The Daily Post.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1864.

Third Day of the Fair.

Saturday was the third day of the Fair and though the attendance was large, it was smaller than on the preceding days. The weather was still, dry and warm, and additional donations were still coming in to the various departments.

MONITOR HALL is quite well filled up with arms, cannon, balls and such like, making quite a grand military display. In this it differs from all the other departments. Among the curiosities in this Hall we noticed a steam engine from the Fort Pitt Works, with gutta percha tubes conducting the steam to different engines. It is only a miniature engine, but serves as a model from which larger ones can be constructed. Adjoining it are Mann's breech loading steel cannons—one an eight pounder and the other two miniature guns. Near them is the superb Allegheny Fire Company's Hose Carriage, which for beautiful finish cannot be excelled. Opposite is a booth of the most wonderful curiosities of the present day, kept by Misses Kile and Faulkner. In this booth is to be found the umbrella of the Duke of Wellington, with portraits of his wife and daughter; his and his wife's wedding wreath; the "What is it" from Barnum's museum; the tooth of a whale; snow shoes from Liberia, &c. This booth took in thirty dollars on Friday. In the same Hall and opposite this booth, lies the mammoth Columbiad and several small cannon and field-pieces, with Columbiad, grape shot and cannister shot, bombshells and other military articles. A shooting gallery occupies the Northeast corner. In the south part is the lake on which glides majestically the little Monitor and a dozen ships of war, brigs and schooners. The Merrimac lies on the smooth surface of the lake, having a sullen and dangerous look. In the centre of the lake is an island and on the island a fort mounting five or six guns. These occasionally belch forth sulphurous fire at the Monitor as it passes, but it looks defiance at their feeble efforts to crush and sink it in the depths of water below. There are several mortars and one small brass field piece in this Hall, which we believe completes its contents.

MECHANIC'S HALL is on the opposite side of the Auditorium from this Hall, and is now well filled with a variety of manufactured goods of the best quality, and also various implements of husbandry. In passing around we noticed card frames of a peculiar structure; spring mattresses; patent desks; magnificent stair rods, carved and ornamented glass ware; circular saws; all kinds of patent pumps, one of which is doubled geared and is propelled by a crank, throwing a continuous and beautiful stream of water. There are also near these pumps patent shower baths of a novel construction. Then there are apartments of trunks, whips, saddles, leather, saw plates, brass kettles, the most exquisitely finished cutlery and hardware; gold plated sword sheaths; an iron plate from the Sligo Works one hundred inches in diameter; washing machines of every description; samples of flour in the sack cooper's barrels and kegs; grain drills; hay rakes, and reaping machines of different patterns, styles and prices; farmer's portable grist mills, two or three different kinds; patent apple cider and grape mills; iron rakes and corn shellers; iron plows of various patterns; carriages and buggies of peculiar style; fanning mills; children's carriages; cooking ranges and cooking stoves of all kinds and patterns; wool in the fleece; spinning wheels; life boats, the best specimens of chewing tobacco lights for ship decks; steel and composition bells, and a thousand other curiosities that may have escaped our notice. Mechanic's Hall is still receiving contributions. We were particularly desirous of seeing a "self sewing machine" which had not yet arrived on Saturday.

AUDIENCE HALL.—There are no peculiar attractions about this Hall except at night. It is decorated with Flags, Banners, Curtains, &c., and there is a grand exhibition almost every day. The West Chester Cadets gave one exhibition and promise another, the schools of the city have promised an exhibition to consist of Calesthenic exercises, singing, recitation, &c., and several teachers and performers of music have promised to attend one evening, so that the Theatre or Audience Room will be occupied every night of the Fair.

THE NIGHT SCENE.—The Fair is attractive in day time, when there is nothing to shed a halo of glory over it but the dim skylight that comes down from the windows of the roof like a solitary ray to a military prisoner. But at night, when 4s thousand jets of gas illuminate the scene, the view is magnificently grand. Every department of the Fair is thus furnished with an exuberance of light, which falling at every possible angle upon the drapery and decorations of the different booths, converts the scene into a perfect paradise. Nothing can exceed the grandeur and sublimity of the scene during the evening, and our advice to all is to try and spend an evening among the artificial bowers of these Halls, when they are illumined with gas light. The Fair keeps open to ten o'clock at night, thus affording every one an opportunity to visit it, which visit will never be regretted by those who make it.

