THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1864. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 25, 1864.

I. ENGRAVING.—Building Breastworks at Hawes iore, May 29.
II. POETRY.—"Unknown"—"Victory," by Kane O'Donnel-"A Tragical Tale of Gottysburg."
III. "WHY NOT; OR, SOMETHING NEW,"-German story.
IV. EDITORIALS.—A Distinguished Exit—The Grand Movement of General Grant—The End of Speculation i Gold—Maximilian in Mexico—Marshal Pelissier—Touch ing, if True-Popular Economy During the War-Mr. V. -Andrew Johnson's Speech-The President's Visit-The Grand Campaign-Where Shall we Go?-The Late

V. LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL." VI. CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.
VII. THE TWO BRECKINRIDGES, by John W.

Forney.
VIII. THE PRESIDENT IN PHILADELPHIA-His Visit to the Great Central Fair.
IX. THE PRESIDENCY.—Speeches and farticles on the Candidates.
X. THE NEW NAVY YARD.—The Minority Report on the Subject.

XI. WAR NEWS.—The War in Virginia—Grant's Advance on Petersburg-The Attack on the City-Vic-tory of Sheridan at Trevillan Station—Important Rebel News from Hunter's Department—The War in the Southwest-Details of General Stargis' Defoat—Union Officers Exposed to Fire at Oharleston. XII. GENERAL NEWS.—Terrible Explosion and Loss of Life at the Washington Arsenal—General McClellau's Speech at the Dedication of the West Point Battle Monu-

ment—Maximilian's Reception at Yora Cruz, &c.
XIII. FOREIGN MISCELLANY.
XIV. LITERARY.—Notices of New Books. CITY INTELLIGENCE. -The Great Fair-Arri-Vals of Wounded Soldiers, &c. XVI, SENSATIONAL LITERATURE. By Mrs. Emms Eggleson.
XVII. CHESS DEPARTMENT,—Lessons for Learn
ers, No.4—Problems—Games.
XVIII. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

83 Specimens of the "War Press" will be for-warded when requested. The subscription rate for sin-gle copies is \$3 per year. A deduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtaine at the counter. Price five cents.

The Panie in Gold. It is possible that the panic in gold has been caused by the recent bill of Congress regulating transactions in that commodity. We are inclined to think, however, that the bill is the pretext and not the cause of the wild manœuvring now seen in the money market. There is one law that no act of Congress and no order of the Executive can control, and it is this: that supply will always control demand, and that when gold is really a hundred per cent. more valuable than paper it will command the additional hundred per cent. This law, however, is liable to abuses and exceptions. We are now in a time of war. Public credit does not depend upon the gentle laws of trade that we see in times of peace. In other days a panic on the Bourse, a haughty speech from the English Prime Minister, or an equivocal phrase from the Emperor of the French had the effect of bringing ruin or profit to the largest houses on Market street or Delaware avenue. Just now the guns of General GRANT control the brokers and merchants; and while we are in the midst of a vast and exhausting war, with Mr. STANTON clamoring for men and Mr. Chase eagerly scraping together the means of paying them, we cannot regard gold as a mere commodity, like pork, or cotton, or sugar. It does not represent men's necessities, but their passion and cupidity, and thus we have seen a few bold and unscrupulous men controlling the rates of exchange and the prices cur-

rent to gratify their greed of gain. Great wrong has thus been done to the interests of the trades and the workingman, and to obviate this wrong Congress has passed the act known as the gold bill. All Wall street is in a panic. The brokers assemble for the purpose of protesting, but succeed in quarrelling among themselves. Mr. CHITTEN-DEN justly said that the bill was to prevent " disgraceful speculation in gold," and that "the gold excitement was caused by JEFF DAVIS' Secessionists." Mr. MARCOUSA "did not think Mr. CHITTENDEN would accuse him of being a Secessionist." "No, sir," replied Mr. CHITTENDEN; whereupon Mr. MARCOUSA, thus exonerated, proceeds to tell us that the excitement "was bona fide," and that the bill should be repealed. Mr. Thompson defended the bill, and said "that Congress would not recede, but would compel Wall street to use greenbacks." Finally, a committee, with the eminent James Brown at its head, was appointed to go to Washington, although what they are expected to do does not

'If the money-changers cannot agree, what can be expected of us? All we know is, that this panic is truly a panic-nothing more, nothing less-a wild, extravagant, unnecessary alarm among the men who deal in gold and exchange. What do we see in this bill to make gold advance twenty and thirty per cent.? What do we see in the country to make men timid and anxious? Our armies are successful; our great army has moved on steadily, without retracing a single step, or losing a victory, the credit of the Government is high, the temper of the people is calm and hopeful, and the skies of our military and political horizon have not looked brighter since this fearful war began. We anticipate a certain derangement in trade and finance-for that is the effect of all wars—but we do not see any living reason for this sudden and incomprehensible panic. It is possible, to use the words of the Evening Post, that as follows, viz.: this is "one of the first fruits of the absurd legislative tinkering of the ignoramuses at Washington," and that we are to look for all wisdom and caution in the Wall-street money temples. But we do not feel inclined to adopt so summary a view of the matter. We have enough respect for Congress to believe that there were good reasons for passing this bill; and, while we trust that all due respect will be paid to the just complaints of merchants and tradesmen, we hope that our legislators will not be driven from their duty by the clamors of excited, angry, and selfish men, either in New York or Philadelphia.

The Church Militant.

The death of Bishop General Polk has given resurrection to a long-buried biography of this iron-clad prelate, who, before the breaking out of the war, was Bishop of Louisiana and master of a plantation having its hundreds of dark chattels working away like convicts in what, according to the Bible of planters and slave-traders, would be termed "the vineyard of the Lord.". We are almost profane to speak it-how worse than profane must it have been for bishop or layman to have acted out such a thought, chaining his fellow man with links forged out of a dishonored and misinterpreted Bible-dooming him from the very charter of immortal charity, and keeping him down with the gloomy weight and incubus of millions of pro-slavery Bibles and thousands of pro-slavery churches. This was exactly the moral meaning of a Christian planta tion, as it used to be. If, as according to

"He is the freeman whom the truth makes free, And all are slaves besides," Bishop Polk's diocese was little else than a plantation, and his flock little better, indeed, than so many "hands." The whole Southern Church received the Bible, but made its most effective application to the purposes of picking cotton and of selling sugar. It was made "available" for Southern ideas, just as the Constitution and as Northern statesmen and Northern ministers were made available; and although the very testament of conscience, it was made into a weight to beat out, if the expression may be allowed, the very brains of conscience in the South. If Southern morality and religion had a manifest use, it was to aid the philanthropists of the North in limiting the area of established crime. But Southern ministers were as unconciliatory as Southern statesmen. They drew the great crime into the shadow of the Church, and made the one appear sacred and the other abominable. They did nothing for God or for truth, but everything for themselves. They destroyed the conscience which told them that slavery was wrong, and then made themselves a brazen conscience to tell others that slavery was right. Of this proud class was Bishop Pola, planter, minister, soldier, and politician; for the slave owning bishop was perhaps as deep a conspirator as any ungowned traitor that has made "precipitation" a passion and study. We are not surprised that the biography

kindness as a master, and praises his plantation as a model. This, however, is a fearful text upon which to write a Bishop's cuogy, for the institution of slavery is odious enough to annul all praise of its supporters, and dark enough to bury all its defenders in moral night and oblivion. LEONIDAS POLK, Bishop of Louisiana, was no better than many a man of the world who has shown a certain "dog-kindness" to his dependents, but has nevertheless gone on, speculating upon the ruin of individuals, races, and even posterities. Had Bishop Polk died, what might have become of his happy slaves, granting that some of them were happy in being bondmen to so excellent a Bishop? Slavery is not a system for the exercise of humanity in its conscientious sense, for it allows at the best

but a larger kind of brute treatment to its victims. Can we pardon a man of educated intelligence, political power, and Christian influence, who exerts none of these talents for the benefit of his kind, but, on the contrary, for its ruin? The Right Rev. LEONIDAS POLK was not a negative, but a positive character. With his whole office of churchman he made, in fact, persistent war upon God, reserving the pitiful decency that he kent his slaves in good order. Slavery can really allow neither Church nor Republic. Obedient to its teaching, Bishop Polk was neither priest nor patriot. With the robe of the Church upon him, he did not perhaps thoroughly know that he was a hypocrite; n the coat of the soldier, Heaven alone knows if he were really a murderer. He belongs to the evil, and not to the good, and his memory should not be permitted to rest in sanctuary.

The piety of the rebel leaders has been often lauded in the English papers, and to unthoughtful observers seems a marvel and a problem. We are not disposed to say that every rebel is a bad man. False priest and execrable patriot as Bishop Polk certainly was, some of his personal qualities might have been admirable, though we should fear for the criticism. Stonewall Jackson was a traitor, but a brave, frank, and carnest soldier. Something must be allowed for miseducation, and the best men of the rebellion did not, doubtless, appreciate their treason. They were taught wrong, and, with all his boasted virtue, Stonewall JACKSON was not great enough to teach himself right. He had religion, but a Fetish

religion, only for himself. He had a conscience, obscured by slavery, and with the anti-slavery clause left out. He worshipped a God, but only a God for Stonewall Jackson. If his religion was merely exerted for the oppression of his fellow-men, of what good was it? How else, indeed. should religion be exerted, except to make the condition of man better? Measured by this truth, the religion of the rebellion is worthless. The Hindoo has worshipped Siya, the destroyer, with fierce carnestness, and the Southern hero may grow as warm with his ideal faith in a God for all but the slave; but the true God of the Christian is an enemy of slavery. Slavery will yet bury the monument to Stone-

wall Jackson, and cover his memory with a pall. On the other hand, we have the Church militant of the North. Men of high and pure minds, ministers of the faith, have entered the field of battle, at the head of regiments of black and white soldiers. Here the Church militant is right; for the cause of human freedom is the cause of religion. The war has proved that the minister who thundered in the pulpit against moral evil did no more than his duty. Wrong is wrong, and right is right.

## WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, June 22, 1864.

A PROTEST FROM GOV. PIERPONT-COLLISION OF AUTHORITY BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND GEN. Gov. PIERPONT, of va., has issued an address to the loyal citizens of Norfolk, in which he says: "I have received reliable intelligence that Gen. Shepley, order a poll to be opened on the 24th of this month, take a vote of the people of Norfolk whether they desire civil government to be continued in that city, and if a majority of votes are cast against the continuance of civil government, General Shepley in Circuit Court of some thirty-odd indictments against liquor venders in that city, who have violated the the license laws of the State. I know of no authority in the State or Federal laws authorizing the people to abrogate the civil laws of the State in any city or county, and such act can only be considered revolutionary. Therefore, no loyal citizen will be expected to vote on the proposed question."

A REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican members of the House held a sult as to the best means for raising additional troops, and to harmonize conflicting views on subjects connected with the draft. Not more than sixty members were present, and there was a general interchange of opinions, all the speakers expressing their readiness to vote the necessary men and money to carry on the war till the rebellion is sup-pressed. No definite action was taken on any proposition for this purpose, and the members are, therefore, left free to act on the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs as they may think

The conference committee will to-morrow repor INCREASE OF PAY IN THE ARMY. The President has signed and approved the act to increase the pay of the soldiers in the United States nrmy. It provides that on and after the 1st of May last, and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the pay per month of non-commissioned officers and privates in the military service shall be

as follows, viz.:

Sergeant: majors, \$28; quartermasters and commissary sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, \$20; sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, \$20; sergeants of ordnance, sappers and miners, and pontoniers, \$20; privates of engineers and ordnance, of the first class, \$18, and of the second class \$16; corporals of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, \$18; chief buglers of cavalry, \$23; buglers, \$16; farriers and blacksniths of cavalry, and artificers of artillery, \$18; principal musicians of artillery and infantry, \$22; leaders of brigade and regimental bands, \$15; musicians, \$16; hospital stewards, of the first class, \$33; hospital stewards of second class, \$25; hospital stewards of the necessary of the first class, \$31; hospital stewards of the necessary of the first class, \$31; hospital stewards of the necessary of the first class, \$32; hospital stewards of the necessary of the first class, \$33; hospital stewards of the necessary of the first class, \$33; hospital stewards of the necessary of the first class, \$31; hospital stewards of the necessary of the first class, \$32; hospital stewards, third class, \$23; hospital stewards, third class, \$24; hospi regular army serving under enlistments made prior to July 22d, 1861, shall have the privilege of reenlisting for a term of three years in their respective organizations, until the 1st of August next, and all uch non-commissioned officers and privates so ren the joint resolution of Congress, approved Jan. In all cases where the Government shall fur-

nish transportation and subsistence to discharged officers and soldiers, from the place of their discharge to the place of enrolment or original musterpay, or commutation of subsistence. While the consular and diplomatic appropriation he two Houses, the most prominent clause discuss. ed was that of providing for the appointment of 25 consular pupils—the object being to train them for rge of such duties abroad. The disagreements were compromised as follows by the joint think the public good will be promoted thereby, to appoint consular clerks, not exceeding thirteen in umber at any one time, who shall be citizens of the rate not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum. such clerks from time to time to such consulate and with such duties as he shall direct; and, before the appointment of any such clerk shall be made, it shall be satisfactorily shown to the Secretary of State, after due examination and report by an examining board, that the applicant is qualified and fitted for the duties for which he shall be assigned, and such report shall so laid before the President; and no clerk be appointed shall be removed from office except for cause stated in writing, which shall be

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS. The Senate in executive session confirmed the Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, to be Judge Advocate General; Wm. McKee Dunn, of Indlana, to be Assistant Judge Advocate General. of the Land Office at Carson City, Nevada. The Senate confirmed the following | nominations or the new Territory of Montana : Sydney Edgerton, of Ohio, to be Governor. Henry P. Torsey, of Maine, to be Secretary. Ammi Giddings, of Connecticut, to be Associate

ubmitted to Congress at the session first following

Justice,
Cornelius F. Buck, of Minnesota, to be United States Marshal. Edward B. Neally, of Iowa, to be United States Ira Bartlett, of Illinois, to be Associate Justice of the Territory of Dakotah, vice Lorenzo P. Williston, appointed Associate Justice for Montana. THE 1ST MAINE REGIMENT.

The 1st Maine Regiment of heavy artillery, which left this city some five weeks since for the front with The following officers are reported killed: Captain Hawes, Lieut. Ruggles. Wounded, Major Sabine, Major Crossman, Adjutant Clark, Capt. Nute, Captain Clark, Captain Jaquett, Captain Daggott; Licuts. Hilton and Foster, Co. C.; Beckford. Fer. nald, Newnenham, Lancy, Porter, and Foster,

A REBEL DISTILLERY DESTROYED. The following has been received at the Navy Department: FLAG-SHIP, N. A. BLOOKADING SQUADRON, JAMES RIVER, June 20. We are not surprised that the biography Captain Smith reports, under date of June 11th, of this Bishop General credits him with that he ordered a boat to be sent, on the afternoon

of the 8th of June, from the Mattabeeset, with an efficer and ten men, to destroy a distillery near Edenton, a resert for the guerillas who intest that neighborhood, to the great discomiture of many good Union citizens residing there. The boliers were cut, the brick foundations destroyed, and the wash-tubs broken up, barrels of whisky were stove in, and the still worms removed.

S. P. Lee, A. R. Admiral. Hon. G. WELLES, Scorotary of Navy. A GENERAL ORDER.

General Augun, commanding the Department of Washington, has issued the following: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON 22D ARMY CORPS, June 20. GENERAL ORDERS No. 51.—1st. Hereafter no citien, commissioned officer, or enlisted man will burrested on the report of a detective employed bury officer subject to the jurisdiction of this depart -except in extreme cases where there is n loubt of guilt and immediate action is needed— until the report has first been forwarded for action at these headquarters.

2d. All officers serving in this department employing detectives will send with as little delay as practicable a list of those employed to these headquarters, specifying the authority and by whom employed, and they are notified that they will be held responsible for improper action or abuse of authority on the part of their employees.

By command of Major General C. C. Augur.

J. H. TAYLOR, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff. BURIALS FROM WASHINGTON ARMY HOSPITALS The following is a list of the burials of Ponn sylvania and New Jersey soldiers from the above mentioned hospitals on Monday and Tuesday last John C Osman, G, 188
James Ransey, K, 14
Sergt W Mills, B, 53
David Berger, E, 50
Horatio Hamiton, A, 100
Dauiet H Stephens, D, 6
Luclus Lassolle, H, 71
Capt P Kam, E, 13 Cay

Albort Austin, B, 17

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—1st Session. SENATE.

ETITION FOR COMPENSATION.

PRITION FOR COMPENSATION.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of Horace Sprigg, a colored citizen of Washington, which represents that prior to April, 1862, he was the slave of John Parker, and that he had purchased in the name of his brotherin-law, a free man, his daughter, then a slave of said Parker, and had paid about two hundred dollars to the Brancipation Commissioners, before whom he appeared, claiming compensation as virtual owner of Martha Ann Sprigg; they refused to allow the claim, on the ground that a slave could not acquire slave property, according to thon existing laws. He asks Congress for compensation.

ENTENSION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE REGIPRO-EXTENSION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE RECIPRO-Mr. RAMSEY submitted the following, which was Resolved. That the Committee on Foreign Relations are herely instructed to consider and report on the expediency of extending the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of June 1854, sommonly known as the Reciprocity Treaty, to Central British America, or the districts of Northern Minnesota hitherto described as Selkirk Settlement, and the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company.

PROTECTION OF FOLISH REFUGEES.

Mr. IOHNSON presented the northing of Polick sitt

Mr. JOENSON presented the petition of Polish citizens, resident in the United States, praying that Polish citizens, serving in the army of the United States, may not be returned to the Government of Russia as prisoners, but that proper steps by taken to protect them from outrage. It represents that Poles who have been forced into the Russian navy have deserted, joined our armies, fought under our lag, and been tracked and found, and given up by our officers. PRINTING THE PATENT OFFICE REPORT. On motion of Mr. MORGAN, ten thousand copies of the Patent Office Report were ordered to be printed for the year 1863. NEGOTIATIONS WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

Mr. NESMITH colled up the House bill to authorize the President of the United States to negotiate with sertain Indian tribes in Oregon for a relinquishment of certain rights secured to them by treaty. It was passed FOREIGN OCCUPATION. Mr. McDOUGALL called up his resolution in reference of foreign occupation, which in fact reaffirms the eleventh blank of the late Battimore platform, and moved that it ic on the table and he printed. M. On the table and be printed.

Although was made to its reception.

Mr. McDOUGALL contended that the objection did no note, as he had herestofore given notice of his tutention.

The Senate then, by vote, received the resolution. REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the House bill for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, which motion was rejected—yeas 22, nays 14. MILITARY INTERPERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

MILITARY INTERPERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

Mr. POWELL moved to take up the bill to prevent military interference in elections or for other purposes, and offered certain amendments.

The no tion to take up was agreed to.

Mr. POMEROY offered an amendment providing that the military might be used for the purposs of keeping the pace at the polts.

Mr. HOWARD thought this bill had consumed too much time already this session. In all brevity he thought this nothing less than a bill to prevent the President from crushing the rebellion, and making the polls a sanctuary for rebols and traitors, whom it was the duty of the Government to keep away. is a nanotharly for resons and transfer, whom I was duty of the Government to keep away.

r. JOHNSON then defended hinself from the impuous contained in the report of the Military Committee errely on this bill, that he (Johnson) was influenced disappointment at the result of the elections held in ryland, as it has been stated, under the control of military. the military.

The chairman of the committee, Mr. Howard, has already disclaimed any purpose to impute to him any such notive, and if he was right in his conjecture as to the author of the imputation, he was perfectly willing to abide the public judgment. We-all agreed that the military should not be used to prevent the free exercise

to abide the public judgment. We all agreed that the military should not be used to prevent the free exercise of the ballot, and therefore the question in the report was simply one of fact, was or was nut the military, in the recent election in Maryland, so used?

