THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21.

Our thanks are returned to the officers of the steamer Pauline Carroll for polite and acceptable attentions.

CORN AND HAY.—John H. Hanna, 44 Poydras street, advertises for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 1900 sacks corn and 550 bales hay, now landing foot of Conti street.

STEAMERS FROM ST. LOUIS.—The W. R. Arthur was advertised to leave St. Louis for this city on the 15th at 10 A. M., the Leviathan the same day at 4 P. M., the L. M. Kennet on the 16th at 4 P. M.

STEAMERS DIRECT TO FRANCE.—All persons who contemplate a visit to the continent of Europe would do well to refer to the schedule elsewhere published of the General Transatlantic Company's new line of first class side wheel steamships between New York and Havre. This line now comprises five splendid vessels whose departures, going and coming, until the completion of the entire list, will be monthly. The first trip will be made by the Washington, Captain A. Duchesne, which was to leave Havre, June 15th, and New York, July 6th. The passage, first cabin, is $135, or 700 francs; second cabin, $70 or $80, or 400 francs. Capt J. M. Courtenay, 38 Carondelet street, is the agent for the line in this city.

RECEIPTS OF STYLE DRUG STORE.—The friends of Mr. James Syme, and the numerous customers of his old, favorite and popular drug and apothecary establishment at 139 Canal street (Touro Building) will be gratified to learn that he has reopened business in the same well known quarters. The retail department, always satisfactory and attractive feature of the establishment, will have as formerly special attention bestowed upon it, while the important office of putting prescriptions will be entrusted to a thorough chemist and apothecary who was for many years at the head of the compounding and apothecary department of the Charity Hospital.

ARRIVAL OF THE ELECTRIC SPARK.—The steamship Electric Spark left New York June 11th, at 3 o'clock, with freight and passengers consigned to J. M. Courtney, was obliged to stop off Tortugas 12 hours to repair flues. The following is a list of her passengers:

Mr Keal, John Parker, J Ba Garland, M Dietrich, Chas and child, Madam Muller and child, J B Johnson, M J Hurst, C C Crutcher, Mrs S B Lockard, Miss Hupp, J Davis, Robt Kwo, J Doury.

Louis R. Hubbard, Parser of the Electric Spark, has obliged us by polite attentions.

One Day Later from the North via the River.

Full Account of the Late Attack upon Petersburg.—Reported Capture of Fort Darling.—The Latest from Gen Sherman.—Heavy Fighting in Georgia.—Additional Regarding Morgan.

SOLD ON THE 15th 96.—COTTON 125¾.

We have by the arrival of the Pauline Carroll, from St. Louis, besides papers of the 15th from that city, Memphis dates of the 15th, from New York and Washington dates of the 14th, one day later than previously given.

Particulars of Gen. Smith's Attack on Petersburg.

New York, June 13.

The *Tribune* correspondent with Butler, says the expedition against Petersburg:

There were 4000 picked horsemen under Kautz and Brennan, and 4000 infantry under Gurney, all under the command of the latter. At 10 the troops were within one-and-a-half miles of Petersburg, and Gilmore sent a dispatch that he heard Kautz's guns away to his left had been no communication with him. Gurney had instruction to advance on Petersburg and engage the enemy.

He hesitated to fight. It was understood Kautz has succeeded or not, the real object being to divert attention from Kautz, who was to dash into the country from the opposite side, burn the Appomattox bridges, destroy rebel supplies, depots, etc., and do all he dared in the way to annoy and harass the enemy.

The signal officer showed that Kautz was full in the position, as his cavalry were seen attacking upon the further side and driving the rebels before them. This was inside the intrenchments and his outskirts of the city. Available of the second clause of his instructions, not to return to night, he sent back word that he hidden of the works formidable, and moreover, only expressed that he had expected, and that he and General Hicks did not deem it prudent to attack, and had resolved to hold the ground he had gained and rest on battle.

Meanwhile General Kautz had, therefore, gone to that point, where he had formed a line of dismounted with his cavalry, and was fighting in the city expecting the infantry. The rebels seeing Gilmore's force, turned their attention to Gen. Kautz, pressing him closely and capturing a two-inch gun. At this the cavalry dismounted, and wonder brass piece, which they recaptured and brought away. Still there was no sign of a diversion in their favor by the infantry, and to attempt to accomplish the work of a place for them was madness, and General Kautz ordered a withdrawal.

The Reported Capture of Fort Darling.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent has the following, saying that no such intelligence has reached here from any other source:

Washington, June 11—News from the front this morning has left a most cheerful character. Dispatches have just arrived here, and bring the news of the capture of Fort Darling.