Singular Death.—A little boy in Johnstown, a son of Mr. George W. McDowell, died on Saturday last from the effects of poison received in eating locust blossoms. He ate heartily of these blossoms in the beginning of last week and took sick on Monday evening. It was not known what was the matter with him till he threw up a large quantity of blossoms, when, upon inquiry, it was ascertained that he had eaten his hatful of them. Physicians were sent for and tried all kinds of medicine, even croton oil, but no medicine would take any effect and after suffering intense pain for several days, this little household pet expired, suffering the most excruciating agony. His physicians decided that the boy was poisoned by eating these blossoms. He was not quite two years of age. Parents should caution their children in regard to indulgences of this kind, for there really seems to be, as the poet expresses it, "a poison draught in man's purest cup."

Pickpockets.—Persons attending the Fair, will do well to be continually on their guard in respect to these gentry, who infest every public place, and take advantage of the unsuspecting victim, who is giving his mite to the poor soldier. It is a disgrace to the city and indeed to the whole country, to acknowledge that there are persons prowling around, who would take all the money thus freely bestowed by our generous and confiding citizens for the benefit of the soldier, and carry it away by stealth, thus appropriating the public alms of a patriotic people to the most debased and selfish purposes. But such there are—men, too, who are able to work for a livelihood—men who would rob the Sanitary treasury of every dollar in it to enrich themselves. If any of these professional men are caught in the act of stealing, they ought to be hanged as high as Haaman.

Knap's Battalion, Co. D, under Capt. Arthur Stewart, is nearly full. On Saturday there were upwards of sixty menmustered, and we presume they enlisted more on Saturday night. This company completes the Battalion, as authorized by the Secretary of War. The intention of Major Knap to complete the Battalion from Pittsburgh, will be carried out to the letter, and there would be no difficulty in raising it to a Regiment, if the authority is given, as two companies have offered from Philadelphia to go into it. Our smoky city carries all the honors this time, and we are proud of it. Those who would join had better join to-day or to-morrow, at farthest, as Co. D will move off however; it is full, and appearances justify us in saying that forty-eight hours will do it.

Fine Goods.—McClelland, No. 65 Fifth street, has just received an elegant assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens Lasting Gaiters—Congress, Lace and Balmoral—and a general assortment of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Men, Boys' and Childrens' wear. Goods at private sale. Look for number above door.

Sanitary Fair—Treasurer's List.

N. Holmes, Treasurer Sanitary Fair, acknowledges receipt of the following additional contributions:

From Committee, F Sellers, Chairman.

Exchange Bank	$2,000 00		
Bank of Pittsburgh	1,000 00		
Citizens Bank	1,000 00		
1st National Bank Pittsburgh	1,000 00		
Allegheny Bank	1,000 00		
Merchants & Manu'ers Bank	1,000 00		
Iron City Bank	750 00		
2d National Bank Pittsburgh	500 00		
Farmers Dep Bkg Co	500 00		
German Trust & Sav Bank	250 00		
Union Banking Co	250 00		
Mechanics Bank	250 00		
Dollar Sav Bank	125 00		
3d Nat Bank Pittsburgh	100 00		
Real Estate Sav Institution	100 00	$9,825 00	
From Dry Goods Committee.			
Wilson Carr & Co	500	Wilson McElroy	500 00
		J T Patterson	50 00
Shackett, McClain & Co	300	W Mitchell	20 00
Isaac Taylor	50	Chris Hess	50 00
James Phelan	20	Chas Lowe	10 00
T T Myler	20	E Deltrick	5 00
J D Bernd	25		
R Desker	10		$1560 00

Robert Beer, esq	50 00
James Norris, Clinton tp, Butler Co.	5 00
John Frazier Butler Pa	5 00
G Schleiter of Gardner & Schleiter, Market Street	50 00
J Bonner, Orrsville, Armstrong Co	13 00
Rev R Beatty, Oil City	5 00
Plumersville Society, M E Church	150 00
Rev E F Garland, for St Patricks Congregation	222 50
John Zweidenger	20 00
Robt Stevenson, Tunsmith	10 00
Hugh M'Neal, Martha Furnace, Blair Co, per John Moorhead	100 00
R L McCrew, Trend Steamboat Fund on account	500 00
J & H Phillips	75 00
Employees Bloomfield Furnace Bedford Co	28 50
Employees W McCully & Co	433 00
From Window Glass Committee	
Pastorius Schulz Co	100
A F Gabler	100
C W Churchman Philadelphia	100
Lathrop, Ludington & Co New York per James Caldwell	100 00
Arnold Constable Co New York per James Caldwell	100 00
Employees Hussey Wells & Co	200 00
Sandusky St Baptist Church balance after purchasing goods	200 00
J H Oliver	25 00
Citizens of Bridgewater per Mrs Pennock	50 00
Citizens of Rochester per Mrs Pennock	50 00
D Barnum New York	50 00