Mr. HOW ABD did not wish it to go forth to the country that the report of the committee established the right of any enemy to go to the polls and vote. It simply set forth the legal fact that no public enemy of the United States should be allowed to vote, and held it to be the duty of the Government to use its military power to expel from the pulls, and to exclude from the exercise of political rights, all persons who are known as dialoyal, and hence quemies. In respect to those who are friendly to the Government, though they may differ upon questions of administration, the report of the committee recommends no interference with the elective franchise. Mr. JOHNSON said he understood the honorable Santor as saying that it was within the limit of the Government to exercise, by means of its military power, the right to decide who are proper voters in a State election. Was not in splacing the control of the election entirely in the hands of the military, while the Constitution of Maryland, and the laws, passed in pursuance thereof, are abundantly ample to protect the purity of the ballot-box?

He protected gestaff to be a use of the military power.

intion of Maryland, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, are abundantly ample to protect the purity of the ballot-box?

He protested against such a use of the military power, because if we were to have any freedom at all, in the exercise of the elective franchise, it is, not to depend upon the will of the military authorities.

Air. HOWARD wished to know how it happened that the election efficers and agents of the State of Maryland are able to determine with more certainty whether a man is loyal or not. What was it that gave them this uncring aptitude upon the question of toyalty?

Mr. JOHNSON selfed that the Constitution left that question with the States.

Mr. JOHNSON said that he would not extend his remarks now, but he should take an opportunity elsewhere to answer the legal question involved in the report, and allow his people to decide.

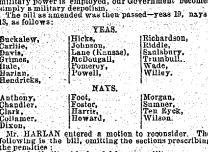
Mr. HOWARD expressed his willingness to meet the Senator on the question before that final tribunal to which he proposes to resort.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the proposition of Mr. Pomerry to keep the military at the polity to preserve the peace was the very pretext by which elections in his State had been controlled.

Mr. POMEROY had seen the time when he was unable to get his ballot into the box, unless he would have shot it through a revolver. He was no friend to interference with elections by military prover, and he thought the Senator from Kentucky and his friends should be the last men to object to having military force used at the polls for the simple purpose of presorving every man in his right to vote.

Mr. McDOUGAL said a free and uncontrolled hallot was the only power possessed by a free people. Power was only expressed by the presence of armed men to suppress the freedom of the ballot. The polls, he said free people. He believed no military power had been employed to control the voice of the freeman when he had resorted to his sanctuary, the polls. When such military deepotism.

The oil as amended was then passed—yeas 19, naya 18, as follows:



PROMOTION OF THE EPFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, called up the Senate
bill to promote the efficiency of the navy, and it was
passed. It allows the transfer of persons from the military to the naval service, with the consent of the President.

The Senate bill to compensate the officers and crew of
the gunboat Essex for the capture of the rebel ram Arkansas, and appropriating #5,000 therefor, was called
up by Mr. HALE, and passed.

Mr. HALE called up the Senate bill for the establish-

Mr. HALB called up the Senate bill for the establishment of a navy yard and depot a. Cairo, which was debated at some length by the Western senators.

Mr. GRIMES, of lows, moved a substitute appointing seven commissioners from officers of the navy to select a site for the yard and depot, at some point on the Mississippi or Ohio rivers. The amendment was rejected. sissippi or Ohio rivers. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BROWN offered an amendment, which would leave the selection of the site discretionary with the President, which was rejected.

The bill was then passed—yeas 28, nays 3.

The bill as amended and passed appropriated \$230,000 for the buildings and improvements, the site to be granted by the corporate authorities of Cairo. RELIEF OF DISTRESSED OFFICERS AND SEAMEN. Mr. HALE called up the Senate bill for the relief of officers, seamen, and others found on the books of vessels wrecked or lost in the naval service, and it was passed.

It provides for the settlement of the officer's and seamen's accounts where the rolls and papers have been lost, on principles of equity and justice, and grants two menths' pay to seamen or enlisted men, and one menths' pay to other men for loss of clothing.

menths' pay to other men for loss of clothing.

THE ERICSSON CONTRACT.

Mr. HALE called up the joint resolution to amend the contract between the Secretary of the Navy hud John Ericsson for the construction of the war yessels "Paritan" and "Dictator," and explained the necessity of giving Ericsson some relief from Joses occasioned by changes in details of construction rise in the price of labor, etc., as contemplated by the resolutions which proposes to accept the Dictator completed and the Puritar in fits present condition at its present value.

Mr. ANTHONY off-red an amendment allowing the cost of work with interest and a sum in blank as a bounts. cost of work with interest and a sum in blank as a bonus.

Mr. SHERMAN proposed to strike out "present value" in the appraisement and insert "actual cost." He thought that enormous profits might accrue in the difference between the present prices of material and labor and those at which they were procured.

Mr. JOHNSON opposed the annonument, and spoke of the importance of the early completion of the vessels, and quoted the opinion of the proposed commander of one, that he "would not be straid to meet the naval armaments of Great Britain and France combined." Allowing for his enthusiasm, it was evident that one of these vessels would prove more than equal to any two those Governments would oppose.

Mr. CHMES favored the amenament of Mr. Shorman.

Mr. FOSTER spoke in favor of the original resolution.

At 4.30 F. B. the Senate took a recess till 7 o clock.

EVENING SESSION

The House joint resolution for the relief of John Ericsson was passed without amendment, as follows:

Whereas, The Rayy Department, on July 28th, 1862, entered into a contact with Capt. John Ericsson, of the city of New York, for the construction of two imprognable floating batteries, the Dictator and Parista; and whereas, experience with a similar class of vessels in actual conflict, and during a varied sorvice of more than two years, has demonstrated that many improvements comid be made to render them more complete and efficient as vessels of war; and whereas, these improvements have added largely to the cost of construction of each of these vessels, rondering it impossible for the contractor to complete, them under existing arrangements; and whereas, it is of the utmost importance to the hours and interest of the country that they should be finished and ready for service at the sarliest moment; therefore,

Resolved, That the Socretary of the Navy be and he hereby authorized to amend the existing contract for the construction of these vessels, so far as it relates to the hours a completed board to ascertain the present value, as far as completed, of that vessel, and of the materials on hand deemed actually uncessery to her construction, and to pay to Captain John Ericsson, the contractor, the amount of valuation so accessing to the twards the completion of said vessel, and that vaned to wards the completion of said vessel, much related to the second of the proceed to complete and vasced to any portion thereof shall case and be vested whilly and absolutely in the United States, which shall thenceforth proceed to complète said vessel under such any portion thereof shall case and be vested whelly and absolutely in the United States, which shall thenceforth proceed to complète said vessel under such any portion thereof shall case and be vested whelly and absolutely in the United States, which shall the completed by said contractor and the point of the Parisher. That no action shall have a provided further. That n

effect until the completion and delivery of the Dictator, Provided also, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy in carrying this resolution into execution to secretarian and apply to the Dictator in payment for that versel only such portion of the gross contract price of the \$2,500,000 for the Dictator and Parlian as the Dictator would justly be entitled to if both vessels had been completed at the price and in the mode of construction specified in the contract, special reference heing had to the difference of cost botween the two vessels, arising from the difference in their construction provided for in the contract. This resolution only needs the President's signature.

STATISTICS OF EMIGRATION.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, a resolution was adopted On motion of Mr. POWELL, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for the roport of the Commissioners of Emigration.

EXPORTATION OF ARMS.

On motion of Mr. WADE, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for various papers relative to the experiation of arms from the United States. RELIEF OF CONTRACTORS FOR MACHINERY. The Senate bill for the relief of contractors for machinery for double-end gunboats, known as double-enders, was discussed at length. The pending mellon, being to refer these cases to the Court of Claims, was agreed to. VITUDRAWAL OF THE APPROPRIATION TO KITTERY HOSPITAL.
The Senate passed the bill to repeal so much of the deficiency bill of last March as appropriates \$25,000 for a naval hospital at Kittory, Maine.

EYATUS OF WARRANT OFFICERS. The House bill in relation to the assimilated rank of warrant officers in the navy was passed with slight INCITING SEAMEN TO DESERT PUNISHABLE. The bill for the punishment of persons who aid seamen to desert was passed.

MAYAL PENSIONS.

Mr. HALE called up the joint resolution relative to
the payal pension fund, which was passed. THE REPEAL OF THE PUGITIVE-BLAVE ACT. Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the Honse bill to re-peal the fugitive-slave law. Mr. SAULSBURY moved to adjourn, which was rejected.
The syes and mays were called on the motion of Mr.
SUMNER, to take up the bill repealing the fugitive-slave law, which was ngreed to.

Mr. J.ANE, of Indiann, moved to proceed to the consideration of executive business, on which the ayes and mays were called, and the motion was rejected—ayes 18, nays 17. MOTION TO POSTPONE THE REPEAL REJECTED. MOTION TO FOSTFORE THE REPEAL REJECTED.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to indefinitely postpone the
bill, on which motion he called for the ayes and nays.
Rejected—ayes 11, nays 25.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, moved to proceed to the consideration of business.

Mr. SHERMAN said his vote should be governed entirely by the fact whether the Opposition would answer whether their devire was simply to give the Senator from Keatucky (Mr. Davis), now absent, an opportunity to be heard, or to defeat the bill by these dilatory motions.

motion.

Mr. SAULSBURY said, as far as he was concerned,
als motions were for the sole purpose of giving the
cenator from Kentucky a chance to be heard.

Mr. Lane's motion to go into executive session was
eigeted. elected. Various dilatory motions were then made to adjourn, postpone, etc.

A compromise was finally made, and the bill was al-lowed to be reported to the Senate as from Committee of the Whole. f the Whose. The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE. THE CLOSING OF THE SESSION.

On motion it was recolved that, the Senate concurring, he present session be closed on Thursday, the Shir inst.

Mr. COX, or Onio, said he understood that the benate.

