precious metal, which philosophers assure us is the source of much misery and crime, though we never saw the man who seriously held it as a thing to be avoidedgold has become dearer and dearer, and as its price goes up, the price of all things rise also. A poor man can feel without understanding this cause and effect. He cannot follow IAGO's advice to "put money in his purse," because as soon as he has i in his hand it must be expended for daily sustenance, and he thinks it hard that the greed and the cheating, the scheming and the stock-jobbing of others to obtain gold should double the price of the food which his horny-handed labor provides for himself and family. He never has any gold, but is terribly affected by the speculations of others in its price. No wonder that he

grumbles. As for the precious metal itself, the now abundance of which, in California and Australia, throws Ophir and Peru into the shade, a proper editorial verdict has rarely been obtained, because the Slaves of the Pen. however great their labor, rarely have a sufficient quantity of the precious metal in their possession, or for a sufficient length of time, to enable them to exercise a fitting judgment. For the most part they can do would do-if they were rich: how liberally they would melt the ingots; how generously they would distribute the coin; what libraries, pictures, and sculpture they would collect; what elegant hospitality . they would exercise; what gentle charities they would silently indulge in! They sometimes meditate on such improbable possibilities, their fancy wandering into the seventh heaven of day-dreams, and, precisely at the moment when they are about making the best use of their imagined wealth, a loud shuffle of feet is heard on the floor, a rough hand is laid upon the shoulder, and a brusque voice utters "Copy ! sir"-and the day-dreaming editor awakes, hastily gathers up the "slips" of manuscript that lie around him, and, as the of slavery, were always sound at the core, "printer's devil" evanishes, tries to recollect the fancies which already are fading into indistinctness, and, as he sits down to write another article, for the pleasure or instruction of an insatiable public, mutters | the auction-sales, and even worse, of men to himself the aureate moral of Hoop's story of "Miss Kilmansegg and her Precious Leg," expressed with equal quaintness as truth, in the following lines:

Gold! gold! gold! gold! Bright and yellow, hard and cold, Molten, graven, hammered, and rolled : Heavy to get, and light to hold; Hoarded, bartered, bought, and sold, Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old Price of many a crime untold: Gold ! gold ! gold ! gold ! Good or bad a thousand fold ! How widely its agencies vary-To save—to ruin—to curse—to bless s even its minted coins express,

Now stamped with the image of good Queen Bess Gold is in the market, at nearly double its real price, and it is conceded that while this continues the cost of food, apparel, and all other necessaries will remain high. Not the mere speculators keep up this high price, but the public themselves, who will not dispense with costly articles of foreign manufacture, production, or growth. What is the use of Ladies' Leagues to wear nothing but home-manufactures, when the crinolined covenanters do not relinquish their own silks and satins, velvets and poplins, laces and muslins? The amount of gold sent out of this country weekly is immense, and it procures only about half the quantity of foreign imports that it ought. On Saturday last, three steamers, from New York to Europe, took out \$1,204,000 in gold, and a fourth took \$120,000 to Havana. No doubt, the latter sum was to pay for cigars, which we ought to be men enough, in honest and earnest self-control, to dispense with. Here, however, in a single day is a total of \$1,324,000 sent out of the country, in gold, to purchase foreign articles-chiefly of luxury-neary all of which we could do without if we had a little honest self-denial. On the preceding greater, Mr. H. W. BEECHER'S speeches, Wednesday, \$458,633 had been exported. To-morrow, which is another packet-day to Europe, another exportation of gold will probably be made.

The whole amount of gold exported to foreign countries from January 1 to June 15, is not less than \$25,526,170, and, adding in what was sent away on Wednesday and Eaturday, the total of less than six months is \$27,412,800. This does not include what Americans about travelling in Europe take with them.

used to speak of General GRANT, contrasted It is necessary to pay for foreign imports, with their language now. The Times acknowledges, grudgingly enough, that he though it is not necessary to have them. s a great commander. But the Daily When the time comes to remit, which must Telegraph, (edited by Thornton Hunt, be done in specie, our importers are com-

"Telegraph, (edited by who, more than any writer, go... rampage" when he falls about the Unterany active of the constant ratio at the besides of orders, at the constant ratio at the besides of ormerly.

As not go also go as the constant ratio of the Constant ratio at the besides of ormerly.

Carry out a sag.

that the exportation of good of the constant ratio of the Con

Secession Journalism Abroad. Of the leading British journals, in their relations to American politics and persons, it may be said, in Bynon's words, that of

gether incommensurate to the mighty task that lies before him. 'On to Richmond? which has so often been simply the vain-glorious cry of Northern braggarts, is with this storn and valiant captain something more; it means something not to be morely talked about, but to be done; and if the whole strength of the North, entrusted to strong and capable bands, can to do it, that purpose will yet be achieved." "A change came o'er the spirit of their dream." Deducting, by way of discount, the in-This time last year, it may be recollected evitable speer at the Government, and dehat a number of The Times which did not mite of Mr. Hunt's natural vulgarity of contain at least one "leader" abusing the pithets, here is a just and fair view of the situation, not only in Virginia but in | Union, sneering at Mr. Lincoln, assailing General Grant, which, compared with Georgia. The simultaneous advance gives Mr. SEWARD, intimating that our brave what the same journal used to say of him soldiers were an undisciplined crowd, year ago, completely shows how mitiwhile the Confederate "chivalry" included gated is the tone of Secession journalism all that was good and great in the United England. States, would have been looked upon with surprise; hard words against us being the condiment with which the remainder of that journalistic olla podrida was seasoned. Then, too, the early and complete success of the rebels was exultingly predicted, Then, Mr. JAMES SPENCE, of Liverpool, not having retired from his double

at variance with all that was humane and

proper. When, in short, rebellion found

a voice in the English press, particularly in

London, and the "special correspondence"

of The Times appeared to have been written

under some such instructions as an Old

Bailey advocate once found on his brief for

the prisoner, "We have no defence, but

In those days, too, when General U.S.

GRANT was besieging Vicksburg, it was

the habit of the English press, The Times

leading, to predict that the place was im-

pregnable, that no physical power could

gradually die off, from the casualties of

war as well as from the horrors of disease.

Then, too, if we remember right, the Eng-

GRANT, attributing to him no military

arrived in England that Vicksburg had

Austrian General, on one side, and then

heat him on the other, at Lodi, at Castigli-

one, at Arcola, at Rivoli, the veteran

use in contending with a young man who

violated all the traditional rules of war,

would not understand that he was beaten,

ples laid down by VAUBAN, but he did.

as regards our great struggle to make this

country a land of freedom, not in name

alone, with millions of the colored race

subject to the whip, and the gyves, and

other lands, men own sheep and oxen.

The aristocracy alone were against us;

not without many noble and notable ex-

ceptions. The House of Commons (which

never did and does not now represent the

secession and slavery—one and the same,

in fact—used have a field-day, every now

used to air their vocabulary of abuse,

and impute all crimes and cruelties to

us, all virtues and valor to the enemy.

There was GREGORY, who became a

Parliamentary orator, when the Jockey

Club virtually declared that his pro-

others who showed marked antipathy to

the statesmen, and fighters of our Union.

Thersites of Parliament, or, rather the

every man, and every man's hand against

routed by our good friends BRIGHT and

in London and the provinces, did still more.

Their natural cloquence attracted all classes

and the logic of facts with which they were

filled was unanswered, because unanswer-

able. If you say that two and two make

four, no logician, from ARISTOTLE and

THEOPHRASTUS down to WHATELY and

MAHAN, can persuade the world that the

addition will produce a total of three or five.

An evidence of the changed feeling is

the manner in which the British journals

pitch into the prosecutor's attorney."