Contributions from Union Transfer Station, Clarke & Co., Outer Depot, P R R, J McCreighton, J H Irwin, S Deason, C Woods, S Pinkerton, S W Elliott, J O McMillin, A Fisher, E W Byers, F O Turner, G A Miller, H Eistradh, W S McCutcheon, J Vasmond, C McQuorm, H Forbes, E J Smith, C Bantz, E H Jack, J Welsh, J H Shaw, J M Gatyee, W A Gephearl, S Semple, G H Covington, H Holmes, M W Harmond, R Kirwin, F A Freiby, H H Mundell, R N Loomis, P Sweeny, R T Hall, M A Driscal, J S Dougan, E Sweeny, G Anderson, T Hamilton, D A Boies, H Gain, J N McMillen, W McConnell, S M Reed, Wm Cook, S B Duff, D Ryan, C M Loomis, P Barrett, R Wallace, J Wilson, H J Meek, J Wilson, R Finey, E Maxwell, R McClain, T W Singer, J Dollard, Wm Walters, D Lanagan, R Beatie, A O Prosser, D Leary, S Moore, C McConnell, P McCullough, W McGrath, H Ryan, R McBride, J Watson, W Dickson, E Bulger, J Ready, W Crone, H Lemmon, T Evans, A Stevenson W Orr, J Martin, S Wright, D O'Conner, R Stevenson, W O'Brien, J McCafferty, J Cassell, T Bracken, H Sutter, J Kane, B Boyles, J Forbes, J McLane, H Draw, W H Scully. Total amount $200,00

	$11,625 00
Amount previously reported	115,569 15
	$127,136,15

Lumber.—The river still continues crowded with rafts. Both wharves are literally jammed with boards and logs. Whether they are sold or not we do not pretend to say. But there appears to be no diminution of the quantity or any scarcity in the article. Many rafts passed this place for markets further down, though lumber sells at a high price here. It is the general impression that the late freshet in May brought out every foot of lumber that was ready for market, and this may account for the very large quantity now thronging the wharf of the Allegheny for miles both above and below the city.

Catholic Intelligence.—The Rt Rev Bishop Domenec administered the First Communion and conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation on sixty-two persons at the feast of Corpus Christi, at Altoona; among those confirmed were six converts. On the evening of the same day the Bishop delivered a course before a large audience. On Saturday of last week Rev. J. B. Schmidt, a student of St Michael's Seminary, was promoted to the holy order of Priesthood, by the Bishop of the diocese in St Paul's Cathedral. The Faculty of the Seminary and the clergy of St Paul's were present on the occasion.

Day & Hayden.—We have often wondered how people, living in a city, could build wagons, carriages, coaches, buggies and the like, and where the saddle-trees came from and the hames, &c., but our wonder was soon satisfied when we called in at Day & Hayden's, at No. 68 Wood street, sign of the Golden Stirrup, where we saw large warerooms packed to the utmost extent with the raw material by the thousands, such as felloes, hubs, shafts, poles; and indeed everything that goes into the structure of a carriage or a coach. Then the leather and trimmings, laces and finishings, the oil and the varnish, the enameled cloth and leather, the tacks and the buckles, the wood and the iron, are indeed astonishing, both as to quantity and quality. It will do any one good to see this great establishment.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.—Prof. Wamelink's concert for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair, comes off on next Wednesday evening at Audience Hall, Allegheny City. We had the pleasure of being present at one of the rehearsals and set down it ever have we heard a more thorough rendering of difficult and beautiful musical composition. The choruses are powerful and executed with precision. This cannot fail but be the concert of the season. The best musical talent in the cities is engaged.