Late News Fighting in Georgia.

Washington, June 13—The *Tribune* correspondent with Sherman, under date near Dallas, says the enemy was in front of the 20th Corps yesterday morning, and made a desperate attempt to drive back our advanced line of works with the intention of occupying for a better position.

They were met by a heavy fire from our troops, who remained immovable, and although the rebels came up with a a few paces, they hastily faltered and faded back in terrible confusion. The repulse of the enemy has been one of the most decided and destructive which we have yet inflicted. Darling last night the enemy assaulted Hooker, but were repulsed, as we think, with loss.

A rumor concerning this intelligence was that the army last evening and the cheers of rebel origin could be heard for miles around. The attack on M. Puerson, referred to inform of treasonable nature, proved very disastrous to the rebels, who came in two divisions with the intention, but met with a very decisive repulse both artillery and musketry. The rebels continued twenty an hour, when the enemy retired leaving his field covered with their dead and wounded, numbering nearly 2500.

After about five days fighting, principally on the same ground, McPherson has closed upon our right wing, which is to make our main important movement.

More About the Morgan Raid.

New York, June 13—A dispatch from Louisville this morning says that the rebels raided the suburbs of Frankfort on Saturday, and fled.

Cincinnati, June 13—An afternoon dispatch from Louisville, states that Burbridge trashed Morgan completely, during the fight yesterday. Three hundred rebels killed and six hundred wounded, besides many prisoners.

The damage done by the raiders to the Kentucky Central railroad is $200,000.

Financial and Commercial—New York Markets.

New York, June 13—Gold 97⅝c, stock dull and lower; money 6 sterling 214; currency 6%; Reading 144; C B 127¾; N Y C 132; Erie 114; Illinois 154; 5 20's coupons 104; 1874 coupons 106; 1865 one year certificates 97⅝; gold closes at 97.

Cotton has advanced 1c, and middling uplands are quoted at $1 26½.

Flour quiet, $7 90 to 8. Corn dull, 52 to 55. New mixed oats 80 to 90. New pork firm, $31 75; lard, $11 25 cash, $23 37½ to 31. Whisky 32½ to 33. Western pork 17½ to 18¾.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, June 11.—Gold having fallen back somewhat, instead of advancing, as was generally supposed, made the market quiet and without decided change. Flour was held $6 80 to $6 85 for super, with buyers at $6 75. Oats steady at 82c. Corn very dull, car offered at $1 10 and shelled at $1 07. Whisky lower and unsettled. Sales of 600 bbls at $1 35½ to $1 37. Hogs pork was held at $23 50 to 25. No sales. Lard advanced to 15c, with sales of 700 tcs. No sales of bulk meat or bacon of importance, but both held firmly. Groceries steady.

St. Louis, June 11.—Flour—The market was without animation, and sales were as follows: 500 bbls double extra at $8 25; 400 bbls do do at $8; 200 bbls do do at $9; 130 bbl single extra, inspected, double head lined and delivered, at $7 25 bbls single extra in lots, at $6 50; 34 bbls fall super at $6; 50 bbls do do at $6 25; 50 bbls super at $6 25, and 24 bbls low grade super at $5 75 per bbl.

Corn was somewhat better, and about 800 sks choice was sold at $1 27, one or two small lots at $1 26; 403 sks at $1 25½; 50 sks mixed at $1 24, in second hand sks, and the balance of the sales at $1 25 per bushel.

St. Louis Money Market.

St. Louis, June 11, P. M.—The demand for gold to-day was again heavy and barely supplied at the quotations. The supply of coin here having again fallen short of the demand and importations from New York have been been resorted to, in order to meet the demands of actual purchasers. The opening rate in New York this morning was 96½, declining to 97¼c at 11 A. M., advancing to 98¼c at 1 P. M. Sales here by brokers were large, and almost universally at 100 per cent. premium, with an active demand up to the close of business.

Memphis Money Market.

Memphis, Tuesday, June 13, P. M.—The money market here is in a condition of inactivity monrnful to reflect upon; and, what is worse, with little prospect of its soon being bettered. Exchange is still abundant at a premium on all points North and East. Currency is in supply more than equal to the demand.

Bills on Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio banks, in good standing, are also taken on deposits by the various banks.

New Orleans banks, best issue, par, and taken on deposit.

Bills of the denomination of $5 and upward on the Union and Planters' Bank were bought at 75 to 80c; Bank of Tennessee, 50 to 60; Back of Chattanooga, 25 to 30, and West Tennessee, 30 to 35 cents.