THE CONTESTED SEATS. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Charles W. Carrigan is not outlifed to a seat as Representative from the Fifth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, but that M. Russell Thayer is enutled to retain the seat he now occupies. The report was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Penusylvania, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring that John Kilne is not cutified to a scat as a Representative from the Third Congressional district of Penusylvania, but that Leonard Myers is entitled to retain the seat he ow holds. The report was laid over for future consideration,

now holds.

The report was laid over for future consideration.

TEPRESENTATION OF STATES IN REBULLION.

Mr. DAWES also made a report in the Arkansas election cases, accompanied by a joint resolution in relation to the different States which have beinged deciated by the President's proclamation to be indeed and the President's proclamation to be indeed and with the advice of the Senate, a commission of three persons, resident in States not involved in the present rebellion, whose duty it shall be to visit, during the recess of Congress, such States is have been declared in rebellion, and which have already, or shall before the next resision, take necessors to re-erishish orre-organize civil government, and after a careful oxamination report to the fresident, for the information of Congress, all such evidence as may be procured to show whether the loyalists have indeeded in establishing State governments, etc., and report the relative ability of such people to maintain the same against dom-stic violence; and until Congress is satisfied that the rebellion is so far suppressed as to maintain a State Government of a republican form, prohibiting slayery, and so firmly established as to statum itself against violence, such States ought not to be admitted to representation in either branch of Congress.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, from the minority report declaring.

Firm. That the acts of secession were nullified. Committee on Elections, presented a minority report declaring.

First. That the acts of secession were nullified.

Second. That they neither change the status of the
States, nor the relation of citizons and the Government.

Third. That whenever the authority of the United
States is completely restored over any State, the State is
entitled to be represented in Congress.

Fourth. That the only quosions to be entertained by
the llouse in legard to the members from Arkansas are,
lst, whether the authority of the United States was
completely established in the districts; 2d, whether, in
an election, held according to the laws and Constitution, they received a majority of the voice.

The SPEAKER, in reply to a question by Mr. Dayis,
decided that this was not a question of privilege.

Mr. COX moved that the further consideration of the
subject be postponed until December next. Disserged.

Mr. COA moved that the littles consideration of the subject be postponed until December next. Disagreed to—yeas 60, pays 77.
On motion of Mr. DAWES, the consideration of the bill was appointed to take place on Saturday. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH.
The House resumed the consideration The House resumed the consideration of the bill mendatory of the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Act. amendatory of the Facine Ratiroad and Telegraph Act,
THE \$400,000,000 LOAN.
Without concluding the subject the House went into
Committee of the Whole, Mr. Boutwell in the chair,
and took up the four hundred million loan bill.
Air. HOLDMAN. of Indians, moved to strike out the
clause that all bonds. Treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority. His
object was that capitalists should not escape from the
just burdens of Government. object was that capitalists should not oscape from the just burdens of Government.

Mr. HOOPER opposed the amendment, saying that, such an exception had been made in all other bitls relating to United States obligations.

Air. SWEAT, of Matne, said he was informed by a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States that he was unwilling to invest in bonds exampted from taxation, because it was odious to the neighborhood in which he itved. hion, because it was outous to the heighborhood in which he lived.

Mr. POMEROY, of New York, was utterly opposed to exemption from taxation of any mouse or property invested in securities or indebtedness of the United States. These should be subject to taxation the same as those of New York.

Mr. GANSON, of New York, took similar views.

Mr. MALLOHY, of Kennucky, said if this was an original proposition he would oppose it, but we have invigurated the policy, which has become settled and fixed, and should not depart from it in this case, because it would be a violation of the public faith, which was pledged, not with his consent, but against his romonstrance.

monstrance.

Mr. KEN NAN, of New York, remarked it would be better to sell the bonds at a little less than to continue to exempt them from taxation. Because the bonds have heretofore been exempt from taxation was no argument will the exemption should be continued, which would produce so much irritation and edium in the computity. munity.

Air, HOLMAN, of Indiana, advocated the striking out of the clause for the prominent reason that it created an inequality of taxation, or exempted from faxation a large body of expitalists and non-producers, while the burdens reli on the labor of the country.

Air, HOTCHKISS, of New Yerk, said the country ought to know who endorse such a victious and odious principle as creating a privileged class of money at men, whose whole wealth is sought to be exempted by Congressional legislation from backing the burdens we ask continually impossible to extra on the way. Corgressional lexislation from boaring the burdens we are continually imposing to carry on the war. The people do not need such wicked legislation; they will furnish men and money to put down the rebellion.

Mr. JAMYS G. ALLEN, of Illinois, said the Government having pledged its faith exempting bonds heretorie issued from taxation, he would do nothing to violate it. The principle, however, was wrong. But in this bill and all ruture measures he would subject the bonds to taxation precisely the same as any other property.

bonds to taxation precisely the same as any other property.

Mr. ROBLE, of OND, argued from the beginning that it was illegal and violative of the Constitution for Congress to attempt to exempt any property from State or municipal taxation.

The question was taken on striking out the words "all bonds, treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under state or municipal authority." and was decided in the affilmative—yeas 61, mays 41.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Inciana, offered an amendment that the bonds and other securities of the United States under this act shall be subject to State and municipal taxation.

Mr. NOBLE, of Ohio, proposed as a substitute for that above that all bonds, treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States, shall be subject to State and municipal taxation on equal terms, the same as other property. municipal taxation on equal terms, the same as other property.

Ar. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, opposed the action of the committee, saying no wise man would buy the bonds. If the present proposition be adopted, and the House sanction what the committee had done, those who had charge of the bill ought to withdraw it.

Mr. HOTCHKISS, of New York, replied that during this session they heard the same argument against saxing the holders of bank stock based on Government stocks. It was then predated the scheme would be a failure, but not withstanding this the principle was engrafted on the currency bill, which to day was popular, and all the banks of the country will organize under that law. his regiment.

that law.

Mr. Noble's substitute was rejected.

Mr. KERNAN, of New York, proposed a substitute for Mr. Holman's amendment, which the latter accepted, providing that the owners of the bonds and chigations issued under this act shall be subject to State and numicipal taxation on the value thereof, the same as other securities or similar personal estate owned by them. This was rejected—years 16, nays 59, 18 Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said he understood from the bill the loan authorized was in all \$475,000.000 for ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 the n'ext fiscal year.
Without coming to any conclusion on the bill the committee rose, and at five o'clock the House adjourned.

FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, June 21.—Deaths in Hampon Hospital since last report: Pat. Campbell, 55th June 17; Wm. R. Dickey, 97th Pa., died June 17; W. Pastorious, 5th Pa. Cavalry, died June 17; J. H. Van Lien, 11th Pa. Cavalry, died June 17;

Rodda, 76th Pa., died June 19: Charles McMullen. 55th Pa., died June 20; John A. James, 55th Pa., 85th Pa., died June 15; Wm. A. Lewis, 188th Pa. Admitted to Chesapeako Hespital: S. H. Tres sonthick, oaptain, 18th Pa.; A. Matthewson, 13th Pa.; E. F. Howser, 18th Pa.; A. Johnson, 82d Pa.; W. F. Ely, 18th Pa.; R. R. Sonner, 85th Pa.; B. Adair, 55th Pa.; Lieut. V. Bloomall, 55th Pa.; N B. Keam, 85th Pa.; James Taylor, 2d Pa.; J. S.

Jessup, 18th Pa. NORTH CAROLINA.

Wreck of the Gunboat Lavender on Cape Lookout Shoals—Nine of her Crew Lost —Terrible Sufferings of the Survivors. Terrible Sufferings of the Survivors.

Newbern, N. C., June 18.—The United States steam transport John Farren, Captain Smailman, has arrived here from Beaufort, N. C., which place she left, on the morning of the 16th inst. The captain reports having on his way taken off fourteen of the crew of the gunboat Lavendor, which ran on Cape Lookout shoals on the night of the 11th inst. Captain Smallman's attention was first attracted by a signal from the wreck, and upon nearing it he found the men clinging to a small portion of the hull which was just out of the water. There was a heavy sea running at the time, which made it almost impossible to relieve the sufferers. But a small boat was manned by the captain and a chosen crew. On approaching the wreck, the poor fellows—mad with hunger and thirst—rushed into the boat, which immediately capsized, precipitating the whole party into the breakers. It was then some time before all got back to the wreck again. Captain Smallman then spring for the boat, which he succeeded in righting, and after a time gother balled out and went back to the Farran. which he succeeded in righting, and after a time got her bailed out and went back to the Farron. He then contrived to run a line from the Farron to the wreck, by which means, after much difficulty, all were brought on board. Some of the men were bruised in a fearful manner, and so much exhausted sate he perfectly inventible batter book on the bruised in a fearthi manner, and so much exhausted as to be perfectly insensible, having boon on the wreck four days and nights without food. Captain Gleason, of the Lavender, reports having run on the shoal at cleyen o'clock on the night of the 11th inst. The Lavender was a new boat, this being her, first trip. She was built at Philadelphia, from which port she sailed a few days before for the blockading squadron off Charleston, where she was to have been used as a tender. When she left Philadelphia her crew consisted of twenty-three, all told, nine of whom were either drowned or died of exposure. The Farren remained for some time to try and The Farren remained for some time to try and save something from the wreck, but in two hours it went to pieces. Upon the arrival of the Farren, the survivors were sent to the Naval Hospital, where they will be cared for. Capitain Gleason, of the Lavender, begs to return his sincere thanks to Capitain S, for his gallant and timely aid in rescuing tain S. for his galiant and timely aid in rescuing himself and crew from their perilous situation, and also to all the officers of the Farren for their kind treatment of them while on board.