THE appointment of Professor W. H. ALLEN to the presidency of the State Agricultural College is not more highly a compliment to this very able man and experienced educator than it is a real gain to the institution and the State. As the late President of Girard College, duties as commercial agent for rebellion and Professor ALLEN has enjoyed the geneslanderer of the Union cause, was in the ral respect and esteem of this commuhabit, like Milton's Belial, of making "the nity, and by various positions of responsiworse appear the better reason," in frequent bility and honor is well-known to the State letters signed "S.," which contained a and to the country. The admirable and maximum of falsehood and a minimum of prosperous condition of Girard College for truth. Then, a Cabinet Minister declared, so many years is mainly due to his intelto a crowd of eager listeners, that JEFFERligent direction; and his resignation. son Davis had "made the South a great therefore, has occasioned wide regret. It nation "-the sole excuse for such a rhetoriwould have been fortunate had Dr. ALLEN cal flourish being that this was a post-praucontinued in its presidency, and we trust dial declaration, and all the world knows that it will not be impossible to see him how truly the proverb intimates that again in connection with an institution "when the wine's in, the wit's out." with whose best years his eminent services Then, shipbuilding for the rebels was held are so strongly identified. up, despite of its violation of the foreignenlistment act, as an excellent thing for the artisans in Liverpool, Birkenhead,

THE Chicago Times, the great Copperhead newspaper of the West, endorses Glasgow, and Sunderland. Then, the General Fremont's letter of acceptance. piratical creapodes of the Alabama, the and speaks in flattering terms of the Gene-Florida, the Sumter, the Georgia, and other ral. There is nothing in the world like a buccaneering vessels, were, if not hailed as man being appreciated by his friends. triumphs, certainly not commented upon as

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

FURTHER DETAILS OF FRIDAY'S BATTLE TWENTY-ONE PIECES TAKEN FROM THE ENEMY.

Petersburg at the Mercy of our Guns. THE GARRISON REINFORCED BY EARLY.

BURG. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 18-8 P. M.
The fighting yesterday was very severe along the take it, and that the besieging army would greater part of the line, the most determined efforts being made to break the enemy's line at several

THE FIGHT ON FRIDAY NEAR PETERS

lish newspapers used to sneer at General But little ground was gained, however, except on the left, when the enemy was forced to fall back to genius-nothing, whatever, but a dogged an inner line on account of the advanced position obstinacy, a firm pertinacity, both very gained by Sedley's division of Gen. Burnside's good in their way, but utterly useless corps on Friday afternoon.

The enemy's line is nearly in the form of a semibefore Vicksburg, which was not to be taken. One day, however, news pircle, with the ends resting on the Appointance iver, Petersburg being about the centre. At some

points of the line our guns are within a mile and a half of the city, and it can be destroyed at any time fallen, that its brave defenders had surren dered en masse to General GRANT, and The heaviest fighting occurred on the right centre. hat the Union army were in possession of where each division of the 2d Corps at different times charged the works, but without success, the the famous fortress city on the last 4th enemy being behind breastworks of the strongest of July, the glorious anniversary of our character, with troops massed behind them, and our birth as an independent nation. As far as men having to cross open fields of two or four hun we recollect, the English press published dred yards in extent, exposed to a cross fire from the batteries planted so as to sweep the entire place. The last attack was made at 5 P. M., by the 3d Dimany very able articles, after the news reached them, to show that it was contrary vision, under General Mott, and the loss was proto all recognized rules of warfare for Gene- bably heavier than in either of the others. ral Grant to have taken Vicksburg,—pre- ADDITIONAL FROM GENERAL BUTLER'S s. in his first Italian campaign. BERMUDA HUNDRED, June 18, via BALTIMORE. when BONAPARTE first beat WURMSER, the June 20.—In all, twenty-one pieces of artillery have been captured from the enemy in our assaults upon

the works at Petersburg, besides a large number of When the enemy withdrew his forces in front of most bitterly complained that there was no General Butler to reinforce Petersburg, Butler immediately sent out a force under Generals Perry and Turner, which succeeded in destroying an important bridge and four miles of railroad track near Walthal junction.

but made to-day's defeat the stepping-stone Early corps (late Longstreet's) crossed the James river, near Drury's Bluff, in strong force, and was to to-morrow's victory. Just so with Geseen coming down the Petersburg turnpike as Gen. neral GRANT at Vicksburg; he ought not Butler's forces entered their works. have conquered, according to the princi-Last evening the despatch steamer Amanda Winants, whilst passing Wilcox's wharf, was fired Since that time, let us candidly confess, into from the north side of the James river by a rebel battery. Ten shots were fired at her, one of there has been a great change of public which passed through her hull near the water line opinion in England. The people of that No one was injured.

The James river is blockaded a few miles below country, who have a long and dogged hate

Drury's Bluff, to prevent a surprise from the rebel rams.
ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS—GEN. MAR-TINDALE'S ATTACK. WASHINGTON, June 20 .- General Pierce was wounded while gallantly leading his brigade in a General Martindale in the night attacked the who owned them as absolutely as, in enemy, and succeeded in advancing his line and taking a few prisoners.

His loss is reported to be about 500. The 5th Corps did not lose heavily in their advance in the ing, but lost a considerable number of men in the afternoon, in their attack on the left. Our losses during the past two days will reach at least eight thousand (probably an exaggeration) in British people) were divided in opinion, killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy at some but the section which sympathized with points was greater than our own, but being gene rally behind entrenchments, they were not so much exposed, and suffered less on the whole. All the ers taken so far are some twelve hundred, of and then during the session, when they whom two hundred came in vesterday. They all represent themselves as being from Beau-

> regard's army. our advance without Lee's presence, and the aid of We have no reliable news from Gen. Butler. The following changes have been made: Gen. Ingalls has been designated as chief quar-

ceedings on the turf were very like the practices for which black-legs were usually be stationed at City Point, with General Grant. Lieutenant Colonel Batchelder, chief quarter-master, 2d Army Corps, has been temporarily asexpelled. There was FERGUSSON, who did not distinguish himself in the Crimea. There was big BENTINCK, who has not an idea of his own, but recited speeches for Captain L. H. Pierce, the first assistant chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, has which he gave so much per line. There been promoted to be chief quartermaster of the was LINDSAY, who, deeply engaged in 9th Army Corps, with the rank of lieutenant blockade-running, may finally share the fate of Zacharian Pearson, of Hull, who Captain Ransom, assistant to Captain Clinton, at Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, has went in with equal ardor, and came out a been assigned to duty in the Commissary Departbankrupt, owing \$3,000,000. And, among ment Headquarters.

GEN. LEE ON GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 16.]

(From the Richmond Examiner, June 16.)

Grant has determined on another change of base. This was indicated early yesterday morning by the following official despatch, from General Lee to the Secretary of War:

"HEADQUAREPERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 14, 9 P. M.—HON. SEGRETARY OF WAR.—SIR: The force of the enemy, mentioned in my last despatch as being on the Long Bridge road, disappeared during the night. It was probably advanced to cover the movement of the main body, most of which, as far as I could learn, crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and below, and, has reached James river at Westover and Wilcox's Landings. A portion of General Grant's army, upon leaving our front at Cold Harbor, is reported to have proceeded to the White House, and embarked at that place. Everything is said to have broken up. The cars, engines, railroad iron, and bridge timber that had been brought to that point, have also been shipped.

"Yery respectfully, &c., R. E. LEE, General." was John Arthur Roebuck, the bitter Ismael of politics, with his hand against Of late these blatant slanderers have been comparatively silent. During the present session they had but a single field-day, and, COBDEN, have not got up their courage to renew the tilt. The recent example of the Government may have its effect, but the will of the People must have been still

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Battle in Progress at the Chattahoochie River.

CAPTURE OF A BEARER OF DESPATCHES. LOUISVILLE, June 19.—A staff officer from the front reports heavy firing on Wednesday, on our Blair's corps was storming the enemy's works.

Our whole army was in line, and firing going on along the entire front. The rebels are being slowly driven back under fire, mainly artillery. Our losses have been slight . Blair was reported south of the Chattahoochie

THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

REPORTS FROM ALL THE DEPARTMENTS NO FURTHER PARTICULARS OF OPE RATIONS ON THE JAMES.

JOHNSTON HOLDING KENESAW MOUNTAIN GEN, SHERMAN PRESSING HIM CLOSELY. FIVE UNION GENERAL OFFICERS PLACED IN

CHARLESTON UNDER FIRE. An Equal Number of Rebel Commander

sent to General Foster.

Washington, June 20, 1864. 10 o'clock P. M. To Major General Dix, New York: No operations to-day upon the James river have seen reported to the Department. Unofficial statements represent our loss to have

Saturday, but no official list of the casualties has General Sherman, in a despatch dated this evening, at 7.36, says:
"I was premature in announcing that the enemy had abandoned his position. I based my report on that of all the army commanders. The enemy has thrown back his flank, and abandoned all his works n front of the Kenesaw mountain, but holds that mountain as the apex of his position, with his flank "We have pressed him pretty closely to-day, al-

een severe in the assaults on the enemy's works on

almost an impossibility." General Foster, commanding the Department of he South, at Hilton Head, forwards the following espatch, dated the 16th of June, at Hilton Head, I have the honor to report that I have to-day received from Major General Samuel Jones, com-manding the rebel forces in this department, a letter stating that five general officers of the United States,

s prisoners of war, had been placed in Charleston to be retained there under our fire. Against this weak and cruel act I have protested. In the meanime, the fire on the city is continued. "I respectfully ask that an equal number of rebel officers of equal rank may be sent to me in order hat I may place them under the enemy's fire as long as our officers are exposed in Charleston." This Department has issued a retaliatory order ransferring to General Foster an equal number of ebel general officers to be treated in the manner proposed as long as our officers are exposed in

> WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, June 20, 1864.