Southern money, viz: All so considered solvent banks of Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, from 33 to 35 cents, though not firm.

Coupon Bonds.

Washington, June 11—Coupon bonds of 1863 for $1500, will be ready on the 25th inst, and for $150 on the 20th. Registered bonds of the large denominations, are expected to be ready on the 1st proximo.

[From the Times Paris Correspondent.]

Very Latest Southern News.

RICHMOND AND ATLANTA DATES OF THE 16TH INSTANT.

Grant Reported at Hanover Court-House—General Loring Succeeds General Polk—General Polk's Funeral at Atlanta—Rebel State Troops Arriving at Atlanta—Morgan Leaving Kentucky—Reported Capture of Fort Darling.

We take the following from a Woodville Extra, of the 16th:

The report that Grant is at Hanover Court-House is somewhat startling, but it is not improbable that a portion of his army is at that point for the purpose of making a junction with Hunter, Crook and Averill, while another portion of his army may be seeking a junction with Butler on the rebel right.

Richmond, June 15—The following has been received at this War Office:

Headquarters, June 14, 10 P. M.—The Weldon Extra *Chronicle*, of the 12th, says good is at $1 20½.

Morgan is reported at leaving Kentucky by nearly the same direction as he entered.

Montgomery, June 15—There is a slight change to the enemy's position. He is still in front, but is more in Accotink and starting from his lines.

Atlanta, June 15—The remains of Gen Polk arrived here this morning and were deposited in St. Luke's Church. The funeral services and sermon by Rev. Dr Quintard were delivered before a great assemblage. The remains were then escorted to the noon train for Augusta, with military honors. The death of the commander has made a profound impression upon all classes of the community.

Top at Kenesaw Mountain, via *Marietta*, June 14—There is considerable cannonading and skirmishing on our right and center.

The enemy advanced his lines the previous night, very near ours. Both lines are distinctly visible from this point.

The weather is beautiful, and the roads are drying up.

Gen. Loring is in command of Gen. Polk's Corps.

Lieut Elisha S. Gunn, of Kentucky, was captured this morning. He says the enemy lost 1500 in Hooker's fight with Newton on the 27th of May, and that it was a useless sacrifice of life on the part of the enemy.

Atlanta, June 16—Large reinforcements of State troops are arriving. All bright.

Richmond, June 16—Grant is at Hanover Court House.

Reported Capture of Fort Darling.

We understand that intelligence was received in town to day announcing the capture of Fort Darling by General Grant. The news is regarded as reliable.

More Particulars About Morgan's Affair at Cynthiana.

Cincinnati, June 12—The *Gazette* correspondent who went to the front in Kentucky on Thursday, and was taken prisoner by Morgan at Cynthiana, Saturday, escaped this P. M., and brought dispatches as follows from Paris station, a short distance this side of Cynthiana. There was a sharp fight at Cynthiana, early Saturday A. M., in which the rebel companies assaulted the school of three thousand men under John Morgan. Our men were of the Ninth Ohio National Guards, under Colonel Garrie, assisted by Colonel Berry, Provost Marshal, and his own Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett. Being outnumbered, they fell back to the court building, firing all the time, but Colonel Berry fell mortally wounded. They then fell back Kankin's unfurnished hotel, where, after the surrender, while coming out of the house, Colonel Garrie was shot through the shoulder.

Others retreated to the courthouse. The consequence was the rebels pounced into town and charged into these several places, causing the utmost consternation among the inhabitants.

Col Garrie not surrendering soon enough to suit the rebels, they put a stable on fire near it, and the terror of the flames added greatly to the alarm.

Across the street, south of the town, another fight began with Col Gilbert, who had just arrived with the 171st Ohio. Our Ohio boys, who had never seen an engagement before, held their ground gallantly for twenty minutes before giving up to superior numbers, which were constantly increasing. About 1230 in all were taken prisoners, and 100 killed and wounded.

They were marched out on the Augusta pike, your correspondent in the lead.

This morning I escaped. The fire raged in Cynthiana till noon, when over twenty houses in the business part of the town were destroyed.

At daylight this (Sunday) morning, General Burbridge pounced upon Morgan while eating breakfast, and a fierce contest raged for an hour. Burbridge got the artillery into position, and a few shots from it, with a charge, settled the conflict.

The battle took place a half a mile east of town, and the rebels gave way in that direction, and with the descent by the hill into town, their speed increased, and through the streets they went on a gallop, and over the crowded bridge they plunged into the stream.