The following is a list of the officers and measured from the wreck, the names of these lost not yet ascertained: One tain J. H. Gleason, acting master; acting chief engineer, Thomas Foley; acting first assistant, Sanuel B. Rowan; master's note Junes McLane; heatswain's mate. Owen mate. James McLane; boatswain's mate, Owen McGuire; fireman, Oharles Watte; seamen, A. B. Shenan; ordinary seamen, John White, Wm. P. Dewitt; landsmen, Henry Drinker, George Thomp son, Alexander Rogers; master's mates, Mr. De-renshire, James Fitspatrick,

THE WAR.

a musketry fight of three hours twenty pieces of a

tillery were sent by Gen. Smith in advance of the front line of skirmfraers. These Kept up a terrific

fire on the forts and rifte-pits, and silenced the heav

whole line was then given, and the result was the

and appointments of the enemy's position, with mos

of the garrison still surviving. The position thus gained is still kept, in spite of two savage attempts

to retake the works, repulsed on Friday morning by the 6th Army Corps, that then relieved the 18th.

CREDIT TO ALL CONCERNED.

The details of the affair are full of credit to al oncerned. Col. Bell's brigade (3d of Gen. Ames)

livision) took on the right 211 prisoners, four guns

and the colors of the 26th Virginia. They were just

few moments too late to secure five other cannon

sion. Gen. Bowman's command, the 1st brigade of the 1st division, captured guns, prisoners, horses,

and accoutrements. The rebels were able to remove

only seven cannon from their rearmost work. The

LEE'S ARMY REINFORCING

Had the attempt to occupy Petersburg been made, it is the opinion of many officers and some of the pri-

mers that it would have succeeded. But with Loe's

army pouring down from Richmond, and no army

corps within reach to support the 18th, a pause be

ore the inner defences of Petersburg was a neces-

sary measure. Lee's army began to arrive on the

cene at 6.30 P. M. All night troops came from

Richmond on the trains of cars, whose rumbling uld be heard plainly. At 1 A. M., on Wednesday

the rebel bands struck up "The Bonnie Blue Flag,

in despair, defiance, or younting menance of their deeds of high emprise yet to be wrought. But the

wonder of our mon was excited by the fact of the rebels having yielded the works, which, with a vi-

gorous resistance, might have been held much

onger. Musical demonstrations from the rebels

after such an event, are more entertaining and les

General Heckman's division of black troops tool

turing of prisoners, at least they took none. The

heaps of dead were larger in their front than elsewhere. The negroes are now in high favor among

the white soldiers of the 18th Army Corps and their

officers. To use their own expression, they gave to the rebels "the best they had in their shop."

No later than this A. M., near Gen. Butler's head

marters, two white soldiers were observed engaged

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS NO. 17.

tees not accounted for should always be mustered as descriers, to deprive them of their pay and bounties, reserved for honest soldiers.

4th. All will be styled skulkers who are found in the rear, absent from their proper commands without written authority from ther proper commander. Captains can not give orders or passes beyond their regimental limits, colonels beyond brigade limits, nor brigadiers beyond division limits. The commanding generals of the three departments alone can order officers or detachments, with or without wagons, back to Kingston or any other general depot.

can order oncers or detectments, which or without wagons, back to Kingston or any other general depot.

5th. If unarmed soldiers are found on horses or mules at a distance from their proper command or train, any cavalry escort or patrol will make prisoners of the men and appropriate the horse or mule to the use of the cavalry. Orderlies to general officers on duty will be easily recognized by bearing official orders or receipts for the same. But each general officer should provide his orderlies with an official detail, to be curried with him.

Horses or mules sent to forage or to graze should be sent by detachment with arms, and military organization, when they will always be respected.

6th. Brigade and regimental commanders are the proper officers to keep their officers and men to their places. The commanding general will, by his inspectors and in person, give this matter full attention, and when the time comes for reports on which to base claims for reward and promotion, no officer having a loose straggling command need expect any favor.

7th. The commanding generals of the three armies will make this order public and organize at once guards and patrols to carry it into full effect.

By order of Major General W. T. Sherman.

L. M. Davyon, Aid-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTAT'T AND ARMY OF TENN, IN THE FIELD. NEAR NEW HORE Churgen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T AND ARMY OF TENN,
IN THE FIELD, NEAR NEW HOPE CHURCH,
June 4, 1864.
The above order will be read at least three times
to every regiment, battery, and detachment of this
sommand.

Fatal Accident

Baltimore, June 22.-Wm. H. Young, a member

of the bar of this city, and Judge Advocate of a

ourt martial sitting here, whilst on his way to the

Philadelphia depot, at 10 o'clock this morning, wa

run over on Pratt street by the Washington train,

and was instantly killed, his body being horribly

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The steamer Constitution salled to-day for Panama, with \$822,000 in

treasure, of which \$182,000 is for New York.

signed to the command of the 10th Army Corps.

- At Spottsylvania Court House Brig. General

Henry H. Walker, of A. P. Hill's corps, lost his

-In D. H. Hill's attack upon the entrenches

camp at Bermuda Hundred, Brig, Gen. Wm. S. Walker was severely wounded in the foot, and taken

foot in the recent engagement near Dallas, Georgia, between Johnston and Sherman.

great battle of May 12, when Ed. Johnston's divi-

- General Marmaduke killed in a duel General

Marsh Walker, of Arkansas.

— General Andrew Jackson Smith, who has been

selected to succeed General Sturgis, is a native o Buckingham township, Bucks county, Pa.

—We sincerely regret to learn that Brigadier General Alvin P. Hovey, of Indiana, has resigned

boon made a major general.

— A letter dated Castle Thunder, Richmond, has

been received by the mother of Miss Dr. Mary

little surgeon bears her imprisonment lightly. The following is an extract from her letter: "I hope

brick castle, with plenty to eat and a clean bed to

twenty years of age, from near Corinth, Miss.

might be in some relations of life where I might be envied by other ladies. The officers are gentleman-

(Miss Wartha Manus.) I am much happier than I

sion suffered considerable loss.

-The commander of the Stonewall Brigade.

- Maj. Gen. H. T. Walker was shot through the

They seemed to have no fancy for the cap

fatiguing to assist at than their martial efforts.

THE BLACK TROOPS—A GAME OF QUOITS.

thers are ours.

captured by the dusky heroes of Gen. Hincks' divi-

guns of the enemy. The order to charge along th

capture of the forts, redoubts, guns, ammunition

Gen. Sheridan's Cavalry Arrived near White House.

REBEL EARTHWORKERS SHELLED OUT BY THE GUNBOATS.

Continued Skirmishing near Petersburg OFFICIAL NEWS FROM GENERAL GRANT

Battle up to 41/2 P. M. Yesterday RUMORED ATTACK ON LYNCHRURG

BY GENERAL HUNTER.

Latest Advices from Sherman AN UNSUCCESSFUL REBEL ASSAULT OUR LINES STEADILY ADVANCED

Our Cavalry Across Noonday Creek OFFICIAL DENIAL OF THE MOSEBY CANARD. OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 10 P. M.
To Major General Dix, New York:
Despatches from City Point at half past 4 o'clock his evening report no fighting to day. Movements are in progress which are not now proper for publi-The Richmond papers report an attack on Lynchburg by General Hunter, on Saturday, and that he was repulsed. It is believed, however, that there

was nothing more than a reconnoissance, and that, having ascertained the place to be strongly defended, General Hunter withdrew, and is operating upon the enemy's communications at other points. A despatch from General Sherman's headquar ters, dated yesterday evening at half-past eight o'clock, states that "It has rained almost incessantv. in spite of which our lines have been pressed orward steadily and an important position gained ov General Howard. "The enemy made a desperate attempt to retake the position last night, making seven distinct asnults on General Whittaker's brigade, of Stanley's division, and losing not less than seven or eight

"Two hundred killed were left on Whittaker's "The assault was followed by a heavy fire of artillery, under which the position was fortified and is "Our cavalry are across Noonday creek on our left, and one brigade of the 23d Corps is across Moses creek on the right; but the rebel left is behind a swamp, and the rains prevent any advance. The fighting is quite severe at all points. "The enemy is resisting stubbornly, and attempting the offensive whenever he can." eral Sigel reports from Martinsburg to-day that "There is no truth in the statement in the Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 21st, in relation to a raid of Moseby. Winchestor is not occupied by the eniv, nor are the telegraph wires cut between this place and Harper's Ferry." No military intolligence from any other quarter has been received to-day by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, THE JAMES RIVER. BALTIMORE, June 22 .- A letter received from fortress Monroe says that, up to 10.30 on Monday orning, there had been no general engagement. Skirmishing was all the time going on along the ines. The rebels have made several efforts to throw nn carthworks near the James river in the vicinity Turkey Bend and Malvern Hills, but have as often been shelled out by our gunboats. Supplies have been sent to White House to Gen. Sheridan, his command having arrived in that vi-

ADVICES RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, June 22 .- The steamer State of Maine arrived this morning with wounded soldiers, directly from the front. She brings mostly severe and amputated cases. Some of her passengers left the front as late as Monday, at which time they neard heavy cannonading on our right, but they dly think a general engagement was in progress They are of the opinion that Grant has some more important design in view, at present, than the capure of Richmond. A large portion of the wounded brought here yesterday and to-day belong to the cavalry. There was no fighting on Sunday, as you have The steamer Connecticut was at City Point, load-

ing, when they left. The 5th Corps arrived at the front on Friday evening, and immediately took part in the fight, and were engaged on the whole of Saturday. The rebels recognized them, and manifested their surprise as well as terror by such ejacuations as "Great God, here comes the 5th!" This famous corps distinguished itself, as usual, by their undaunted courage and coolness. The 2d Corps has AFFAIRS IN THE ARMY.

uffered much, and many of the wounded who are arriving belong to it. WASHINGTON, June 22.—A letter dated at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, June A COLORED DESERTER HUNG The negro, William Johnson, who was tried and

convicted of an attempt to outrage a young lady at New Kent Court House, was hung this morning, o'clock, in front of the Jordan House, on a hill, in full view of the enemy.