E. M. STANTON.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-night confirmed the following nomi Colonel Wm. F. Bartlett, 57th Massachusetts Volunteers, to be brigadier general; Colonel Elliott W. Rice, 7th Jowa, to be brigadier general; Thomas Steinburgh, to be assessor of internal revenue for the District of Kansas; John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, to be consul general for the British North American provinces; Thomas Kirkpatrick, of New York, to be consul at Nassau, N. P.; Henry W. Caldwell to be U. S. Judge for the District o

Arkansas. THE GOLD AND OTHER BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.
The President has approved and signed the bill egulating the coasting trade, by which it is provided that any boat, sloop, or other vessel of the United States, navigating the waters on our Northern, Northeastern, or Northwestern frontiers, otherwise than by sea, shall be enrolled and licensed in such form as other vessels, which enrolment and license shall authorize them to be employed either in the coasting or foreign trade on those frontiers. They are in every other respect liable to the rules, regulations, and penalties now in force relating to regis-

tered and licensed vessels The President has also approved and signed "An act to prohibit certain sales of gold and foreign exchange," commonly called the gold bill, and the bill providing "that all goods and wares and merchandise in public stores and warehouses, on which the duties are unpaid, which shall have been in bond may be entered for consumption, and the bonds can-celed at any time before the first day of September next, on the payment of duties and charges, accor

ing to the laws in force at the time the goods shall e withdrawn." THE ARGUELLES CASE.

The President to-day communicated to the Senate despatch dated June 10th, from Thomas Savage, acting consul general at Havana, relative to the case of Don Jose Augustin Anduetles, and the state nent that his arrest was sought because of his oppocaptured slaves in the expedition, as was his official duty, but that instead of surrendering them to the lovernor he sold a portion of them and accounted for them as having died of small-pox, and having been buried. He also bribed a parish curate to attest his statement. The testimony shows that thirty-eight were sold to one man, thirty-two to another, and that others were distributed in a similar way. General Dulce, captain general, so much abused

by ARGUELLES, has been-very efficient in capturing slave expeditions, claiming that but five have escaped him during his administration, while four have been captured. Arguettes' wife's presence is not true, and that the woman referred to was not his wife. He represents that these captured slaves when surrendered to the Governor General are termed mancipadoes, and contracts with the planters at no that great frauds are perpetrated upon them, common one being-to report a portion of them dead or when other slaves die to testify to the death of

emancipadoes instead, and thus retain them in Governor Curtin is here endeavoring to have the Senate pass the House bill providing for the expense the State was at during Luc's raid last summer. He has had an interview with several Senators, and there is every prospect that the bill will pass, THE ENROLMENT BILL.

The result of the Senate's action to-night on the bill amendatory of the enrolment act was a refusal clause. The section to make the draft for one year was retained, and the bill was recommi Committee on Military Affairs, who will have a meeting on the subject to-morrow. GENERAL GILMORE REPORTED UNDER ARREST AND ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.
A report has reached here that General Butler had relieved General GILMORE of his command, and ordered him to report at Fort Monroe, as under arrest, and await a court martial, but that Lieutenant General Grant, upon learning the fact stated

above, released General GILMORE from arrest, and ordered him to report to Washington and hwait THE TEN-FORTY LOAN. The subscription to the ten-forty loan, as reported

at the Treasury Department to-day, amounts to CAPTURE OF PRIZES.

The Navy Department has received intelligence of the capture of the British steamer Syren off Beaufort, N. C., with a cargo of hoop iron, paper, &c. She was taken by the United States steamer Reystone State, Commander P. CROSBY. The Syren is a schooner-rigged iron screw steamer o sighty-seven tons burden. THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Thirty Christian Commission delegates, with arges and stores, went to the front yesterday. Thirty more went to day. Wagons, boats, and stores sent to Bermuda Hundred by the Christian Commission, have arrived safely. The following deaths of Pennsylvanians hav een reported at the office of Captain JAMES M. Moore, Washington: Edward Hirsh, H, 90 H Thomas, D, 53 Norris L Wiser, C, 45 Jacob Shriver, D, 49 Solomon Matthews, A, 93 Robert E Johnson, E, 139 David M Burkholder, D, 184

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—1st Session. SENATE.

The Chaplain being absent, Rev. B. H. NADAL, D. D. made the morning prayer.
Mr. GRIMES, of luwa, moved that when the Senate adjourn at 4.30 to-morrow it be to sit at 7 o'clook P. M., which was carried. RILLS RELATIVE TO THE NAVY. BILLS RELATIVE TO THE NAVY.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary to amend the contract with Mr. Eriesson for the construction of two floating batteries; also, a bill for the assimilation of rank in the navy.

Mr. HALE gave notice that he should call up these bills on Wedne-day.

The bill to prohibit the discharge of persons from liability to military duty by reason of the payment of money, and for other purposes, then came up.

ENROLMENT OF INDIANS.

ENROLMENT OF INDIANS.

Mr. BROWN offered an amendment to authorize the enrolment of the friendly indians for the protection of the border States and frontiers.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, opposed the amendment, and characterized it as inhuman, and against the sentiment of the civilized world.

Mr. BROWN replied and said the Indian soldiers were intended to be used for the defence of their own homes and those of the settlers on the borders.

THE ARGUELLES CASE—MESSAGE FROM THE TRESIDENT. A message was received from the President, commu-nicating letters and papers relative to Moxican affairs, and also one covering a statement by Thomas Savay, vices consul general at Havana, in relation to the Arguelles case.

Mr. HALE reported a bill to repeal the act appropriating \$200,000 for a naval hospital at Kittery, Maine MEXICAN AFFAIRS—ANOTHER COMMUNICATION

A message was received from the President, in reply to a further resolution of the Senate, enclosing a communication of the Secretary of State relative to Mexican affairs. Also, a message from the President, in further as ever to Mr. Johnson's resolution relative to the delivery to the bepairsh authorities of a person named "Arguelles," for alleged crimes. GRANTING THE FUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said here are about \$30,000 for the surveys, a small part of the anomal expenditures. Now that the homestead bill is practically overridden by retiroad and wagon road bills, giving away about all of the lands, and that corporation he hoped some Western men, at the next session of Congress, would bring in some bill relieving Congress from all the special legislation by taking all the lands from the States and Territories, and legislating upon the reads themselves. If there was to be no more revenue from the immense domain, we should be relieved from the cost. Giving them away, therefore, to the States and Territories would be conomy as well as a relief from special legislation.

Several comparatively unimportant amendments were made, when the committee rose.

The House concurred in the action of the committee, including an appropriation of \$3,000 or fitting up the President's summer residence at the Soldiers' Home. This bill was passed. GRANTING THE PUBLIC LANDS. MINOR BILLS. MINOR BILLS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the committee of conference on the disagreement between the two houses on the logislative and judicial appropriation bill, made a report, which was concurred in.

Mr. PoWELL, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of 1,550 copies of the Directory of Congress, prepared by Charles Lauman, for the use of the Sonate, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. GRiniss to-morrow evening was ret apart for the consideration of District of Columbia business. ousiness.

A bill for the relief of George F. Nesbit was passed.
It relates to his contract with the Post Office Depart. ment for stamped en velopes.
The joint resolution for the relief of Carmack & Ramsey was taken up, debated, and laid over PROVIDING FOR BAIL IN CASES OF MILITARY AR REST.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Judiclary Committee, reported a bill providing for ball in cases of military arrest made under the act of July 17, 1822, to be taken before any judge of a United States Court, chancelor, judge of the Supreme Court or Superior Court, or chief judge of a Court of Common Pleas, who shall exercise their discretiou regarding the nature and circumstances of the offence and of the evidence and usage of law. тик \$400,000,000 высь. Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Waysand Means, reported back the \$400,000,000 bill, which was reforred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and its consideration postponed till Wednesday next. THE DEFENCE OF THE NORTHBAST BOUNDARY AUTHORIZATION TO SELL TREASURY PROPERTY. Mr. RICE, of Maine, from the select committee on the subject, made a report, providing for the defence of the northeastern boundary of Maine. The roport was or-Mr. MORRILL' introduced a bill drafted by the Secretary of the Vressury, suchortsing the sale of custom houses, wharver, docks, and naval hospitals, and land in which they are localed, when not needed as

such, and that the proceeds of such sale shall be placed in the United States Treasury.

TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC. TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.

The bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the eastern and western continents came up as unfortabled business.

Mr. DOULTTILE offered an amendment that the rate of charges for public or private messages shall not exceed on said line the average usually charged in Europe and America for the same service, or such rates as shall be ascertained and fixed by a convention between Russia and Grat Britain. The further consideration of the bill was postponed till Tuerday.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE, ETC.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE, ETC.

The bill to prohibit the discharge of persons from liability to military duty by reason of payment of money was called up by Mr. WILSON, the question being on his smendment, that every person who shall be drafted and serve honorably for the period one year shall receive a bounty of \$100 and an honorable discharge, and a similar bounty proportionate to the term of service for a less period. The amendment was rejected. PROPOSITION TO DRAFT FROM THE INDIAN TRIBES. Mr. BROWN offered the following as an additional

PROPOSITION TO DRAFT FROM THE INDIAN TRIBES.

Mr. BROWN offered the following as an additional section:

"And be it further enacted. That in any draft which may hereafter take place all the Indian tribes with, whom treaties have been made, and who are receiving anousities from the Government, shall be required to furnish their quota of men; and that the duties of enrolment or ascertaining the approximate number of said tribes shall, whonever the same is necessary, be performed by the Indian agents as part of their appropriate duty without further compensation, under further instructions from the Provost Marshal General; and in the event that any tribe receiving annutities as aforesaid shall refuse or fail to furnish its required quota, theo, and in that event, the whole or such part of the said annuity as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem adequate to procure substitutes shall be placed in the Treasury along with the commatation fund, heratofore paid for a like purpose; and, provided further, that the force thus raised may be omployed by the Government for the purpose of maintaining the peace and protecting from heatile incursions the Indian and other Territories, and of relieving such troops as are now engaged in that duty.

Mr. SAULSBURY said if we would put mon into the service who were wearing our uniform in loyal State, and battling against the rights of loyal citizens, we would be doing the country more service than by employing the wild indian. Man had been used to infringe the rights of citizens of belaware and Maryiand, who would have been employed to relections. We called upon the Administration before they hiaced any of these savages in the field to call upon these while colders to take up arms against the enemy in the formation as there was no same man who believed there was a necessity for an armed force among the praceful and quict citizons of the loyal States. Two millions have hundred thousand troops, or one-tenth of our entire population, have gone into this war, and wewere not only calli

by our fathers.

Mr. BROWN said his amendment might be justified by the course of the enemy against us, and his amendment only proved that the frontier indians and settlers might be protected; besides he believed that these indian in that section would be the most valuable arm of the that section would be the most variancle arm of the service.

Mr. DOULITTLE raid the purpose was simply that these indians should be employed to keep the peace in these Indian Territories against hostile tribes. He offered a substitute, as follows:

"That the Secretary of War is authorized to receive into the military service of the United States Indians of tribes in treaty with the United States, to be employed, as part of the military force of the United States, for the purpose of maintaining the peace and protecting from heatile incursions the Indian Territory and other Territories where the hostile or wandering force is in whole or in part composed of hostile Indians."

Rejected—yeas 21, anys 12.

cted—yeas 24, nays 12, Brown's amendment was rejected—yeas 10, nays

Mr. Brown's amendment was rojected—yeas 10, nays 29

Mr. Wilson's amendment, that overy person who shall be drafted, and who shall serve honorably for the period of one year. Shall receive a bounty of \$100, to be paid upon his discharge from the service, and evory person so drafted, who shall be honorably discharged after a term of service less than one year, shall receive a bounty proportioned to his term of service, to be ostimated at the rate herein proscribed for one year's sorvice, was debated at some length.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said when the war connemented the people of the country, with a great deal of parifolism, rushed in and filled up the ranks of the army. At the same time the war brought all kinds of business to a stand still, and wages to a low rate. At such a time it was not found necessary to draft men. We have raised about eleven or tweive handred thousand for the three years' service, and we have also an immense force in the field which occupied, to day, a position more lavorable than they had ever occupied before. He had never felt such confidence as he felt now in the success of the two great armies, East and West, in the very heart of the rebellion. He approved the repeal of the commutation clause, saying that no more odious act could be passed by the present Congress. With his amendment, he believed, we could speedily fill our armies.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, opposed the bill at

armies.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, opposed the bill at some length, arguing that the Government had a right to demand the service of all her sons, and, while the merchant could easily raiso the price required as a commutation for his personal service, the hardy son of toil would be obliged to hear the military burden.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was rejected, and the Senate took a recess. Mr. Wilson's amendment was rejected, and the Senate tock a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New Jersey, offered an amendment providing that when a non-commissioned officer or private half be discharged by reason of injuries received in the line of his duty, he shall receive the same bounty pay as a soldier wounded on the battle-field.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to further amend by inserting "soldiers disabled by disease, or other causes."

The amendment to the amendment was adopted, and the amendment to the Amendment was adopted, and the amendment of the Military Committee, which was carried

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the Senate, at St. olclock, went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

BILL TO PROHIBIT THE INTERNAL SLAVE TRADE.

A bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on
the Judiciary to problibit the inter-State slave trade. Mr. WILSON, of lowa, introduced a resolution which was referred to the Committee on the Rules providing for the creation of two additional standing committees one on internal revenue, and the other on banks and TO PROHIBIT STREET CARS FROM RUNNING ON

Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, o'Bred a preamble setting forth that it is and ever has been admitted, since the formation of the Government, that the prospects of this nation dependen a recognition and observance of the laws of God; and the compelling of street railroad cars to run on the Sabbath, as provided by a recent act of Congress, is it direct contravention of the Divine law, and inconsistent with our professions as a Christian nation; therefore therefore

Resolved. That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill repealing the law compelling the street cars to run on Sunday.

The PEAKER said the Senate has not acted on the bill very committee. bill yet. Mr. PRICE said it was passed so far as the House was concerned.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, moved that the whole concern be laid on the table. Carried—yeas 60, nays 35.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION CASE. Mr. UPSON, of Michigan, made a repyr from th Committee on Elections that John G. Scott is entitled t retain his sead as a representative of the Third Congres sional district of Missouri. GRANTS OF LANDS.

The report was laid over for the present. The House passed the bill providing that no act passed during the present session giving lands to States and corporations to id in the construction of roads and for other purposes, or extending the time for making selections of grants, shall be construct to embrace mineral lands, which are in all cases reserved exclusively to the United States. THE OVERLAND MAIL. Mr. KINNEY, delegate from Utah, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Post Offices and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the existing law as prohibite carrying newspapers and other printed matter in the overland Facific mails.

COMPENSATION TO PERSONS ARRESTED AND RE-LEASED WITHOUT TRIAL. Mr. ROSS, of Illivois, offered a resolution that all persons not in the military or naval service of the United States, who have been arrested or imprisoned without processof law, and released without trial, are entitled to the same pay and mileage for being deprived of their liberty as members of Congress, and the Committee of Claims are hereby instructed to report a bill at an early day for that purpose. He moved the previous question, which was not seconded, and, a debate arising, the resolution went over.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, offered a resolution that, in the opinion of the House, all permits issued to any person or persons, allowing them to trade within the limits of any State now or heretofore in rehellion, should at once be revoked, and that no more such permits should be issued.

The House sustained the provious question on its passage yeas 55, nays 40. nasage—yeas 65, nays 40 table the resolution, which was ort—yeas 65, nays 71.
The vote by which the previous question was sustained ras reconsidered by three majority.

CERTAIN CIVIL EXPENSES.

Mr. FENTON, of New York, moved to refer the resolution to the select committee to investigate the affairs of the Treasury Department, pending which the morning hour expired, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the tate of the Union on the bill baking appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government. North States of the old half of Representatives, and suitable structures and railings for that set apart for statusty. The President is authorized to invite all the States to furnish marble or bronze statusty of them for each State, of deceased citizens most illustrious for their military or civic services. citizens most illustrious for their military or civic services.