Burbridge was pressing closely, and at last accounts was pursuing.

The rebel loss must have been very heavy, with little loss to our side. We took 150 prisoners, including 25 officers. They fled mostly in the direction of Youngstown, Morgan himself is safe in the lead.

It is supposed the captured regiments were hastily paroled, and of course such parole cannot be binding.

Louisville, June 12.—Dr. Wheeler, United States mail agent, who has been at Frankfort during the siege, and who left there at half past four this morning, reports that the fight commenced at six o'clock Friday evening, lasting until dark, and at intervals during the night, the enemy approaching from Georgetown with two forces, aggregating 1200 men, whereof 700 entered Old Frankfort and 500 New Frankfort. They had no artillery.

A small 4 pounder had been placed below the fort to protect our rifle pits, which was captured by the rebels, but subsequently retaken.

On Saturday the firing continued from seven A. M., until three P. M., with short intervals of interruption.

The rebels made two demands during the day for the surrender of the fort, both of which were refused by Colonel Monroe, of the 22d Kentucky infantry, commanding post. The rebels abandoned the attack at 4 P. M. Saturday, and by 7 in the evening, were moving eastward.

Federal loss six wounded one severely. Rebel loss not known. The fort was garrisoned by one hundred and fifty Federals, only twelve of whom were soldiers. No injury was done in Frankfort, except the burning of the bridge on the edge of the city Friday night, which was reported to be a bridge three miles southward.

Capt. Dickinson, of Burbridge's staff, telegraphed Gen. Ewing from Lexington, that Burbridge completely routed Morgan's command at Cynthiana this morning. Jack Allen's force, 800 strong, which has been attacking Frankfort, is said to be at Lawrenceburg.

I have traced the flight of three hundred of Morgan's men, under Col Giltner, to Versailles, and will probably meet with Allen. General Carrington has received from Gen. Heinzelman a dispatch confirming the disaster to Hobson and subsequent success of Burbridge.

[Correspondence Opposite Memphis.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 12th says:

As the steamer Free Stone was passing this port yesterday morning she was fired upon from a point on the Arkansas shore, opposite Presidents Island, three balls entering the pilot house. The salute was returned by a volley from the guns of several members of the 5th Wisconsin which regiment, together with the 8th Wisconsin, were on board at the time. What injury was inflicted upon the bold rebels by the fire of our boys we cannot state. Their sudden disappearance however, from the bank was an evidence of good judgement on their parts. The three neighborly band of molesters were within range of the guns of Fort Pickering and within sight of the city.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION IN INDIANA.—A dispatch from Indianapolis of the 12th says:

The ratification meeting of the nominations of the Baltimore Convention was to night very largely attended. Addresses were made by Governor Morton and other prominent speakers.

Gov. Morton, in referring to Fremont's letter in accepting the nomination of the Cleveland Convention, said the silence of Fremont in regard to the suppression of the rebellion, gave rise to most painful apprehensions of his true position.

He had carried his standard in 56, and endeavored to sustain him as a patriotic and military candidate, but never, until he read this letter had he cause to regret what he had done.

The latter gave joy to his enemies and pain to his friends, and, omitting one or two sentences, there is nothing in it that might not have been written and subscribed to without inconsistency by Mr Vallandigham.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

The Eve of the Revolution.

A short article from the New York *Times* about "General Lee's pedigree" found its way into our columns last Monday. It was exceedingly barbed bitterness, and we may add, unjust and untrue. The writer spoke of the blood of the Lees of Virginia as being of more quality than that of almost any other old family in the country. Condemning with our whole soul the course of General Robert E. Lee in the rebellion, we should probably say nothing in reply to the statement of the *Times*, but for the fact of its republication in our columns.

The writer speaks particularly of Major General Charles Lee, the traitor of Revolutionary memory, as a kinsman of the present General Lee. There is no relationship, near or remote, between them. General Lee was no relative of the Virginia Lees of his time, who detested his character and conduct on account of his base intrigues against General Washington, though the general part of his career had not then been exhibited.

In a mere none of the prominent men of this country who were purely private life and more distinguished for public ability and usefulness in the Revolutionary era than the Lees of Virginia, and surely there can be no good or just reason why they should be slandered or disparaged by the present generation. The association that such men transmitted to their children and grandchildren some of the worst blood in the country is preposterous and criminal. Let General Robert E. Lee, for whatever he does and he has done and is doing a terrible wrong to his country and to mankind, and let the other Lees of the present day, for whatever they do, be held responsible, but let not the patriotic and high souled Lees of the Revolution be charged with having bad blood in their veins and transmitting it to all their posterity.