Sanitary Fair.—In our notice of the Last Liberty Booth at the Fair, we omitted mentioning, particularly, the beautiful Black Silk Velvet Dressing Gown, intended for Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, donated by Mrs. Frank Sellers, of East Liberty, and worth $125. It is the finest thing of the kind we ever saw, and every admirer of the great and good little "Mac" should not fail to enroll his name with a contribution, (which are received from $1,00 upward.)

Oakland Park.—On Monday next there will commence an exhibition of horses at Oakland Park, which will last for two weeks and, which promises to surpass any similar exhibition which has ever been held in Western Pennsylvania. The proceeds of this enterprise, under the immediate control of the gallant Harvey Vanvoorhis, are for the use of the Sanitary Subsistence Committee.

Tickets for sale at the drug stores of Simon Johnston, corner of Smithfield and Fourth, and of Charles Super, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine.—One of these valuable machines has been donated to the Sanitary Fair by the agent, Mr. Chatoney, Fifth street, and will be voted for, and presented to the charitable institution in and around the city receiving the greatest number of votes. There is considerable interest manifested in its disposal, and already a large sum has been realized. The machine may be seen at one of the stands set apart for sewing machines in the Ladies' Bazaar, and is a splendid article.

JOSEPH MEYER ..... ANTHONY MEYER

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY

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D. BARNUM'S SELF-SEWER for all Sewing Machines. No Machine complete without it.

IT PRESERVES THE EYES, AVOIDS BENDING, GUIDES THE WORK ITSELF.

NO BOASTING.

And greatly facilitates the work. Price $1 50 with directions. Donated to, and for sale at the Fair for all Machines, and at the Grover & Baker

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TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM OUR FIRST EDITION.

The Fighting on Monday and Tuesday—An Important Point Gained.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A *Herald* correspondent, from Headquarters of Cavalry corps, says: The details of the cavalry engagement on Monday, at Cold Harbor, was brought on by both parties attempting to establish a line of pickets. General Devin and Merritt went in with zeal, and drove the rebels to their first works, then dismounted three-fourths of their men, leaving the others in charge of the horses, and on foot, pressed through the woods and across the ravine and creek, and over the next hill into the woods.

As they were going up the hill, Wilson opened his guns upon them. Having reached the woods, the enemy made another stand, supported by reserves. Merritt and Devin maintained their ground stubbornly, and contested every inch, until the lines were within eight rods of each other; neither yielding, and both suffering great slaughter.

Gen. Custer, with his demoralizing sharpshooters, was now ordered up, to aid in running the rebels out of the woods. General Sheridan also came on the field, where he could observe matters and give directions. General Custer dismounted his men, who moved forward at the double quick, and in less than fifteen minutes the rapid crack of the Spencer rifles was heard. The First New York Dragoons charged in with them, and the enemy doubtless thought that ten thousand men, at least, had reinforced their opponents, for they fled two or three miles, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. General Torbet followed them up, and spent the night four miles in advance.

Another fight occupied Tuesday. As Merritt's brigade was dressing Howard's, at Cold Harbor, in the afternoon, they came upon the enemy' cavalry, reinforced by three regiments of North Carolina infantry. Gen. Merritt pitched into them with his regular, and was strongly supported by Devin and Custer. The fight was even more desperate than that of yesterday. Gen. Sheridan galloped to the front, but found Torbert whipped them in beautifully. This action gave us Cold Harbor, and Gen. Lee is at Mechanicsville, as is supposed, very nearly turns his right flank, and a great point has been gained.

Are 300 Lives—75,000,000 Wanted.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In order to assure the crisis if possible vigor to the operations of the armies now moving against the enemy, under Grant and Sherman, and upon which all other operations depend, the expenditure have been increased beyond the receipts from the revenue and the ordinary subscriptions of the national loan. Therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for sealed offers, to be received at the department under the act of March 3d, 1863, until noon of Thursday, June 16th, 1864, for bonds of the United States to the amount of $75,000,000, bearing an annual interest of six per cent, payable semi annually, in coin, on the first days of July and January, of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

The proposals will each state the number of dollars of one thousand or some multiple of one hundred and present the amount offered for each one hundred dollars in money, for which bonds are to be issued. When an offer exceeds ten thousand dollars, two per cent of the principal of the bonds in premium, of the whole amount offered, must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St Louis, or with a designated depositary of Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Banking Association within the city where the proposals will be opened. If the offer be made in behalf of others, the deposit must be made with the officers designated. All deposits from the successful bidders will be returned on the delivery of the bonds. Proposals will be received at Washington and opened on the morning of the 16th.