The bill also makes appropriations for the surrey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast, and for the light-house setablishments for the Atlantic Gulf, and lake coasts including \$100,000 to enable the Light-house Board to re-establish lights and other aids to navigation which have been injured and destroyed on the Southern coast. The bill also appropriates for public huldings and grounds of the Smithsonian Institute, Government hospitals for the insane, survey of the public lands, including \$300,000 for continuing the work on the Capitol extension; \$400,000 for the continuation of the north wing of the Treasury extension, and \$40,000 for the annual subsidy for facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph, and \$70,000 for finds shing the Patent Office building.

The Committee rose without disposing of the bill, and the House took a recess till half past seven.

EVENING SESSION. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropria-tions for certain miscellaneous expenses, the considera-tion of which was postponed till Thursday. CHARLES O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, offered

Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be requested to examine into the expediency of repealing sil laws or parts of laws which require, at stated periods, the regulation and fixing of the rate of pay of the mechanics, workmen, and other employees in the different navy yards, secording to the rates paid in private thing yards, workshops, or establishments in the neighborhood of the respective navy yards where mechanical or active labor is employed, and to report by bill or otherwise. THE TIME OF ADJOURNMENT. Mr. BROOKS, of New York, offered a resolution that the two Houses of Congress being unable to agree with respect to the time of adjournment, that the President be requested to adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, that time not to be extended beyond the first Monday of December pext.

Mr. STEVENS, of Peunsylvania, objected. STATES DECLARED IN INSURBECTION NOT TO B

for the heated term, has devoted itself to a variety of innocent pastimes. A perfect bouquet of various cated little crimes has been the result. A few eve nings ago, a miserable boy of a tailor, aged forty cears, undertook to correct his father with a pair of ALLOWED REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS ALLOWED REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that when the inhabitants of any State bave been declared in a state of insurrection by proclamation by the President of the United States, by force and virtue of the act of July, 1861, it shall be incapable of easting any vote for President, or electing The papers chronicle a frightful outrage committed by three youths, who will doubtless be spared to bounds with young rascals—boys bred up in the ests to the community. Proposals for a pestilence inws. ion was made to the introduction of the resoluo sweep them off should be immediately issued tion.

Mr. WILSON, of Iows, made a report from the Committee on the Judiciary in the case of William Yokum. It concludes as follows: "It appears from the facts reported that the proceedings in the case of the said Yokum were regular; that his imprisonment was the result of the sentence of the court which trued him; that no pardon was ever issued to him; that the order for his pardon was suspended by the President, and that his continued confinement is in conformity to the sentence pronounced against him by the court. The committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. on man and woman, dolying the law, and patronizing the filthiest of liquor shops, it would require the keenest kind of philosophy to detect of what possiole use they are to the world, and why they should not be carefully entombed at the first favorable op-portunity. The ordinances relating to street-cleaning should be made applicable to them. committee asked to lied attendanged from the Intracron-sideration of the subject.

The House, in Committee, then resumed the conside-ration, from the morning session, of the bill making ap-mopriations for certain civil expenses, the appropria-tion for surveys of the public lands, ec., in the Teri-tories, and in Oregon and California, being up for dis-THE COUNTS' WEEK. This week will be memorable for counts. The

nobility is, well represented at court. Count Dominico Oddirso, who was some time since decorated with an order of arrest, is to be tried for appre printing some clothing at the St. Nicholas Hotel lso for a similar offence committed at the Granercy Park Hotel. Count Covine is charged with having abstracted sundry and divors articles of ertu from the rooms of the Lufarge House. Those objemen have experienced the vilo mutability of etropolitan fortune. From the social circles to the cells and the lowah awdahs! To-day the Joannes case comes off. LIBEL SUITS.

The trial of Mr. John Clancy, editor of the Leader, upon the criminal charge of libelling the "Count Joannes," will take place next week. "It will create decided sensation in journalistic, as well as other circles. The Count has also a civil suit pending against the same gentleman, and, it is said, against the editor of the Daily Transcript, the legal paper of the city. These, added to the suit which, according to report, he was about hunching against the Tribune, make four cases in which the Count occupies and would have occupied the position of plaintiff or ex-rel.—The Leader, ever since the commencement of its troubles, has given a spley and jovial weekly account of the position of affairs. The editor evidently

Somebody will sustain damage before the matters are finally concluded. COMPULSORY ROONOMY. ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN. EXTENSION OF THE DANISH ARMISTICE

EUROPE.

Thinlis Central shares 32330 per cent. discount. Eric shares 53365.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th, the bill for closing the public houses on a two-third vote of the surrounding inhabitants, was defeated by 257 ma-

ority.
The Conference was to meet on the afternoon o

PROLONGATION OF THE ARMISTICE—THE DANISH

The Parls Constitutionnel learns that Austria and Prussia consent to a prolongation of the armistice for a fortnight. It is pointed out that the question of frontier is momenious for the Danes, as the line of the Schiel is of first-rate strategic importance, while the frontier proposed by the Gormans remains perfectly indefensible, and would leave the Danes always at the mercy of Germany. Hence the line of the Schiel is understood to be the Danish ultimatum.

It is confirmed that the Emperor of Russia has transferred to the House of Oldenberg all claims of the Imperial family of Russia to the Holstein

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

In France the political news is unimportant. The Bourse was steady; Rentes 67f. 5c.

The Emperor has rejected the appeal of La Pommerius for a commutation of sentence.

M. De Kisseleft, the Russian minister at Rome, is recalled. This is regarded as a mark of the Czar's displeasure at the recent proceedings of the Pope relative to Poland.

The duty on most kinds of goods exported from Russia and Poland, for purposes of European commerce, has been abolished.

The news from other parts of the Continent is 6n-tirely unimportant.

tirely unimportant.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—In the London money market the demand for discount continued very moderate, and the open market was easy, but the Bank rate remained without change, owing to the demand for gold for the Continent. The funds were quiet and rather firmer.

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

LONDON, June 10.—In the House of Commons, the question of Federal recruiting in Ireland is being debated. Strong remonstrances were made against it. Earl Russell complained of the non-attention by the Washington Government to the representations made on the subject Lord by Lyons.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference has been extended to the 28th of June. No advance has been made in the settlement of the existing difficulty.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverizoot, June 9.—Corrox.—The sales of Monday. Inescay, and Wednesday, amount to 21,000 bales, of Which 8,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market has been quiet, and prices are generally unshanged, with the exception of a partial advance of % described to the same of the same

r American TRADE REPORT:—The Manchester market is dull,

d prices tend downward.

3HKADSTUFFS.—Richardson, Spence, & Co. report
our dull. Wheat heavy, and quotations barely mainined; red Western, 7s 9d@Ss 6d. Corn quiet; mixed,

28s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef quiet and steady. Pork quiet.
Bacon firm. Lard still declining, and prices 64@ls
lower. Tallow flat. Batter quiet.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar do. Coffee
steady and unchanged. Kico steady. Rosin quiet and
upochanged. Spirits of Turpentine flat. Petroleum insetive and nominal.

active and nominal LONDON MUNEY MARKET.—Consols 20%@30% for

LATEST, VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, June 10. The Brokers' Orcular reports the sales of the week at 55,000 bales, of which 5,750 were to speculators, and 11,000 to exporters. The market has advanced 2d. for American, but prices are 2d. lower for common qualities of other descriptions. The sales to day (Friday) were \$,000 bales, including 3,000 to superly and are market.

heart"-and the cigars-"of the generat

Madamo Demorest, modiste, and authoress of seve

fusion with the Fremont ticket is to be the practica

result. The Copperhead and Coppersition papers

have given great prominence to the trades' move-ments, the early-closing meetings, and those of the

Fenian Brotherhood, of course without any idea of

asking votes for their ticket, upon the strength o

the great interest they appear to take in these pro

The Academy of Design closes its doors on June

ra. Yewell goes out West, and other notables are

very generally retiring to their country seats. Cragin has a fine sign on his easel. Hojer is making an

exquisite German text study for a prominent mer

A relishable anecdote is at present going the

studio. "How do you like the Sanitary Gallery?"

but C-! Now there's his H- of the A-'s; it's

just like spinach." In the course of the day C-

dropped in, and the same question was asked him: "Ah," he replied, "it's all L—, L—, L—'s. There's

his V--e, ; it's just like molasses candy." Who can

hereafter doubt the literal truthfulness of artistic

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The society of "friends" having for the time

being given up the delightful sport of malming and

killing policemen, doubtless, as being too laborious

rounds. L-one day dropped into H-

cantile firm on Broadway.

criticism?

through the columns of the Illustrated News.

may look back upon this era of rebel

dilmatum.