SCENES AFTER A BATTLE.—A correspondent from the Kenesaw battle field writes:

I have just rode over that portion of the battle field where the twentieth corps repulsed the enemy yesterday, and the sight presented is enough to make the heart of one, long accustomed to war, sicken. Too ambulance corps, so complete in all is details, ingathering in the wounded, and the groans of the sufferers are grating to the ear. All the dead used and wounded are left in our hands to be cared for. The ground is thickly strewn with the victims, in about equal numbers, and slaughtered at those places where desperate charges were made upon our lines when the enemy come out of his breastworks. Our dead were taken from the field of battle. There, within a few yards of me, a wounded rebel stopping the blood that endeavored to ooze out through a ghastly grape wound in the leg of a Union soldier, while close upon the bosom of one, a wounded Federal is the act of giving water from his canteen to an enemy who fell beside him, and whose life blood discolors the garments of both. After the shock of battle had passed, the helpless inhabitants of the place and the trees are no longer enemies. A common sympathy reunites them, and they are once more friends and brothers, children of one Father.

On the field, yesterday, on the left near Tilton, where our cavalry engaged the enemy, a beautiful garden, clothed in all the loveliness that rare plants and Southern flowers could give it, attracted my attention and I was drawn to it. The house had been deserted by its owners, and the smiling magnolias and the roses seemed to stand amazed over the deserted premises. I entered through an open gate, stooped to pluck a rose from the bush, when I discovered one of the enemy's pickets lying partially covered by the grass and bushes dead. He was a good looking man, and upon his countenance there seemed to rest the remnant of a smile. The right hand clasped a rose, which he had just set of scaping from its stem, when he received the messenger of death. In the afternoon the cavalry dug a grave, and, with Federal soldiers for pall bearers, and the beautiful flowers for mourners, he was laid to rest, the rose still clasped in his stiffened hand. Nothing was found to identify him, and in that lone grave C. I. Berry fell mortally wounded. They then fell back Kankin's unfurnished hotel, where, after the surrender, while coming out of the house, Colonel Garrie was shot through the shoulder.

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Constitutional Convention.

MONDAY, June 20, 1864.

The report of the Committee on General Provisions, was taken up and passed its second reading.

Among the General provisions adopted are the following:

ART. 41. No liability whether State, parochial or municipal shall exist for any debt contracted for, or in the interest of the rebellion against the authority of the United States Government.

ART. 42. The seat of Government shall be and remain at New Orleans and shall not be removed without the consent of a majority of both Houses of the General Assembly.

M Fredick presented the following:

The Legislature may vacate general laws regulating the adoption of children, emancipation of minors, changing of names, and the granting of divorces, but no special laws shall be enacted relating to particular or individual cases, which was adopted.

Mr. Sumrall brought up his police bill and attempted to incorporate it in the General Provisions, but it was finally referred to a special committee of three members.

A resolution was reported by the Finance Committee and adopted, appropriating a further sum of twenty thousand dollars to pay the members, officers and employes of the Convention.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

PROMOTION OF GEN. TAYLOR.—The Richmond *Whig* of May 27 is cited as authority for the statement that, at the instance of the General commanding the Trans Mississippi Department, Gen. Richard Taylor has had conferred on him the rank and title of Lieutenant General.

THE BROWNSVILLE QUARANTINE.—The order of Major Gen. Heron includes Key West, Pensacola, and New Orleans in the proclamation of infected ports. Vessels coming from which will be subject to a sanitary detention of not less than ten days, unless in the Government service, when, if pronounced published by the surgeon, they will not be detained. This great humane classification, as an infected port, of New Orleans, which has just been officially pronounced in an eminently healthy condition, is made perhaps in the way of reciprocity for the previous quarantine proclamation in this city, by which Brazos Santiago, the sea port for Brownsville, was enumerated among the infected ports.

POLITICAL.—A Washington dispatch of the 12th says the proposition to postpone the Chicago Convention is accorded to a considerable extent among the Democratic Congressmen, as also at a meeting of the National Democratic Association on Friday night.

Two Days Later via the River.

The Latest Through Washington from General Grant's Army—The Attack by Butler on Petersburg—Operations of General Hunter—His Junction with Crook and Averill—Morgan Defeats and Captures Hobson's Command in Kentucky, and is Afterwards put to Rout and Pursued by General Burbridge.

Decline of Gold, New York 11, to 98—Cotton Advanced to 125.