A battery close by had been shelling the rebel lines just previous, and they opened in reply, throw-ing a number of shells rather closer than was desirable, one of which struck George Polley, ser-geant major of the 10th Massachusetts, who died in When Johnson was arrested by some cavalry, just after his crime, he stoutly denied his guilt, and gave his name as Robert Henry Hughes, and said he boonged to the Quartermaster's Department; but gave his real name, confessing also that he enisted in Baltimore on the 3d of March, in the 23d U. S. Infantry; that he was 23 years of age, and had He also said his punishment was just, and hoped others would take warning by his fate. He appeared quite collected during the whole time, meeting his fate with great resignation, and died apparently very easy, although his neck was not broken by the fall. His pulse ceased to beat at the end of seven minutes. His body was left hanging till afternoon, and was then buried near the spot.

June 21st, 5 A. M.—Some skirmishing took place

along the line yesterday and last evening, but no change of position has been made by either party during the last two days.

The enemy are busily engaged in throwing up works at different points, and, although our lines reach within three quarters of a mile of the city, they seem determined to hold it till the last. Point, where the hospitals are arranged for them. PENNSYLVANIANS FROM RICHMOND. Colonel Tippen, of the 68th Penusylvania, who was lately released from captivity at Richmond, ar-

Lieutenant Colonel Neeper, of the 57th Pennsylvania, also arrived to-day. He was captured at Gettysburg, and has only been recently exchanged

POINT OF ROCKS, ON APPOMATTON RIVER, (About 10 Miles from Petersburg, Va.,) June 18, 1864—6 P. M. The scene is changed, but not the action of the play. It is now Petersburg we besiege: Richmond is left to inhale the comfortable air of safety, and exhale bad words, brag and balderdash about the Yankces no longer teasing it in front. The reason for this "change of front" is very well known to Gen Grant, who ordered it, and the army cheerfully ac quiesces in this as in all his other measures. With a map of Virginia before him, any one is at liberty to guess the advantage likely to accrue or predic doughty legions of Lee. THE IMPORTANCE OF PETERSBURG.

Petersburg is the junction of three railroads, all used as feeders to the rebel armies. Look at the map, and you will see on the west the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad connecting at Lynchburg with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. South wardly runs the line from Petersburg to Gaston, on the Roanoke river, where it connects with a system of railroads stretching from Norfolk, Suffolk, and Portsmouth on the east, to Clarksville on the west with a junction to Raleigh, N. C. Southwesterly from Petersburg runs a line to Suffolk, Va. North carterly to the James river is a short line to City Point. Due north is the iron road to Richmone By these routes Lee may draw supplies for his armies from all of Dixie left to him south of Rich mond. The possession of such a railroad centre only twenty-linee miles from the traitors' head quarters, would appear to be an object worth striving for. So, at least, did the 18th Corps think on Tuesday, the 15th of June, judging of their and hold the key to this position. Having hinted why it was done, let us now se how this good work was consummated. HOW THE GRAND MOVEMENT WAS MADE.
On Saturday, June 11, the 18th Army Corps, commanded by Major General Wm. F. Smith, embark-

ed at White House for Bermuda Hundred, on the James river. Over the Appointation, a confluent of the James, at Point of Rocks, not more than ten miles from Petersburg, a pontoon bridge was thrown, to facilitate the passage. At their leisure the other army corps marched from Cool, Coal or Cold Harbor (as variously called) to the support of General Smith's command. A front of menace was kept toward Richmond while these movements were made. Gen. Grant supervised all. THE ADVANCE ON PETERSBURG On Tuesday, 15th of June, at daylight, the 18th

Corps moved toward Petersburg. After going five his commission. He was one among our bravest miles, the rebel pickets were met and driven in by most prudent, and competent commanders, and has Gan. Hincks' colored troops, who also captured at | proved his fitness for the position he has filled by that time a twelve-pound brass howitzer. Three his deeds upon the field, in some of the fierest miles further on, the forces halted, threw forward struggles of the war. Long ago he should have kirmishers, and engaged the enemy. The position was a wood, with a cultivated field, one half mile front, over which lowered upon the "accursed Yankees" the formidable fortifications of the Walker, from which it appears that the herolo hivalry. These were in three lines. The first was a series of holes for sharpshooters to crouch in. The econd was two redans, connected by a line of rifle. you are not grieving about me because I am pits. Boyond that again, was a central redan, with a prisoner of war. I am living in a three-story a pancoupe and rifle-pits from angle to angle of the rork. The whole were defended by about 2,200 mon | sleep in. I have a room-mate, a young lady about

and twenty guns. THE KEY OF THE ENEMY'S POSITION. From soven guns pearest the front a deadly fire of. grape and canister issued upon our line-of-battle. envied by other ladies. The officers are gentleman-Martindale's division had the right; Brooks' was ly and kind, a'ad it will not be long before I am ox-In the centre; and Hinoks' black troops covered changed."

hemselves with glory on the left of the line. After TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

> ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA. THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

PROGRESS OF THE DANISH QUESTION, DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT ON FEDERAL RECRUITING IN IRPLAND.

Halipax, June 22.—The steamship Africa, Capiain Stan, from Liverpool at noon on the 11th, via Queenstown on the 12th inst., arrived here at half past one o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are two days later than these aircady received.

The Africa his ferty-three passengers for Halifax, and sixty, three for Boston.

The Africa reports: Experienced strong westerly winds up to the 18th inst. On the 11th passed the ship Lustfield off Bell Buoy, bound in. On the 12th, in the afternoon, off Roche's Point, passed the stamship City of Limerick, from New York, bound in. On the 11th passed the steamship City of Limerick, from New York, bound in. On the 11th passed the steamship City of Limerick, from New York, bound in. On the 11th passed the steamship Persia, off Bell Buoy, bound to Liverpool, On the 17th, in lat 49, lon. 33, passed the ship Cappera, bound east, also, the bark Annie Morris, bound east.

Among the passengers by the Africa are Sir Richard McDonnell, lady, and suite. He is the newly-appointed Governor of the province of Nova Scotia.

The steamship Germania, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 9th inst.

The steamship Persia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown at six o'clock on the evening of the 11th last. inst.
The ship Kent had arrived at London. She reports in addition to the burning of the ship Rockingham that a boarding efficer from the Alabama stated that shead burned a great many other American ships, an had a great number of prisoners on board of her. THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

The Persia arrived out on the 11th.

It is stated that the Alabama, in addition to burning the ship Reckingham, had burned a great many other vessels, but no particulars are given.

Political affairs are uncanaged.

Consols closed on Saturday, after official hours, a 60% @ 90%. ARRIVAL OF VESSELS. Arrived from Baltimore, ship Casilda, at Falmouth. Arrived from Philadelphia, ship The Graigs, at Live THE TURKISH TROOPS ON THE DANUE.

Prince Coura has visited the Sultan, and the Turkshe concentration of troops on the Danube has been ountermanded. all the guns, positions, etc., to which they were as-PROPOSED RE-ESTABLISHENT OF SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

A Copenhagen despatch says it is reported that Rus-thas proposed the re-establishment of Schleswig and olstein within the Danish monarchy. GREAT BRITAIN. THE FEDERAL ENLISTMENT DEBATE. In the House of Lords, on the 9th inst., the Marquis o lapricarde moved for the papers relative to the projectings at Washington upon the subject of immigraon; also, for the papers respecting the enlistment on; also, for the papers

In the House of Lords, on the 9th inst., the Marquis of Clanricarde moved for the papers relative, to the proceedings at Washington upon the subject of immigration; also, for the papers respecting the enlistment of Irish emigrants at Portland and Boston in March Last; and, also, those respecting the enlistment of Canadian subjects in the Federal army. The Marquis of Charicarde charged the Federal Government with being parties to the systematic recruiting of British subjects, arged a vigorous remonstrace against such proceedings, and declared that non-attention to such a renoustrance would be a cluss for war. He acced that chroumstances would soon enable European Powers to interpose and stop the dreadful carange new going on in America.

Lord Brougham seconded the motion, and said that the Federals were inveigling poor Irishmen into a breach of law, and pointed to the complaints of the Americans when England employed Hessians and Germans. He deeply deplored that his old friends in America, in whose cause he sustained so much abuse in bygone years, had allowed themselves to be drawn into a so ranguinary and unchristianlike war. He sincepely and carnessly hoped that peace would soon be restored. Fail Russell assented to the production of the papers, and refterated his defence of the conduct of Lord Lyons and himself. He asserted that they had done all they could in the way of remonstrance, and thought thighly discreditable to the American authorities at Washington that they had not fully investigated the representations made by Lord Lyons.

He could not go of far as to say that non-attention to the remonstrance that had been made was a caose for war, but he must adult that the case was one of a clarative for the conduct of the papers. He could not go to far as to say that non-attention to the remonstrance was their required with success Dist the War in America was being conducted with sme furry and recklessness that all remonstrance appeared to be marvailing.

The Marquis of Charicarde gaid that it was notorious t n playing an amicable game of quoits (using east torse-shoes) with a pair of black men in Federal JOHN SIMONS CAPTURES A FLAG. Among the most pleasing episodes of this struggle was the capture of the colors of the 26th Virginia by John Simons, Company G, 3d New York Volunteers, 3d Brigade, 3d Division. Leaping upon the parapet of the rebel works he seized the colors and the captain holding them, and brought them to the rear. He was permitted next morning to present them in person to Gen. Butler, who was greatly pleased with this gallant act, and rewarded the brave Simons with a commission in a colored regiment. Gen. Butler took occasion to announce that he wished all acts of individual daring to be made known to him, so that the heroes under his

mand should not go unrewarded. REPORTS OF SURRENDER. Reports are prevalent and credited in this place that Petersburg this day surrendered to, or was taken by, Gen. Grant's army. It is now too late to erify these gratifying statements. PEN-HOLDER. INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERALS GRANT, DUTLER, AND ADMIRAL LEE—THE REBEL RAMS AFFEAR.

IN THE FIELD, June 20.—The absorbing feature of the past twenty-four hours is the visit of Lieutenant General Grant and Major Gen. Butler to Admiral Lee, commanding the United States naval forces on the James and Appomattox rivers. The Lieutenant General was accompanied by Col. Comstock, chiefengineer on his staff, and several others of his staff officers. There attended upon General Butler Brig. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, chief engineer; Col. Shaffer, chief of staff; Maj. Ludlow, and others. The visit had its important objects and bearings, but no detailed allusions can be safely made to them compatible with the public interest. While the distinguished party were at lunch an officer was amounced, who desired to see the Admiral immediately. The Admiral rose and ascended to the deck of the flag-AND ADMIRAL LEE-THE REBEL RAMS APPEAR. The motion of the Marquis of Clanticarde was then The motion of the marquis of Charicarde was then agreed to.