A ray of hope is illumining the minds of our un fortunate tax-payers at last, because there seems to be a faint possibility of checking the insane extravagance which has heretofore characterized the dis reement of the public funds. The old loungers who were wont to draw their revenues from the CAPE RAGE, N. F., June 20 .- The steamer North CAPE RAGE, N. F., June 20.—The steamer North American, from Liverpool on the 9th, and London-derry on ithe 10th of June, passed this place at two o'clock on Sunday morning, bound for Quebec.

The Hecla and Louisiana arrived out on the 5th, the Hibernian, from Quebec, on the 6th, and the City of London, from New York, on the 6th.

The political news is unimportant.

It is stated that the Germans assent to a fortnight extension of the armistice.

Cotton sales on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 21,000 bales. Market quiet and unchanged, except a partial advance of %d for American.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. corporate purse are feeling very badly about the matter. There will be no more Japanese balls for the city fathers; no more gigantic maeistroms sucking down the public moneys; no anything to make their official lives agreeable. The Citizens' Associntion has opened a complaint book at their rooms in Broadway, and therein any citizen may record the facts of any corruption, fat jobbing, or wilful extravugances perpetrated by our officials, and the association will investigate, and see that the guilty parties are prosecuted under the law which makes and steady.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 901/20901/2 ex dividend. all wasteful and corrupt uses of the public funds misdemeaners. Some such method of punishing the corruptionists has long been needed. They have LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY, June 10. laughed at the tax-payers until their sides ached. The Germania, from New York, arrived out on the and grinned at the weak attempts made to overoth.
The ship Rockingham was captured by the Alabama on the 23d of April, and was burned. This happened in lat. 23 15 south, long, 32 west.
A resumption of hostilities in Denmark is feared. Cotton has advanced 34d. for American, and has declined 34d. for common qualities of all other descriptions. Sales for the week 53,000 bales, and on Friday 8.000 bales, chosing quiet.
Breadstuffs dull and downward. Wheat easier. Provisions quiet and steady.
Consols 90%@0034.
Illinois Central shares 32@30 per cent. discount. Eric shares 53@55. throw their schemes of spoliation. Mutters have now assumed an aspect evidently different, and who

can say that from the most extravagant we shall not yet come to be the most economical of the great cities of the Union? THE SHAKSPEARE MONUMENT. Some seven thousand dollars have thus far been raised by the Shakspeare Monument Committee. Thirteen thousand yet remain to be procured. The work goes slowly on, but will probably be accomplished before long through the aid of a few large donations from prominent men. The sculptor to whom the task will be committed has not yet been chosen. Rumor points to Clark Mills, however.
THE "SEVENTH" REGIMENT.

The Seventh Regiment started off this morning for another field day, with full ranks. Its appearance on our streets has never evoked the old enthusiasm ring the first months of the war. DESPATCH FROM SECRETARY CHASE—THE PUBLIC DUBT, ETC.—IMPORTANT STATEMENTS. Secretary Chase has sent the following despatel "The present aggregate of the public debt. Inch

ding all legal-tender notes and unpaid requisitions, is \$1,719,295,168.88. The interest-bearing legal-tender notes which have been withdrawn amount to \$38,690,700. The ordinary legal-tender notes which have been withdrawn, and placed in reserve, smount to \$17,258,822. "Of course, it will be necessary to replace a portion of the five-per-cent, legal tenders with com-pound-interest six per cents." TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT The New York express train for Boston via

Springfield, about noon, when a mile north of Berlin, met with an accident, caused by the spreading of the tracks. The two rear cars were thrown down an embankment and were badly broken up. Some thirty-five persons are reported injured, mostly by Among those hurt are E. A. Enson and wife, of Hartford; Mr. Zenn, of the firm of Collins & Co., of Hartford; and George Parker, a brakesman The latter is not expected to survive his injuries BANK STATEMENT. Statement of the condition of the New York banks for the week ending June 20: Loans, increase.. Specie, decrease. Circulation, decre

GOLD.

Gold closed at 198%. THE PRESIDENCY.

THE MEETING OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

We are informed that Mr. Belmont, the chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has refused to call a meeting for the consideration of the proposal to postpone the Chicago Convention. We understand that the reason given for this refusal by Mr. Belmont is, that he has conferred with the members of the Committee, and that they have expressed themselves in opposition to the proposed postponement. There is certainly some misunderstanding about this, for the only two members of the Committee with whom we have communicated distinctly state that the chairman has not addressed them on the subject, either verbally or in writing. At all events, the proper way to ascertain the sentiment of the Committee is to call a meeting and put the question to the vote. In view of the extreme importance attached to the proposition, and out of respect to the great numbers of the Democracy who favor the postponement, the chairman cannot do less than consider the subject with formality.—N. Y. News. THE MEETING OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

money, ex div. AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central 31½@30½ 君 cent discount; Erie 54@56. THE TRIBUNE POLICY.

TO THE ANXIOUS.—As it has seemed to us expedient and proper to devote, for the present, our columns and our efforts mainly to the invigoration of the war for the Union, leaving politics and President-making to await, so far as may be, the issue of the campaigns now in progress, some of our friends and a good many of the other sort are solicitous as to the course we may ultimately take, and some of them address to us letters on the subject which we have not time severally to answer. But we can easily give a general rule that will enable any one to solve all such problems for himself.

If, then, you cherish any solicitude, any doubt, on this or any kindred subject, just drop in on the ten bitterest and most malignant pro-slavery Copperheads you happen to know, and ask each in confidence what course he would wish the Tribune to take in this or any other contingency; and, if he answers you trult, you may eafely conclude that we shall act precisely as he desires we should not. This rule is easily applied, and has rarely been known to fail. And it will probably wear a good while without wearing out.—N. Y. Tribune. THE TRIBUNE POLICY. unchanged. The authorized quotations are Middling Orleans 25% d. do. Mobile 25% d. do. Uplands 25% d. The stock in port is estimated at 253,000 bales, including 11,600 bales of American.

Breadstuffs dull. Wheat easier. Provisions quiet and steady except Bacon, which is advancing, and Lard still declining.

Loxoge, June 10.—Censols. for money 00/2001/21

ard still declining. Loxnon, June 10.—Consols, for money 90%@90% Illi-is Central shares, 32@30 B cent. discount; Erie, 53@55 The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £9,600 during the week. Marine Intelligence. Arrived from New York-Friede, at Bordeaux; 7th, izzie Harman, at Liverpool; 7th, Webster, at do.
Arrived from Philadelphia, June 8th-Tubal Gain, at from Baltimore, June 8th-Florence Chip-Liverpool.
for New York, June 4th-Meridian, at New1, Parten, in the Clyde; 5th, St. Lawrence, at THE "MICAWBER" DEMOCRACT.

port; 7th, Parien, in the Clyde; 5th, 5t. Lawrence, Liverpool. Sailed for Boston, June 7th—Albert, from Liverpool. Eailed for Baltimore, June 6th—Gen. Williams, fro. From the New York Times,] (From the New York Times.)

So they are disposed to wait awhile and see if an available hero won't turn up from some unexpected quarter. They have hopes of Grant, and are quite ready to take him provided he will take Richmond. It is about the first reward they have ever offered to induce one to serve the country—but. Grant doesn't need it. He will take Richmond in due time we have not the slightest doubt. So far as that goes, if we were in want of a candidate we should be quite willing to take him on trust. But the Democrats evidently mean to make a sure thing of it—they will nominate no man on the strength of what he is expected to do. We commend their prudence. We hope they will postpone their Convention until Richmond is taken, the rebellion quelled, and the Union restored. Then perhaps they can unite their forces. The Peace Democrats, who think the war an infamous crime and demand that it be stopped, and the War Democrats who think it equally criminal and iafamous, but demand that it be prosecuted with vigor; may possibly then unite upon some man who agrees with both. We trust they'll NEW YORK CITY. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, June 20. " POLITICAL GOSSIP. The Coppersition press—a cross between the Cop perhead and Opposition—having already worked out through unique logic the problem of "Little Mac's" stupendous generalship, his statesmanship and martyrdom, is now essaying to build him up a reputation for oratory, upon the basis of his West Pointless speech. This poor young man is being shockingly treated by his Metropolitan friends who, ignoring the bounds of discretion, proceed so far with their culogies that a general cachination and hiation greet each renewed effort instead of the ne man who agrees with both. We trust they'll solemn awe for which they are laboring. One of these compositions is so unique that it descrees dissemination. "The oration," it alleges, "will live forever." * * Which will be a fortunate thing for the people in the next world. The following despatch was received on Friday night from Governor Yates, of Illinois, at a recent thion meeting in Chicago: SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 10.