By the arrival of the steamer Dey E gle, from Vicksburg, Western dates have come to hand of the 14th, with two days later news from the North than previously received by way of the Wabash.

Position and Movements of Grant's Army on the 10th and 11th.

Washington, June 12—Intelligence from the army so late and last night is at hand. Nothing beyond considerable cavalry skirmishing and the usual evening artillery duel had occurred. Our army in great event for a few days seem probable. It and are almost hourly leaving White House for Washington with wounded.

Headquarters, June 10, 5 P. M.—The enemy are busy throwing up works on the right of the city of Sumner and Bottom's Bridges. The spires of Richmond are visible from those points, and wagon trains can be seen moving within three or four miles of the city, where the road for a short distance is visible.

Very little firing has taken place to-day. No change in our position has been made within the past two days.

Last evening, the Col McAllister, of the 11th New York, was riding along the lines, he was fired upon by rebel sharpshooters, and without firing there had been a truce agreement that no picket firing should take place. The bullets passed across the Colonel's breast and entered the heart of an order's, who was riding with him. The entire command was at once put on their arms, expecting an attack, but nothing further transpired.

New York, June 12—A dispatch from Grant's headquarters, dated yesterday 4 P. M., reports that rebel cavalry had yesterday made a dash into Wilson's lines near the Tenny House. Wilson this morning sent out a part of Mc Intosh's Brigade to see what the enemy was. Their pickets were driven back and their outer lines forced, the cavalry passing over the intrenchments. About one mile of Methodist Church, Mclintosh came upon Field's Division of infantry, and having accomplished the purpose of his reconnaissance, retained. He killed and wounded a number of rebels in his progress, and brought away four or five prisoners. He had none killed and wounded.

Washington, June 10.—By an arrival here to-day, from White House, it is ascertained that nothing is being landed at that place except reinforcements and forage for the immediate use of the army. The railroad track, which had been completed to within a mile or two of the army, has been torn up again, and the rails and the brought back to White House, where they are being placed in barges.

New York, June 12—The *Herald's* correspondence states that up to the 7th we have taken 400 prisoners.

A reconnoissance on the 8th, from the Ninth Corps, found the rebel works and a fort abandoned, and our lines were advanced.

Operations in Shenandoah Valley.

The rebel Early attempted to intercept communication with the river. They were partially successful, having destroyed some wagons, obtained a train of stores and capturing a few men.

On occupying Woodstock the inhabitants appeared friendly.

In passing through Mount Jackson, not a few women waved their handkerchiefs behind closed blinds and appeared pleased.

Washington, June 12.—The following was received this morning from the headquarters Army of the Potomac, 9th. Nothing particularly interesting to report at this part of the line. Sporadic firing has been kept up all day, while at other points it would seem as if by mutual agreement this practice had ceased.

Last evening, a battery in General Hiney's division fired on a rebel deserter, who came in in morning, was occupied by General Wilcox. Three shells went through it, causing the occupants to leave it hastily. The fire was returned with very good aim, but without loss to us.

The deserter says Beauregard's troops are posted from Bottom's Bridge all the way to James river, watching for the appearance of our army in that direction.

General Butler's Attack on Petersburg.

New York, June 12.—Correspondence to the *Herald* from Butler's department gives details of the recent attack on Petersburg, showing that Gilmore advanced to within a short distance; but being informed by a woman that the rebels were prepared to receive him, having obtained information of his movements the day previous, he decided to retire, which he did safely with only twenty-five wounded. Gen Kautz entered the rebel works by a brave dash, captured several pieces of artillery, and a number of prisoners; but not being so operated upon by Gilmore, was obliged to fall back to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to be delivered to a contraband, satisfactorily upon satisfactory assurance that it will not be used in contravention of the regulations of the Treasury and War Departments or the laws of the United States.

11. All persons to whom consignments of gold have heretofore been made, are directed to deposit the same with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, subject to the above Regulations. The Provost Marshal General is directed to enforce a strict observance of his order.

By command of Major General BANKS:

OLIVER MATHEWS, A. A. General.

Wanted,

A GIRL to wash and iron, and assist in housework. Enquire at a very upper house on Prytania street, opposite the Third street. 1 of 26

MERRY WINE in Hogsheads and dozens of 12 Bottles of superior quality, direct importation, for sale by SORBIO & BROTHER, 24 Gravier street. jel8

War Department Washington, June 12, 7 o'clock, P. M.

To Major-General Dix—A dispatch from General Hunter dated C. A. M. the morning of the 8th instant, at Staunton, reports that he whipped the enemy at Piedmont last Friday, killing Gen. Jones, their commanding General.