No offer will be considered unless its proposition be accompanied by the deposit required, nor will any bid be considered. The coupon registered bonds issued will be of the denominations of 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 dollars. Registered bonds of 5,000 and 10,000 dollars will also be issued if so bid.

All offers received will be opened on the 16th of June by the Secretary or one of the Assistant Secretaries, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers, and in case of the acceptance and final payment of instalments, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to subscribers as deposits.

Official from Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—*Major Gen Dix*: Dispatches from Grant's Headquarters, dated June 3d, (yesterday), have just been received. There was no operations on Thursday. Yesterday at 4:30 a. m., Grant made an assault on the enemy's lines, of which he makes the following report: We assaulted the enemy at 4:30 this a. m., driving him with in his entrenchments at all points, but without gaining a decided advantage. We now occupy a position close to the enemy, in some places within fifty yards.

Our loss is not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy lost heavily. We captured over 300 prisoners, mostly from Breckinridge.

Another official report, sent from Grant, estimates his killed and wounded at 500. Among the killed, were Col. Haskell, 36th Wisconsin, Col. Porter, 8th New York heavy artillery, and Col. Morris, 56th New York.

Among the wounded is General R. O. Tyler, seriously; he will probably lose a foot.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON.

Rebel Infernal Machines on James River.

NEW YORK, June 4—A *Herald* correspondent from the James river fleet, says—A deserter from the rebel ram "Richmond," states that Fort Darling, mounting fifty guns, is considered by the rebels impregnable to gunboats. Three iron-clads are now lying before the fort, preparing to attack our fleet, aided by several fire-ships and a number of infernal machines. The fire ships are to be drifted down to our vessels in flames, and closely following will be torpedoes to explode on striking our gunboats. Immediately after, the rebel iron clads are to make an attack. The ram are iron-clad, over three feet in [illegible] and each has a beak several feet long, with a powerful sub-marine battery attached.

Both Sides Waiting an Attack.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A *Tribune* letter, dated headquarters 6th corps 11 miles north of Richmond, 10 p. m. May 31, says: The line of the rebel rifle pits was carried on the wing in front of Hancock. There was desultory firing all day by Wright's corps, which is in very close proximity to the rebels. Both parties wish the other to commence the attack. Capt. Platt, Quartermaster of the 6th corps, with five men and a wagon, were captured on Saturday night. Supplies will reach the corps to-morrow from the White House.

TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE POST.

THE LATEST.

Details of Wednesday's Fight.

Position of the Different Corps.

Double and Triple Lines of Breastworks.

The Enemy Repulsed with Many Killed and Wounded

He is Driven to the Chickahominy River.

Charge of the 6th and 18th Corps.

The Rebels Driven Pell Mell from their Works.

The Fiercest Fight of the Campaign

NEW YORK, June 5.—The *Herald* correspondent has details of Wednesday's fighting. He says our line of battle extended fully ten miles in length from the northwest to the southeast. Hancock's lines was on the Mechanicsville road in the rifle pit wrested from the enemy two days before. The defences were made impregnable to an ordinary assault.

Burnside's corps was next on the high ground. Warren a little forward protected in front by double and triple field breastworks. Wright's corps was marched to the left with two divisions of Sheridan's cavalry in the front and flank. An attempt was made with rebel infantry early in the day to drive our cavalry from Cold Harbor, but resulted in their repulse with many killed, wounded and the taking of between 200 and 300 prisoners. The rebels were reinforced for an another attack, but Wright coming up enabled us to hold the place and take more prisoners. Wright followed up his success and brought on an engagement, which lasted till an hour after dark. At that time we had carried the rebel lines of rifle pits and driven the enemy to the Chickahominy river. The enemy then made a furious assault late in the evening upon our right and centre. They marched in three lines upon Warren determined to pierce the centre and to throw the line into confusion. Attempt after attempt was made and the men hurled to certain destruction. The battle raged full three hours in front of this corps.

A battery of twenty pounders opened fire on the rebels, and the tear of its guns soon completely swallowed all sounds from the skirmishing line.