The Times to-day has an editorial on the Federal entistment debate in the House of Lords. It says the matter has been exaggerated, and believes the Federals have obtained but an insignificant portion of their fighting men from the British isles, and if they obtained twice the number England could not reasonably make it, under the circumsances, a cause of war. We can only stop such proceedings as are illegal; that is to say, enlistments only, and not emigration. If emigration ends in enlistment afterwards, that is an event beyond our control. The House of Commons unanimously agreed to be who desired to see the Admiral immediately. The Admiral rose and ascended to the deek of the flagship. The officer informed the Admiral that the rebel rams were coming down the Lames river, and that observation would disclose that three hostile craft had already reached a point known as Dutch Gap, and that a force of rebel sharpshooters were proceeding down the shore land. Admiral Lee at cunds. The proceedings in both Houses on the 10th inst. were THE DANG-GERMAN QUESTION. Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Pisraeli, said that a further suspension of hostilities in Den nark had been agreed to, without conditions. It was the longest extension to which Denmark would agree.

The Morning Herald sees no chance of agreement nuless England adopts a decisive attitude, and thinks the Parliament 48-notle provide ment to it. Inp, and that a force of rebel sharpshooters were proceeding down the shore land. Admiral Lee at mee communicated these facts to Generals Grant and Butler, who, with the several gentlemen of the staff, proceeded to investigate the facts. It was true

shooters could not be seen. As the rebel gunbcats came to the bend in the river, our guns opened on them across the neck of land; whereupon the enemy speedily retired; after four shots from the Admiral, which elicited no response. We shall hear more in connection with and resulting from this affair sooner. The Conference has adjourned till June 15th. The Morning Advertiser says that in case the armistice had not been prolonged, Mr. Disraell was prepared to move a resolution of censure against the Cabinet, and that Lord Palmerston was prepared, in such a contingency, to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country instead of resigning. The Advertiser, however, thicks that Mr. Disraell may even yet bring forward such a motion. Stirring Order from Gen. Sherman Acworth, Georgia, June, 9, 1864.—The following stirring order from Gen. Sherman has just been HAEDQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISS., The attention of the general commanding has been called to certain facts which had already at-tracted his own attention, and concerning which he orders:

1st. In case of skirmish or battle, the wounded

ward such a motion.

The Paris papers also assert that the Conservatives have determined to bring Lord Palmerston and his Cabinet to an account.

The Conference was in session three hours and a half on the 9th inst.

The armistice has been extended a fortnight, and will terminate on the 25th of June.

The London papers agree that no progress has been made in settling the matters in dispute.

The London papers agree that no progress has been made in settling the matters in dispute.

The Danish plenipotentiaries are said to have placed themselves in complete accord with the neutral Powers by accepting, in its integrity, their proposal for a compromise with the line of Schiel for a frontier. The Germans insist on the line proposed by them, and will hear of no modification. The Danes show a determination to recommence the war rather than make further concessions. It is therefore regarded as very possible that the Campaign will be reopened on the 25th inst.

The London Times thinks that if the Neutrals press their scheme for a frontier settlement such a settlement any he made.

mThe Morning Post says that great hope lies in the prospect that England will take up a decided position, and let Anstria and Prussia understand it needs but little more to urge her on a course which, however repugnant to her, will be dictated to her by a strong sense of honor and interest.

The Angeburg Gazette publishes the text of the proposal made by kngland. It concludes by suxgesting that if Denmark consents to the sacrifice demanded, justice requires that the independence of the Kingdom shall be guaranteed by the Great Powers.

England has also proposed that South Schleswir should not be annexed to Holstein without the consent of the inhabitants.

England has also proposed that South Schleswir should not be annexed to Holstein without the consent of the inhabitants.

The British Chanusle settlement under the auspices of one neutral representative, and that the French pleuipotentiary had been selectedly them.

It is reported that the tr tracted his own attention, and concerning which he orders:

1st. In case of skirmish or battle, the wounded must be brought off the field by musicians or non-combatants, distinguished by a badge of white cloth on the left arm. In no case, as long as firing continues, should an armed soldier abandon his command in battle to attend the wounded.—See Par. 734, Army Regulations.

2d. Hospitals are too far to the rear of their corps or divisions; they should be kept up as close as possible, and covered by the shape of ground and not by distance. The surgeons in charge are responsible that slight wounds and shirking be not the cause of detailing armed men about their hospitals. Each attendant should have at all times about his person the written authority which justifies his presence at the hospital, or in passing to and from the command to which his hospital belongs.

3d. Skulking, shirking, and straggling behind in time of danger, are such high detestable crimes that the general commanding would hardly presume them possible, were it not for his own observation, and the report that at this moment soldiers are found loating in the cabins, to the rear, as far back as Kingston. The only proper fate of such miscreants is that they be shot, as common enemics to their profession and country; and all officers and patrols sent back to arrest them, will shoot them without merey, on the slightest impudence or resistance. By thus wandering in the rear they described fellows, who expose themselves in battle in the full faith that all on the rolls are present, and they expose themselves to capture and exchange as good soldiers, to deliver them to any provost guard, regardless of corps, to be employed in menial or hard work, such as repairing roads, digging drains, slaks, &c. Officers, if found skulking, will be subjected to the same penalty as enlisted men, viz: instant death, or the hardest labor and treatment. Absentees not accounted for, should always be mustered as deserters, to deprive them of their pay and bounties, reserve RUSSIAN CLAIMS ON HOLSTEIN.

PETERSEURG, June 11.—The Deutsche Zeitung, of tersburg, of to-day, in announcing the transfer to rand Duke of Oldenburg of her claims upon Heltein, says:
"By this step of Russia the succession question be-ween the Houses of Oldenburg and Augustenburg is ande an essentially intribal question of federal right, o be settled by the Diet."
Prince Gortschakoff left yesterday for Berlin and Kensington. June 10 —The Dahladst of to-day says to reserved that Baron Van Plessen, the Danish minister at St. Petersburg, has left for Copenhagen. He is the bearer of a proposal on the part of Russia to reestablish Schleswig and Hoistein within the Danish monarchy, thereby preserving the integrity of the kingdom.

FRANCE. kingdom.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash on hand of fifty two millions of france.

The murderer of La Pommerais was executed on the 9th instant.

French milliary operations at Algiers were progressing satisfactorily.

The Paris Bourse was 67f. 05c. The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Pots Jam on a visit to the King of Prussia, on the 9th inst. and would leave for Darmstadt on the 11th instant. RUSSIA Le Nord says that Russia will not send a new minis-ter to kome, and that the connection between the two courts will be confined simply to the despatch of busi-ness having no political character. Admiral Perry replaces Admiral Pinzon on the Paiffic station.

A deputation from Cuba had arrived at Madrid to petition for the right of nominating Deputies to the Spanish Cortes.

TURKEY.

Prince Couza had arrived at Constantinople.
The Porte is said to have notified him that they consider his late measure in the Principalities as null and void.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA The May mails from the West Coast of Africa have been received in England. News unimportant. The King of Dahomey's forces had again been repulsed INDIA.

[By Telegraph via Suez.]

Bombay, May 24.—Cotton goods duil. Cotton 15 rupeed lower. Exchange 2s. Id. Freights unchanged. CALCUTTA, May 23.—Cotton goods quiet. The accounts of the indigo crop are more favorable. Exchange 2s. Id. Presignits to London 5s.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday morning, 12th.—Consols, after the official hours yesterday, closed at 90% 90%.

Attergram from Constantinople states that the Prince Coura had been received by the Sultan, and that in consequence of this visit the concentration of Turkish troops on the Danube had been countermanded.

The Circussian emigrants were dying by hundreds. A Cabinet council was held yesteriay afternoon. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The English funds were heavy on the 10th instant, and Consols declined \$40, owing to the unsatisfactory aspect of the Conference and the renewed demand for money.

The demand for discount at the Eank was again heavy, and in the open market rates advanced to 65,007 per cent., under the impression that the Bank ratelytiin to be reduced yel.

The sales of cotton on Saturday were 10,000 bales. The market is firmer, and a trifle higher for American. Breadstuß dull and steady.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

Illinois Central shares, 33035 E cant. discount: Erie, 5005. LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. (6)50.
It was reported that the steamer Persia had damaged or machinery, and was using one engine only. Her news caused a fail of 2 per cont in the rebel loan. The Arabin takes the place of the Persia from Liverool on the 18th, for New York.
Articled from Philadelphia, 17th, ship Hugo, George, VERY LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, June II, P. M.—The Persia's machinery is reported to have been slightly damaged; she came into Queenstown using one engine only.

Her news caused a fall of two per cent. in the Confederate lone, which closes at 624/263.

The Arabia takes the place of the Persia hence on the 18th Closing prices of Consols for money 90%@90%; for count 90%@90%. Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June II.—TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market is firmer, but quiet.

BREADSTOFFS.—Wakefield, Nash, & Co. and Bigland, Athya, & Co. report: Floor fat. Wheat dull, and 1@2d lower; red Western 7s 9d@8s 5d; red Southern & 3d@8s 6d; white Western Ss 6d@9s &d. Corn—No sales, but market ensir; mixed 7/8 9d@2ss.