From Charleston, S. C.

Fortress Monroe, June 11—A late Richmond paper states that several steamers have arrived at Charleston, S. C., within a few days, and the blockade fleet steamship belonging to the Chesapeake Company.

The War in Georgia.

Washington, June 12.—Dispatches from Gen Sherman dated Headquarters, Big Shanty, this morning, have been received. They state our lines are within four hundred or five hundred yards of the enemy, but there has been no fighting yet.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

New Haven, Ct. [No date]—The enemy is still throwing forward troops on the right. There has been considerable artillery firing since 1 o'clock to-day. Gen. Edwards wounded. Prisoners are coming in. Among them is Lieut Bagley, of the 9th Illinois Regiment.

The enemy are fortifying at Kingston, four miles below.

A portion of the Seventeenth Army Corps is now on its way from the Trans-Mississippi to reinforce Sherman. They have reached Van Buren, Alabama.

Morgan's Victory and Subsequent Defeat in Kentucky.

Cincinnati, June 12—Morgan, with three men, attacked the Ninth and Fifth Ohio, under General Hobson, at Cynthiana yesterday, and after pretty severe fighting, compelled Hobson to surrender on condition that his men should be immediately paroled. The fighting took place principally in the streets of Cynthiana. Some of our troops took refuge in the Court House. In order to dislodge them a stable was set on fire, and twenty buildings were consumed before the fire was extinguished.

Our loss was 150 killed and 50 wounded.

Col Harris, Provost Marshal of Covington, is mortally wounded.

Col Garrie, of the 16th Ohio, mortally wounded.

It is also reported that General Hobson is wounded.

Our Union prisoners from 1500 to 1600.

Three rebels from Burbridge, who left Paris last night, informed Morgan with the men were at breakfast, and after a severe fight, completely defeated him, capturing four guns in all directions. About one hundred and fifty rebels were taken, including twenty officers. Burbridge, at last advices, was closely following the fleeing rebels.

[From the Times of the morning.]

Important Report Regarding the War in Georgia.

A gentleman, high in position in the U. S. Department, yesterday received the following highly important report, which he deems reliable, news to the effect that Johnston was finally so flanked and repulsed from his work protecting Atlanta, on the 10th, leaving the place open for Sherman to make into the city.

The people in Alabama and Georgia were in the greatest state of alarm. Seeing in the wake of Johnston a retreating army.

Gen Polk was killed in the Sunday fight. A second has been shot dead.

The deputy sheriff was murdered at Atlanta City, but was known to persons outside.

Gold and Cotton on the 11th.

New York, June 11.—Cotton exerted, and prices advanced fully ¼ cents per pound. $1 25 to 1 25½ for middling uplands.

Money quiet at 6 per cent.

Gold heavy and lower, opening at 98 and declining to 97¾ and closing at 97.

A Radical Endorsement of the Baltimore Nomination.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The will of the people has been heard and obeyed at Baltimore in the adoption of a patriotic radical platform, a nomination as able and as worthy of the Republican cause, and an emphatic condemnation of the Copperhead faction of the country. A pointed and scathing rebuke of the Sheridan and Cold Joe plots in the National Cabinet, and the nomination of an earnest Radical statesman for Vice President. We can designate points in which we would have amended the action of the Convention. The nomination of Grant, Butler or Thomas would have pleased us better than that of Mr. Lincoln. But it is now our plain duty, which we accept with cheerfulness, and we intend to discharge to our best ability, to seek the re-election of the tried and genuine nominee of the Union of the country, and to carry to a triumphant conclusion the Radical policy to which he is committed.

The national heart is both Radical and large-hearted in the President, who has held the helm through three years of war. The last lot of the country has long distinctly seen the temporizing and compromising tendency of the border States school of semi Unionists and Mr Lincoln in taking the contrary course of the tardiness his policy has received so far and unalloyed criticism, and the treasure of defeat and calamity which would have been poured into a pound of more or less opposition to Emancipation, who conceded honesty of purpose and frankness of expression, yet retained for him a warm place in the people's regard.

The nomination on a truly Radical platform, emphatically the contemporaries to bring out of the paramount and appropriate Radicals, and by the recommendation of that "fanatical Jacobin" Andy Johnson, insures the unity and success of the Union party, and gives the greatest political crisis known to our history.

The name of Andy Johnson is a synonym for both Radicalism and patriotism. His personal character and influence, wherever he moves, are commanding. His power to the extreme concerns will be felt. A radical reconstruction of the Cabinet on a radical basis, and a radical prosecution of the war to a speedy and radical issue, are results for which the people have long prayed, and for which they can now look forward with confidence.