At 9 o'clock an order was received from both corps, the 6th and 18th to charge the rebel works in our front. Brooks and Devins pushed through the woods on their front. The rebels opened with grape, canister and a heavy musketry fire, and the first line was badly cut up, the second united with it, and then the third, and almost immediately after, a wild cheer rang out above every other sound, as the rebels were driven pell mell from their works, and through the woods rallied behind their reserves and attempted to recapture their lost position. Our losses at this point can only be a tithe of what the enemy sustained.

The attack on Hancock was nearly simultanious, he not only repulsed the enemy, but pressed them back so far that he was drawn into a bad position, and was compelled to make a hasty retreat and resume the ground he occupied at the outset. The object of Hancock's advance, however, was apparently a ruse, as he was immediately ordered to abandon his position, and move his corps from the right of the line to the extreme left.

Another correspondent with the 6th corps says the enemy were in heavy force between Coal Harbor and Gaines Mills, strongly entrenched on the edge of a dense woods, they had rifle pits and other earthworks thrown up. At 4 30 the troops were in position in three lines of battle at five o'clock. They rushed forward but were received with so close and murderous a fire of artillery and musketry that they broke and fled in confusion. Again and again they rallied and returned to the charge but only returned to be driven back with greater slaughter.

The same correspondent says 40 rebel soldiers belonging to the 13th and 18th Georgia volunteers, came into our lines at daybreak on the 2d. They state they are tired of fighting and do not want any more of it. They advised our troops to go in and fight it out as this was the last fight for Richmond and we could take it this time. They represent the rebel army as becoming each day more and more demoralized with their constant retreat.

From Fortress Monroe

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4—The steamer John A. Warner arrived from Bermuda Hundred and reports that the enemy made a slight attack on our breastworks at 9 o'clock last evening without effect and were repulsed.

A confederate Lieut. and 50 privates who came into our lines yesterday, arrived on the Warner.

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

Resignation of Gen. Fremont.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A special to the *Herald* dated Washington 4th, says Gen. Fremont has resigned his Major Generalship, which has been accepted by the President.

Official from Secretary Stanton

A Dispatch from General Grant.

The Rebels Driven from their Rifle Pits.

OUR LOSSES AT COLD HARBOR.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—The *Commercial* has accounts from Sherman's army to the 31st ult. There was a sharp, bloody fight on the 25th between Hooker's corps and the rebel General Hood's corps, near Dallas. The battle began at 5 p. m. and the Second division Gen. Williams, drove the enemy from their first line of works for a distance of two miles. This division was soon relieved by the First and Third divisions, Generals Geary and Butterfield, who advanced steadily under a terrible musketry fire and proceeded within forty yards of a concealed battery which opened upon them very suddenly with a murderous discharge of grape and cannister. The First division in this charge lost 900 men. The battery was finally silenced and the enemy driven away. Our loss is probably greater than that of the enemy, amounting to about 1,500. On the 31st Hooker and McPherson were moving their troops to the left. Our position then was, the right resting on Dallas and the left near the railroad eight miles from Alatoona. The following is a partial list of casualties among the officers: Brig. General Johnson, wounded; Col. Patrick Tohir, killed; Col. Payne, 121th Ohio, missing, Col. M'Dougal, 123d Penn'a., lost leg; Maj. Fisher, 123d Penn'a., slightly wounded; Capt. J. A. Moore, 147th Penn'a., severely wounded; Capt. M. H. Todd, 11th Pa., killed; Capt. Chesbro, 46th Pa., killed; Capt. Craig, 46th Pa., slightly wounded; Capt. Hackley, 28th Pa. severely wounded; Capt. Phillips, 46th Pa., killed.

Gen. Sherman's Command.

A Sharp and Bloody Fight.

ANOTHER MASKED BATTERY.

Partial List Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—*Maj. Gen. Dix*—A dispatch from Gen. Grant's Headquarters dated 8 30 last night has been received it states that about 1 o'clock, p m., yesterday, Friday the 3d the enemy suddenly attacked Smith's Brigade of Gibbons division, the fight lasted with great fury for half an hour, the attack of the enemy was repulsed; our losses were inconsiderable.