To Colonel John L. Hancock:
I cannot be with you to-night, but please say that
I am for Abe and Andy, Dick No. 2 and the
Deacon—against all Copperheads, North or South—
against slavery—for the Monroedoctrine—for Grant
and his army—for freedom and the Union, now and
forever.

"BREAKING IT UP."

Whotever doubt, there might have been as to the "His admirers will con it again and again. The farmer and the laborer at their firesides will ponder upon its truths. The historian will interweave the sentences into his imperishable context. The future poet will catch inspiration"—more probably inspis-sation—"from its eloquent condensations of heroid events. The schoolboy"—very properly—"will often extract from its Mosale"—and Hebraic—"finish the

Whatever doubt there might have been as to the definite object of the Cleveland Convention, previous to its adjournment, it is now effectually dispelled, for it is hard to find a single member of it who does not declare that he went there for the attractive sentences for his holiday exhibition And long after"—and not before—"the fevered and fanatical speeches of the day have perished, Mcurpose of "breaking it up." MR. LINCOLN.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Unless, therefore, there should be some defeat of the plans of Government so complete as to prove a hopeless incapacity in the present administration of the Government within the next three months, the prospects of Mr. Lincoln's re-election are all that the most perfect unanimity of the powerful body represented in the Baltimore Convention can secure. The unimpeachable honesty of purpose and well-known integrity of character in Mr. Lincoln have done much to secure this result. His moderation in opinion, and the feeling that he now has more experience of the ropes of the ship of State than any one who has not been in power during the last four years, have all tended to produce this nomination, so honorable to the President. There has, no doubt, also been a desire to show respect to one whose honest devotion to the Union has made him the mark of such gross personal abuse and misrepresentation throughout the South and even abroad.

"God's RIESSING." MR. LINCOLN. And this is the method that the metropolitan friends of the poor young man adopt for building him up in the good graces of the people, and establishing a reputation which shall commend him to t distinguished consideration. The insantty and inanity of New York politics were never It is confidently asserted in some quarters that the delegates to the Chicago Convention will be instructed to vote for whomever they may desire, with the understanding that a sort of lest-handed

" god's blessing." When the platform was under consideration in the Cleveland Convention, the Rev. Henry T. Cheever brother of the Rev. Dr. Cheever of New York) oved to amend the first resolution by inserting the ords, "with God's blessing," so that it should reac words, "with God's blessing," so that it saw as follows: "Resolved, That, with God's blessing, the Federal "Resolved, That, with God's blessing, the Federal Union must and shall be preserved."

The correspondent of the Herald tells us what was the fate of this motion:

"Bir. Cheever's motion caused quite a sensation among the Germans, many of whom were infidels; but Mir. Cochrane promptly put the question, as follows: 'All those in favor of amending the resolution by the insertion of "God's blessing! will say "aye," all opposed "no." God's blessing! lost, said Cochrane. The suddenness with which it was put, and several circumstances connected, caused quite a sensation. The moment that quiet was restored the Germans could be heard whispering to each other, 'Dash ish de man,' 'Pash ish de man,' 'Vat's dat he shays bout God's blessing!' 'Dish ish de man.' Yrom that moment on it was impossible to get the Germans to think of any other person for Vice President but General Cochrane, and whon his name was proposed they rushed it through with

his name was proposed they rushed it through with a will, all owing to that one little circumstance which only shows how a little thing decides a man JOHN COCHRANE.

If there is in this country a more unscrupulous and slippery politician than John Cochrane, we know not where to look for him. In 1848 he was a Free Soiler, but, having succeeded in avenging the wrongs of Mr. Van Buren by the defeat of General Cass, he awandoned the party, and, in 1852, was a supporter of the fugitive slave law and of that arrant tool of the slave oligarchy, Franklin Pierce, who rewarded his treachery to freedom by making him Collector of the port of New York. He sustained the Administration of the infamous Buchanan to the very end; he supported Breckinridge for President in 1860, and, as a member of Congress in the winter of 1860-61, did all he could by his speeches and votes to betray the North; and, in April, 1861, after the inauguration of Lincoln, he went to Richmond and made a speech to the slavemongers, then plotting treason, of which the Examiner of that city speaks in the following terms:

"This Cochrane will be remembered in Richmond as the New York politician who, from the steps of the Exchange Hotel, declared and avowed, with solemn appeals to the Almighty, that if the Federal Government should attempt to coerce the South, he (Cochrane) would be found sword in hand on the side of Old Virginia."

And this man, without a drop of anti-slavery blood in his veins, and whose life has been one long chapter of intrigue, is led in triumph to the chair of a political Anti-Slavery Convention by a non-voting Abolitionist who can find an ground for confidence in Presideat Lincoln, the emancipator of 3,000,000 slaves, and in whose eyes Garrison is an "old tor". JOHN COCHRANE.

aves, and in whose eyes Garrison is an gy!"—Anti-Slavery Standard. AFTER THE NOMINATION. One of the editors of the Independent, in this week's issue, gives an account of a trip to Baltimore in company with W.Lloyd Garrison, to attend the Convention. Subsequently he visited Washington. He pany with W. Lloyd Garrison, to attend the Universition. Subsequently he visited Washington. He writes:

"On Mr. Lincoln's reception day, after the nomination, his face were an expression of satisfaction rather than elation. He made a more favorable appearance, both in manner and dress, than in his lation unfortunate exhibition before his cloquent and pungent critic, Miss Anne Dickinson, who, being a woman, could not help noticing a wound, in the good man's stockings. His honest countenance habitually justifies the expression of ming'ed humor and sadness which Mr. Carpenter, the artist, has caught in the large picture which he is now painting at the White House of the President and his Cabinet. Mr. Lincoln's reception of Mr. Garrison was an equal honor to host and guest.

"In alluding to our failure tafind the old, jall, he said, 'Well, Mr. Garrison, when you first went to Haltimore, you couldn't get out; and the second time you couldn't get m.' When one of us mentioned the great enthusiasm at the Convention, after Senator filorgan's proposition to amend the Constitution abolishing slavery, Mr. Lincoln instantly said, 'It was I who suggested to Mr. Margan that he should put that idea into his opening speech.' This was the recedent. The President, therefore, and his party of supporters stand now pledged to the complete cradication of slavery from the land; and they will be liefd to the pledge, Renawkile, why should so

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is provided with a fine vertibral development, held to the pladge, Bleanwhile, why should not l

Congress hasten to submit the same proclamation to the people? The Senate voted in favor of such a measure by a wonderfully large majority, but the House opposed. Will the House now reconsider? If not, why not?" AN INSTRUCTIVE CORRESPONDENCE—THE FRE-MONT MOVEMENT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. We copy the following juicy correspondence from We copy the following juicy correspondence from the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer of Saturday:

"Wheeling, W. Va., June 17, 1864.

"To the Editors of the Intelligencer:

"I enclose you for publication a correspondence which I think will be very interesting; first, as a rich expose of some of the movements to create a Fremont furore; secondly, as a fit reply from an officer of the Government, who has been solicited to co-operate in the swindle.

"Baltinore, Md., June 11, 1331.

"Major D. H. McPhail, U. S. A.:

"Dear Sir.: I want you to send me the names of

"Mojor B. H. McPhail, U. S. A.:

"DEAR SIR: I want you to send me the names of some two or three or more prominent Fremont and Cochrane men in West Virginia, if you know any such. I am chairman of the Sub-National Committee of the Radical Democracy for Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia, and want to communicate with some of our leading friends in West Virginia on the subject of the campaign. Try and serve me if you can in the matter.

"They are going to have two Lincoln electoral tickets in Maryland. The anti-Blair men have theirs out. tickets in maryana. The library and theirs out.

"The Blair men are arranging to get theirs out.
They say they have been cheated by the anti-Blairites, and will go before the people on the popularity of Montgomery Blair, as if anybody cared anything about him. I hope this may divide—. Honest people may then come by their rights. vide — Honest people, may then come by their rights.

"We shall organize at once in this State, at least, so far as anybody will go withus, hold a State Convention, and get our electoral tickets out. The whole of the loyal States will be thoroughly organized on the basis of our principles.