Low Water at Natchez.

LOW WATER AT NATCHEZ.—At this point (Natchez) the river is falling, beyond precedent, at the season of the year. Last year, at the middle of June, the water was fairly up to the top of the levee on the Louisiana shore, and travelers could come from Lake Concordia in light skiffs to the very gates of the Vidalia Hotel. Now mark the difference! At no time, this season, we believe, has the water rose above the bank, and at Vidalia, it has never reached the base of the levee opposite us. Instead of getting the Junction from above, with its rushing and foaming freshet, we are now viewing a rapid falling in this month of June, and the sand bar opposite, which is generally covered until July or August, is again fairly in view, with a dry bank to the river for about twenty-five feet. With this state of affairs continuing, we must experience, this summer, the lowest water in the river ever known to the "oldest inhabitant."—*Natchez Courier*, 17th.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says that New York is about the last city in which a respectable man would wish to die. Even the rites of burial are matters of showing and nudging. Here they have opened a school of men and women—for first chances. A Greenwood Cemetery the funeral cortegies stand in long grim lines, taking turns. At the "general" receiving vault the mourners pause only for a moment, while here or there a coffin can be moved. There is a shuffling and terrible attrition of box upon box—moving of dry bones out of the way for the new comer. Then away rattles the cortege in a mad race for the hyrses, and another moves up and deposits its load.

"Our children will have the immense sex on their hands," said an American gentleman. "Oh, horrible!" exclaimed an elderly lady, "what a blessing it is that we have nails on ours!"

A Dutchman's heart-rending soliloquy is described thus: "Ich loves Abe Mickle so better as I, pecause he has got a couple of dollars more as I hav."

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, June 18, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 75.

I. All shipments of gold to the port of New Orleans, from this date, unless otherwise specially authorized by the Government at Washington, will be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to be delivered to a contraband, satisfactorily upon satisfactory assurance that it will not be used in contravention of the regulations of the Treasury and War Departments or the laws of the United States.

II. All persons to whom consignments of gold have heretofore been made, are directed to deposit the same with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, subject to the above Regulations. The Provost Marshal General is directed to enforce a strict observance of this order.

By command of Major General BANKS:

OLIVER MATHEWS, A. A. General.

Wanted,

A GIRL to wash and iron, and assist in housework. Enquire at a very upper house on Prytania street, opposite the Third street. 1 of 26

MERRY WINE in Hogsheads and dozens of 12 Bottles of superior quality, direct importation, for sale by SORBIO & BROTHER, 24 Gravier street. jel8

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEC. OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, June 20, 1864.

Quite an interested were a good deal agitated today by the promulgation of General Orders No. 75, relating to the deposit of gold with the United States Assistant Treasurer, and the subjoining fine and by upon holders and dealers was a subject of gossip throughout. It was understood, however, that it was not intended to prevent the legitimate use of deliveries in the course of trade. Hence, the movement was limited, although on a limited scale. If there was any doubt, it might be decided with the spirit of the Order, whether from the use of gold for the publication of such further explanations and regulations as may be necessary to carry it into effect. Prices were more at rest by the publication of the order, after opening at the per cent premium, but mostly declined from hour to hour and closed at 98. With the combination of depressing influences, the sales were confined to about $40,000 in general, mostly at 10 and 15 per cent premium, and 110 exchanges at par premium, or $40,000 in Sterling, at a premium of about $35,000 in specie at par, and 60 per cent premium, and exchange at 1 to 1. We have since heard certain frauds from not the reported, including some 10 to the day at 97, which was by far each large sum in the figure a difference in the premium of 1 to 2 cent at 1 day and 60 per cent taken by others, but in reserve sale at the extreme rate of 1 to 1. The transfers both gold and specie and receipts and the facts to come out and have it recorded. Nothing was reported to buyer, which from at 1 to 2 per cent premium gold, that is to American half dollars. Mexican dollars are so rare not to be quoted. To New York at the full premium of gold, or the cost of Exchange was quoted. A fair amount (65 sacks) of sugar was days sugar on New York and at a 1 per cent premium, which would indicate a decrease in the demand for the premium. But if the Government were heavy purchasers in New York, it may account for supply of blue to a small extent to the disappointment of the rebels, which, on the other, it was considered that from the failure of in Cotton receipts there will be nothing now to make an large and heavy supply of the supply will have to rest for the present. The Banks continue to work at a premium