PROVISIONS.—Richardson, Spence & Co., and Gordon Bruce & Co., report: Beef quiet and steady. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon firm and 6d higher for the better qualities. Lard heavy and 6d@1s lower; sales at 4(@4is. Butter dull and unchanged. Tallow dull, but steady.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes eactor-value at 9th for Pote and Stabil for Pearls. Sugar stead?
PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes easier; sales at 31s for Pots, and 34s 6d for Pearls. Sagar tending upward. Coffee firm. Rice quiet and steady. God Oil, no sales. Linesed Oil quiet and steady. Rosin quiet. Spirite Turpentine flat; French 71s. Boult, English, & Brandon report Petroleum inactive and nominal, and 2s 3d asked for reidae and £18 10s for crude. Boult, English, & Brandon report recreated and £18 10s for crude.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring's circular reports Breadstuffs very dull: red Western Wheat 33@12s. Iron dull. Sugar tends npward. Coffee steady. Rice firmer. Tea firm. Spirits Turpentine, small sales at 72s. Petroloum steady at £19 for crude and 2s 3d for refined. Sperm Oil, small sales at 72s. Petroloum steady at £19 for crude and 2s 3d for refined. Sperm Oil, small sales at 72s. Cod Oil £34. Linseed Oil quiet at 33s. Tallow £4 at 193 3d. Groves & Todd report Provisions tending downward, and Lard easier. Roshn firmer. Petroleum firmer: crude £20.

Eamerican securities inactive at unchanged rates. g Consols closed Friday at 90%@90% for money.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LYERPOOL, June 11. P. M.—Cotton—Sales to-day 10,600 hales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters; markots firmer, and prices of American slightly higher. Other kinds unchanged.

Produce quiet and steady.

LONDON, June 11. P. M.—Consols, 90%@98% for money; lllinois Central shares, 30@50 discount: Erie shares, 80@55.

ILAYER, June 9.—Cotton flat and prices weak. Sales of the week 4,000 bales. New Orleans tree ordinaire. 358 fr.; do bas, 350 fr. Shock 52,000 bales.

Breadstuffe quiet with an upward tendency, Pagus, June 11.—Bourse flat, Rentes closed at 67 fr.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK CITY.

New York, June 22, 1964. LOSS OF A GUNDOAT NEAR CAPE LOOKOUT.

A Newborn letter states that the United States transport John Farren had arrived there with a ortion of the crew of the gunbest Lavender, run n Cape Lookout shoals on the 11th inst. She was bound from Philadelphia to the blockading squadron, with a crew of twebty-three man, fourteen of shom were saved by Captain Farren after experioneing great suffering.

The following are the names of those stryed: Capt. J. H. Gleason, acting master; Chief Engineer Thos. Foley, Acting First Assistant Engineer Samuel B. Rowan, Haster's Mate James McLane, Boatswain's Mate Owen McGuire, Fireman Charles Waite Seaman A. B. Shenan; Ordinary Seamon John White, Wm. P. Dewitt; Landsmen Henry Drinker, George Thompson, Alexander Rodgers; Master's Mates Wm. Devenshire, James Fitzpatrick. THE CHICAGO CONVENTION POSTPONED:

The Executive Committee of the National Demo-ratio Committee met here to-day, and voted that the Democratic National Convention at Chicago ild be postponed till Monday, August 29. ATTEMPTED LAUNCH OF A MONITOR. The fron-clad Puriton was attempted to be launch; ed to-day, but stuck on the ways. She will soon be got off. DEATH OF A DANSEUSE. Isabella Cubas, the well-known Spanish danseuse, lied in this city on Monday. NARINE INTELLIGENCE, The ship Francis A. Palmer, hence for Liverpool, as returned leaky.

SHIPMENT OF SPECIE. The steamer Olympus sailed to-day for Liverpool with \$188 in specie.

THE GOLD MARKET.

At noon to-day a large lot of gold was thrown upon the market at 230, which lowered prices. The brokers are now buying at 210 and selling at 220. A meeting of bankers and brokers was held to-day, and a committee was appointed to visit Washing-ton to endeavor to secure a repeal of the gold bill. MR. OPDYRE AND THURLOW WEED,-The following communication appears in the Herald of

lowing communication appears in the Herald of yesterday morning:
"To the Editor of the Herald:
"Your paper of this morning contains a letter from Mr. Thurlow Weed, first published in the Albany Evening Journal, which refers to me in terms so gross and defamatory as to compel me to appeal to the laws, civil and criminal, for redress to myself and for the punishment of the offender.
"In the meantine, I have to request you to publish this note, in which I declare that the assertion that I concealed my interest in a ctaim against the city or county of New York while I acted upon it officially, and the assertion that my participation in the purchase of the Mariposa estate ever had any connection, near or remote, with General Fremont's past or future political career, together with every other assertion in that letter impeaching my motives or my acts, are false in every essential particular.

"New York, June 21, 1864."

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 500 PACKAGES DRY Goods, Carpets, Matting, Straw Goods, Clothing, Umbrellas, &c.—The early attention f dealers is requested to the desirable and valuable ssortment of American, British, French, Swiss, and German dry goods, umbrellas, straw goods, carpets, matting, clothing, sewing machine, &c., embracing about 500 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in domestic cotton goods, heavy woolens, silks, dress goods, travelling shirts, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on 4 months' credit, and part for cash, commencing this morning at precisely 10 o'clock (with the carpets and matting), to be sold through without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, No. 232 and 234 Market street. SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .- The attention of uyers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1000 cases prime boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals,

gaiters, Oxford ties, &c., to be sold by catalogue for cash, this (Thursday) morning, June 23d, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 625 Market and 522 Commerce streets. THE CITY.

VOTES AT THE SANITARY FAIR. VOTE ON SWORD. VOTE ON THE SILVER VASE. VOTE ON THE CAMP CHEST. VOTE ON SILVER PIRE HORN. 

The other companies each receive less than one hundred votes. The receipts of the restaurant up to 10 P. M., June 22d, are \$69,000, the profit on which will ex-CORONER'S INQUEST. Cononer's inquest.

Yesterday morning an unknown white man was found upon a lot in the Twentieth ward in an insensible condition. He was placed in a conveyance, and died while being taken to the station-house. The coroner held an inquest on the body. Also, on the body of a lad, named John Poyle, aged nine years, who was drowned near Market-street bridge.

CITY ITEMS. COLLATERAL ADVANTAGES OF THE FAIR.-NO one can estimate, much less portray, the beneficial Sonare, in addition to the humane object for which t was designed. That the blessings accruing from it to the sick and wounded defenders of our country will be incalculable is not doubted; but this is not all. A very large number of visitors to the city during the Fair have already availed themselves of the privilege of securing a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine by calling at the splendid brown stone warerooms of the Company, No. 704 Chestnut st.

The sum of health, happiness, utility, and economy that will be thus secured to the families represented can hardly be overestimated. Over five thousand of these celebrated machines are now in use in this city alone, in our best families, and among them all we have never yet been apprised of a single disappointment. In fact, there is no possible risk in buying a Wheeler & Wilson machine, as every one sold is warranted to give perfect satisfaction to the purchaser, or the money is returned. Visitors to the Great Central Fair should not fail to call at the Wheeler & Wilson establishment, No. 704 Chestaut street, above Seventh. The Wheeler & Wilson machines have this peculiarity also, that they are practical and easily learned, and the work they perform, while it is vastly more beautiful, is equally as durable as the very best hand-sewing. MESSES. WOOD & CARY, 725 Chestnut street,

have reduced all their elegant stock of Bonnets and Hats for Ladies, Children, and Misses to cost prices. Every lady should embrace this opportunity for securing one of their inimitable Pot Pourri Turbans, and English Walking Hats. AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE IN EVERY HOUSE-HOLD.—The superiority of the "Florence" Sewing

dachine over all others in use has been so fully emonstrated that we feel bound to advise all who are in want of a machine to give the "Fiorence" the ut street, has been besieged with customers ever since the commencement of the Fair, and the sale of these machines has been enormous. Every "Florence" machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money is returned to the buyer. The "Barnum Self-Sewer," with which each of these nachines is supplied, is also a capital feature. THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTMENT OF STRAW, FELT, and other Hats can be purchased of Charles Oakford

ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE .- An individual adday, and requested each applicant for the situation to enclose her carte de visite. One of his correspondents closed her reply in these terms: "I do not nclose my carte, for, though there is some authority for putting a cart before a horse, I know of none for putting one before an ass." Another lady wrote him to be a wiser and a better man, and eschewing had habits for the future, procure all his wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. A RADE TREAT IN BILLIARDS.—The magnifient new billiard room at the St. James, on Walut street, opens to-night, with a grand contest be the maker of the tables. Of these, the palatial sa-

con in question contains eleven, made in the highest order of excellence. The public is heartfly invited to be present, to night, at the inaugurat of this, the finest billiard room this side of Paris. THE \$75,000,000 LOAN. This new loan bids fair to become as popular as any preceding it. Assistant Secretary McIntyre will soon have his hands full of applications for it. In the meanwhile, gold is going up, up, up! and with it most of the nece life advance in price. Still we are enabled to announce that there will be no advance in the price of elegant Summer Clothing at the great fashionable emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

"Contain no opium nor anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAVES, Chemist, Boston. "An elegant combination for Coughs."

Dn. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN. Most salutary relief in Bronchitis." REV. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio "Yery beneficial when suffering from Colds." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of reathing peculiar to Asthma." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York. "They have suited my case exactly; relieving my hroat so that I could sing with ease." T. DUCHARME. Chorister French Parish Church, Montres As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JULY .- This interesting monthly, published by Fowler & Wells, of New York, and sent to us by Professor John L. New York, and sent to us by rotessor some Language, 25 South Tenth street, comes to us greatly improved and colarged. The number before us, for July, 1864, commences the fortieth volume, and contains, among other illustrated articles, capital sketches of Major Generals Winfield Scott and Han-oock, Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author, Senor Manuel Murillo, President of Columbia, S. A., General John Sedgwick, and the late General Jas. S. Wadsworth. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of misses', childrens

Arrived from New York, June 10th, Palmyra, at Greenock; 11th, E. C. Screnton, at Liverpool. Suited for New York, June 10th, Thomas Dunham, from Deal; 9th, Ellen, from Cowes. Salled for Philadelphia, June 6th, Cassandre, from Lizard Point. and boys' hats, at reduced prices, can be purchased of Charles Oakford & Sons, 834 and 836 Chestaut street, Continental Hotel.