"I do not know your course, but I do hope it will be with us. Lincoln can never be re-elected. His sins alone will prevent that. Andrew Johnson is besides a slaveholder.

"The Democratic party is split in twain forever, between the peace and the war parties; it will make no nominations at Chicago, but will rally personally all other discontents around Fremont, who will nevery jeld his distinct organization.

"I want a sound man in Western Virginia, who is fit to go on the National Committee. Let me hear from you.

"WHEELING, W. Ya., June 16, 1864.

" WHEELING, W. Va., June 16, 1864. W. G. Snelhen, Esq., Baltimore, Md:
"Dean Sin: I am in receipt of your letter of the "DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the Ilth instant, and in reply have to say that since the adjournment of the Cleveland Convention I have not seen nor heard of one Fremont and Cochrane man in West Virginia.

"General Fremont has some warm friends in this man in west virginia.

"General Fremont has some warm friends in this State, and none regret more than do these his sent political status; and I am surprised and the status; and I am surprised and the status; and I am surprised and the status and I am surprised and the status as Henry Winter Javis & Company. I never considered the Cieveland Convention from the start a movement in the interests of Fremont, and I am still of that belief. Davis and his gang of trading politicians, in and out of Congress, have been the engineers of the whole movement. Smart enough they, however, to keep away from it, and do better service in Congress and elsewhere, in embarrassing the Administration, in the hope that this, together with what might be done at Cleveland, would distract counsel at Baltimore, and thereby cause Mr. Lincoin to be dropped, and their men (Davis, Yice President, for example) elevated.

"I presume no honest man will for a moment doubt that Davis and his gang plotted for the destruction of Lincoln, notwithstanding their now pretended friendship for him and their hostility to Fremont, but these are they whom the Administration into favor in Maryland to the exclusion of its true friends.

"It has turned out with them as I predicted it

tion took into layer in anniyanin to the exclusion of its true friends.
"It has turned out with them as I predicted it would, but they were caught in their attempt to sell Lincoln, and I shouldn't wonder if he has not begun to 'see it.'
"I have considered the policy of the President too
tame—you know that—but I do not see anything in
the policy now being pursued that ought not to be
considered radical enough for the new-born advocates of the Monroe doctrine. If my memory serves,
this has always been a cardinal feature in the creed
of the Demogratic party, and no one feature of the this has always been a cardinal feature in the creed of the Democratic party, and no one feature of that creed has received more of abuse from the tongues of such old Whigs as Davis than has this one. As a Jackson Democrat I have always been an advocate of this doctrine, and will go as far as the farthest in asserting it at the proper time, but I will never consent to its use as a means to embarras the Administration while rebels are in arms against the libertles of the people. Its introduction at the present time was designed for no good purpose; hence I can't be 'counted in.' was designed for no good purpose; hence I can't be 'counted in.'
"In conclusion, let me say that, however much I might be disposed to favor the election of Fremont, two reasons would prevent me from voting for him as now nominated. First, the platform does not suit me. It savors too much of red republicanism, with its concomitant of infidelity, and it offers too many inducements for the rebels in the Northern and Western States, who call themselves Democrats, to fall into line and move unitedly in phalanx to break down the Government. Second, I have too lively a recollection of that speech of John Cochrane's, delivered at the Maryland Institute Hall in the winter of 1850-61, wherein he was unable to see how a State could be coerced, agreeing, on that occasion, with Buchanan. Possibly he may have since discovered how that thing can be done. No thanks, however, to politicians, but all thanks to the armies of the still living Republic.
"Very truly yours, D. H. McPhail."

A CAMPAIGN LYRIC. Abraham Lincoln knows the ropes! All our hopes
Centre now about the brave and true.
Let us help him as we can,
He's the man,
Honest for the country through and through. Others good, perhaps, as he
There may be:
Have we tried them in the war-time's flame?
Do we know if they will stand,
Heart in hand,
Seeking for the right in Heaven's name?

Let the Nation ask him, then, Once again
To hold the rudder in this stormy sea.
Tell him that each sleepless night,
Dark to light,
Ushers in a morning for the free. Let us not forget our rude Gratitude! But lend our servant the poor crown we may! Eve him four more years of toil,

Task and moil,

Knowing God shall crown him in His day!

N. Y. Independent. Mr. Vallandigham and the Radical De mocracy.

The full report of Vallandigham's written speech at Hamilton, Ohio, is published in the Cincinnati papers. We extract the following passages in which he alludes to the new movement inaugurated by General Fremont. Declaring that order No. 28, under which he was sacrificed, was defied and spiupon by the people, and is, therefore, dead, he pro-

most formidable convention of the sincere Republicans.

Still further, the emphatic letter of acceptance by the candidate of the Convention, General John C. Fremont, the first candidate, also, of the Republican party for the Presidency eight years ago, upon the rallying cry of free speech and a free press, gives renewed hope that at least the reign of arbitrary power is about to be brought to an end in the United States. It is neither just nor fit, therefore, that the wrongs inflicted under "Order Thirty-eight," and the after edicts and acts of such power, should any longer be endured, certainly not by me alone. But every ordinary means of redress has first been exhausted; yet, either by the direct agency of the Administration and its subordinates, or through its influence or intimidations in the civil courts to meet a case which no American ever in former times conceived to be possible here, all have failed. Counsel applied in my behalf to an unjust judge for the writof habeas corpus. It was denied, and now the privilege of that writ is suspended by act of Congress and Executive order.

to an unjust judge for the writof habeas corpus. It was denied, and now the privilege of that writ is suspended by act of Congress and Executive order in every State. The Democratic Convention of Ohio, one year ago by a resolution formally presented through a committee of your best and ablest men in person, at Washington, demanded of the President, in behalf of a very large minority of the people, a revocation of the edict of banishment. Pretending that the public safety then required it, he refused, saying at the same time, that it would afford him pleasure to comply as soon as hee ould, by any means, be made to believe that the public safety would not saffer by it. One year has elapsed, yet this hollow pretence is still tacitly asserted; and to-day I amhere to prove it unfounded in fact. I appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and, because Congresshad never conferred jurisdiction in behalf of a citizen tried by a tribunal unknown for such purpose to the laws, and expressly forbidden by the Constitution, it was powerless to redress these wrongs. The time has, therefore, arrived, when it becomes me, as a citizen of Ohio and the United States, to demand, and by my own acts to vindicate the rights, liberties, and privileges which I never forfeited, but of which, for so many months, I have been deprived. Wherefore, men of Ohio, I am again in your midst to-day. I owe duties to the State, and am here to discharge them; I have rights as a citizen, and am here to assert them; a wife, and child, and home, and would enjoy all the pleasures which are implied in those cherished words. But I am here for peace, not turbulence; for quiet, not convulsion; for order, law, not anarchy.

A Concert at the Fair.—To-night a concert will A CONCERT AT THE FAIR.—To-night a concert will be given in the Exhibition Room of the Fair, in which many of the best amateurs of Philadelphia will aid. No more need be said for its musical

value. The novelty of the concert will be the debut, in this city, of a lady-amateur from New York, whose voice is said to be unusually fine. LARGE POSITIVE SPRING SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING-BAGS, HATS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers s requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, Shaker hoods, hats, travelling bags, &c., &c., embracing samples of 1,000 packages of firstlass seasonable goods of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue on four months' eredit, commencing this morning at 10

o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos SALE OF ELEGANT PAINTINGS .- A collection of elegant oil paintings, richly framed, principally the works of American artists, will be sold this mornng, at 10 o'clock, at Messrs. Birch & Son's auction tore, No. 914 Chestnut street.

CENTRAL SANITARY FAIR, June 20-10 P. M. The following is the VOTE ON THE HORN.

Good Will Engine... 2,645 Globe Engine...
Fairmount Engine... 2,635 Moyamening Hose...
Fairmount Engine... 2,635 Moyamening Hose...
Philadelphia Engine... 659 Good Intent Hose...
Fliladelphia Engine... 215 Weccacoe Engine...
United States Engine... 135 Philadelphia. Hose...
Southwark Hose... 131 Columbia Hose.... Total... VOTE FOR THE CAMP CHEST

YORE ON THE VASE. Inion League..... arragnt 2 Stanton -7 Sherman 6 Inpont Union Refresh t Saloon.

TREASURE TROVE Some \$14,000 of English sovereigns were offered for sale on Friday, which S. P. Nisyberry found in the cellar of a house in Newcastle, N. H., once the residence of Governor Allon, who held his commission from the English Gargunant.