At 6 o'clock p. m., Wilson with his cavalry fell upon the rear of a brigade of Hebes Division which Lee had drawn around to his left, apparently with the intention of escaping during night. After a sharp but short conflict, Wilson drove them from their rifle pits in confusion, he took a few prisoners, he had previously fought an united for [illegible] cavalry. During the fight he lost several officers. General [illegible] in the 19th corps was severly wounded, yesterday, Friday, our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing during the three days operations around Cold Harbor will not exceed, according to the Adjutant General's report, 2,500.

Col. Cessnola, in command of 5,000 men, arrived here yesterday, having march d from Port Royal.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated yesterday at 8 o'clock a. m., 12 miles west of Monetta, reports that his left is now well around, covering all roads from the south to the railroad about Ackworth. No other military intelligence has been received in the Department.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Very Latest from the Front.

Canonading Commenced Along the Whole Line.

The Army in the Best Possible Condition.

GREAT ACTIVITY AT WHITE HOUSE

BALTIMORE, June 5.—This afternoon's *American* says a gentleman who left the front at 9 o'clock on Friday a. m., represents the attack as reported by Grant as having opened with fierce cannonading along the whole line. Cannonading could be heard as he progressed down the peninsula. One important fact reported by our informant is that the army is in the best possible condition, and says they have never in any previous campaign been so well supplied; that there was abundant provisions constantly going forward. The whole army worships Gen. Grant and says he is the only man who has given them a chance to fight. The belief was universal both among the troops and residents of the country in the vicinity of Richmond that the rebel capital must fall. There had been no attempted raid on the White House as reported, and consequently the rumored capture of Fitz Hugh Lee and his cavalry was unfounded. The White House presents a scene of activity unprecedented, even during McClellan's campaign.

Money Recovered from the Wreck.

CAIRO, June 4.—Three safes were today recovered from the wreck of the Naval wharf boat burned at Mound City. One of them, Paymaster Dunn's, contained $168,000 in good condition, except being somewhat dampened from the water. One containing funds to the amount of several thousands, failed to preserve its contents, except the books, which were intact, with the exception of the covers, which were somewhat charred. Admiral Porter attributes the origin of the conflagration to a stroke of lightning. Paymaster Boggs remains in a critical condition. Should he recover, it is feared he will lose the use of his hands.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Eight Large Steamers Burned

The Loss Estimated at $300,000.

Newspapers Suspended.

Late News from the City of Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans May 28th and Havana 31st has arrived. She has 1000 bales of cotton.

A fire on the night of the 27th destroyed eight large river steamers and several small crafts at the levee at New Orleans. Loss estimated at about $300,000. The levee was considerably injured.

There is no military news.

General Banks addressed the Constitutional Convention on the 27th.

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

Gen. Herron has returned to his command in Texas.

General M'Clernand is seriously sick in New Orleans.

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

A conspiracy in Gudalopara had been discovered, and 13 of the conspirators were arrested. The French suspect that there are lodges in all the towns they hold, which declared for intervention. Incendiary placards continually appear, even on the walls of Mexico, and persons have been arrested for crying "death to Maximillian and the French." The 5th being the anniversary of the Mexican victory was generally observed, though in secret, and persons of both sexes visited and strewed with flowers the graves of those who fell.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

Our Cavalry Within Five Miles of Richmond.

A Heavy Charge on the Enemy's Works.

From 600 to 800 Prisoners Taken.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A *Tribune* special dated June 1st, says Sheridan's cavalry the day previous drove the rebels down Mechanicsville pike within five miles of Richmond. Our entire lines are considerably advanced and the impression prevails that Lee has withdrawn his main force within the inner defences of Richmond. His losses the past two days must have been severe, largely in excess of ours. Contrabands report the citizens of Richmond as being in great fright.

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

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

The Situation at the Front.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A *Times* special, dated headquarters, May 31, closes thus: There is hardly a doubt that the position now held by the rebels in our front, is but the advanced line, which they will hold as long as possible for the purpose of gaining time to perfect defences on the Chickahominy. On that historic line it is now expected that we shall, ere long, deliver battle.

I need not say that in the relative position of the opposing forces, this is the only field fight we are likely to have outside of Richmond, and that its results must decide whether the rebel capital can be carried by a *coup de main*, or whether it is destined to become the object of a summer's siege.

From the Potomac Army.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A *Herald* correspondent, writing from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, May 31, says: All that was done yesterday, Monday, amounted to nothing more than a series of attempts to ascertain the enemy's position.

Engineers Gone to the Front.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A *Herald* Washington special says that General Bernard, accompanied by a number of engineers, left for Grant's army on Friday.

Tennessee Relief Fund.

BOSTON, June 4.—The Hon. Edward Everett announces that the relief fund for East Tennessee now amounts to $100,000.

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Dr. Cutters'

ENGLISH BITTERS.

A sure cure for Intemperance.

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No. 70 Market street, corner of Fourth.

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COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, MONDAY, June 6, 1864.

BUSINESS on Saturday was dull. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. The weather continues very pleasant. Our rivers are falling to all points boats can only leave with small cargoes. Freights to the various ports are scarce, boats have to wait their turn in order to pick up a paying trip. Among the sales we note as follows:

HAY—The market was not active on Saturday. The sales at the levee foot up to 6 loads of $26@26 ⅝ ton.

BUTTER—The receipts are on the increase; prices were not so firm. We note sales of 14 packages at 20@20c, as per quality.

EGGS—The receipts about keep pace with the demand. We note sales of 12 bbls at 19@20c.

FLOUR—The market has presented no new feature for some days past. The sales made were on from store in lots to meet the wants of the home market. We note sales of 140 bbls Extra Family at $7,50@8,50 as very choice, at $6,25; Extra—sales of 80 bbls at $7@7,12 ½ bbl; wagon lots sold at various prices.

WHISKY—The market was to unsettled to furnish the reader with correct figures. We quote nominally at $1,30@1,35.

BACON—The active demand we have noticed for some time past has been maintained; the stock on hand is not large. We note sales comprising 1700 lbs at the following figures: Shoulders at 12¾@12c; Sides at 13¾@14c; Plain Hams at 15@15c; Hams at 18¾@19c; country meat sold at lower figures as per quality.

GRAIN—The demand was not large for most descriptions; buyers and sellers do not agree as to terms. Wheat—there is a variety of quotations, the mills will pay the following: for No. 1 Red $1,60; White $1,70 ⅌ bush; inferior lots sold about 10 cents per bush lower; Oats were not so active, a large parcel would not command the present quoted rates; Corn was in moderate request. We note sales of 900 bush at $1,36@1,38; Barley and Rye were dull.

GROCERIES—Was in moderate demand for local purposes. As prices were unchanged we omit them for this time.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand was fair and sales regular, viz: Apples—sales 80 bush at 10 @11c ⅌ lb; Peaches—sales 50 bush at 18@19c, as per quality.

CHEESE—The market was steady. Sales of 110 hxs W. R. at 14¾@16c ⅌ lb.

POTATOES—The season for old is now far advanced. Sales 150 bush at 85@88c; 40 bbls do at $2,75@2,87 ½ ⅌ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, MONDAY, June 6, 1864.

BUSINESS in the oil way continues very dull. In fact there is just about no business at all being transacted. There has been no receipts for some days past and of course there was nothing to operate on. Prices of both Crude and Refined has advanced materially. The river to Oil City is so low for steamboat navigation. All the oil that arrives is received in flats and by the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

CRUDE—The only sale that came under our notice was the following, viz: 500 bbls in bulk at 20c; 160 bbls at 32c, the barrels included. Later in the day holders were asking 34@35c. We heard of no sales above what we have quoted.

REFINED—Was firm with a good demand. Holders, however, are not disposed to part with their stocks at present. Bonded was held at 65@66c for present delivery; Free oil—we note a sale of 60 bbls up river oil at 66c; city brands was held above those rates.

RESIDUUM—The market was firm at $5,00.

Pittsburgh Timber and Lumber Market.

JUNE 6, 1864.

TIMBER—The stock on hand being limited, transactions were small. The market was firm with the following sales, viz:

BARGE TIMBER—Sales 40,000 feet at 24c.

BRIDGE TIMBER—Sales 65,000 feet at 21c.

HOX BOARD TIMBER—Sales 30,000 feet at 16@18c.

BOARDS—The supply in market is small and will not exceed sales for feet. We note sales of lots comprising 500 feet at $27@30.

SHINGLES—The market was very bare; prices were firm with sales at 50@⅌ m.

LATH—The market is bare, prices nominal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Cotton firm at $1,07. Flour active at $5,50@7,05 for Extra State; $6,50 @8,50 for Extra R. H. O.; $8,80