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NEW ORLEANS FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1864.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24.

Sales at Auction This Day.

By J. B. Crozat, at No. 96 Royal street, near St. Louis—furniture.

By D. E. Murphy, at the corner Girod and St. Charles streets—mares and mules.

ENGLISH LETTER LIST.—The English list of uncalled for letters in the New Orleans Post Office will be found on the reverse of this page, or on what is commonly known as the second page.

SUNDRY GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.—Fred Avet & Co., 59 and 61 Old Levee, call attention elsewhere to their desirable stock of Goshen butter, cheese, Rio coffee, Indian rice, starch, whisky, wines, etc.

BALE ROPE.—Just landing from the steamer Luminary are 500 coils of choice bale rope, for sale by Converse & Kennett, No. 58 Magazine street.

The stock and assets of the late firm of John Strout & Co. will be sold by order of the Second District Court, this day, Friday, 24th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Girod and St. Charles streets, by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer. The sale being positive and unreserved, buyers will find it to their interest to attend the sale. See catalogue.

ROYAL BAVARIAN COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—The advertisement of this educational establishment, situate in the Rhine at Spire, Bavaria, is worthy the serious attention of all who are interested in imparting to youths, whether wards or their own children, a thoroughly commercial, scientific and practical, as well as general education. Not are classical literary, esthetic and artistic instruction and cultivation excluded from the comprehensive curriculum, which looks at once to grace and utility, and not less to the moral and religious duties than to the profitable pursuits of life.

STEAMERS FROM ASHAW.—The Empress was announced to leave St. Louis for New Orleans on the 18th at 10 A. M., the City of Memphis on the 17th at 10 A. M., the Leviathan on the 19th at 10 A. M., the Henry Ames on the 20th at 1 P. M., the Ed Walsh on the 21st at 4 P. M. The Luminary left on the 17th. The Brilliant was to leave Portland on the 18th at 4 P. M.

GEN. G. W. SMITH.—The New York *Herald* of the 12th learns that Gen. G. W. Smith formerly of New York, has been reinstated to military command in the South after a protracted retirement from service. Gen. Smith was a West Point graduate and served with credit in the Mexican war. He came to Richmond in the beginning of the war, and was appointed by Jeff Davis a Major General in the army of Northern Virginia. He was second in command to Gen. Johnston at the battle of Seven Pines, soon after which he resigned in consequence of personal differences with Jeff Davis. He has since been in charge of the Etowah Iron works in Georgia. His present position is the command of the State forces of Georgia but whether by appointment from the Governor or election by the Georgia citizen or troops, does not clearly appear.

MAJ. CARO of 11000 slavels, and a number of siege guns have been shipped to Washington, consigned to General Grant.

Heavy Skirmishing in Grant's Rear on the March to James River.

A dispatch of the 15th, from the Army of the Potomac, says:

Thus far the army has been somewhat molested by the important engagement of Sheridan, General Wilson's cavalry division had a brisk skirmish with a body of rebel cavalry on Sunday night near Long Bridge. The rebels were driven back on that road a distance of three miles, to Clover Creek, where they made a desperate stand, and for a while fell our men at bay. Our men were recalled to breaking through the centre of our skirmish line, but only to be removed off by our right and left wings, which closed in on them with splendid effect. The enemy's place in this skirmish was so heavy that they made no further attempt at resistance but retreated precipitately.

The day before yesterday, Monday, our cavalry, together with portions of Crawford's division of infantry, had a sharp skirmish with the enemy's cavalry near Newmarket. One hundred and fifty rebel wounded and deserters will cover the entire loss. The enemy's dead have been numerous, more than ours, especially on Sunday. The enemy's dead, as they retreated in the direction of Richmond, and did not, except in a single instance, show a decided disposition to make a stand.

The Defiance of Vallandigham.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 16th.]

The return of Vallandigham in contempt of the order banishing him, and his open speech of bravado against the Government, have been published throughout the land. In times like these, such a speech must be interpreted at the lowest interest, every thing for which the war is ostensibly waged out of the country, and every patriot knows it. He now hurls the glove of defiance into the face of the people, Government, and indirectly challenges the people's President to resent the insult if he dare.

We fully agree with certain of our contemporaries that Vallandigham's disgraceful act would be matter of little consequence (save the honor of Judge Leavitt). But in the meanwhile they have taken back with him, and strengthen him with the desperate, scheming and the dangerous element of all which he stands as the representative. In a time of war he is an isolated, sharply defined circle within which folk think and talk treasonable, but without which it is little less than criminal. This is a region which necessarily is opened upon the attention of the Customs of the border States, and which, that necessity itself has answered. Active hostility to the prosecution of the war cannot be safely tolerated. Crowding fast and the evil of a small body of fanatical men have simply forced our loyal people to take conclusion and left our military authorities no alternative. They were compelled with iron hand to put down all such hostility, whatever and in whatever guise it displayed itself, or else submit to be over whelmed and overborne. It may be that such danger just now menaces the Universities of Ohio, and other free States, but we insist that the Government has the right to strike its safety to any conspiracy against which it can provide. The amount of actual peril cannot be calculated, unless the events of the future can be with certainty foreseen. They cannot be. History reverses of the greatest character may ensue. In addition to the present requisition for three hundred thousand more, other heavy sales and drafts may be necessary. Further at great depreciation of the currency may follow. These and kindred contingencies, by any stretching of the imagination, be any shadow of the peril—which may prove as great as when least apprehended of foreign interference in the direction of Mexico and elsewhere, cannot wisely be foreseen. We hold it to be the plain duty of the Government to anticipate by combination under heaven, and by the adequate and prompt performance of this duty requires that the Government at once and with the utmost decision and promptness strike down, wherever found, every element raising its crest against it. It has made the issue with the Copperheads of the country in the person of the unworthy ex-Congressman Vallandigham. After remaining in exile, he considerate to disregard the order banishing him, to return, to publicly defy the Government and to rally his adherents to resist. It shall pronounce to *persist in the assertion of authority it has already made.* This is what Vallandigham has done and is doing. He gives notice to the Government that it must retreat from the position it has taken, and to maintain it will be met with determined resistance. If now the Government shrinks from maintaining its deliberately chosen position, it simply throws its colors to the Copperhead, and backs down.

* * *

This matter comes sharply home to patriots everywhere, but comes with peculiar point to the Universities of Missouri and other border States. Our Vallandigham's friends are eagerly watching for the Government's action or the course towards him of Ohio. They have just been in open conflict in St. Louis. The deposal of Vallandigham will have a decided determining effect, interfering military respect for the Government in one event, or maintained and active contempt for it in the other. Our counsel would be—seize and punish Vallandigham and all his crew and their trespassing adherents everywhere. Treat the whole of them as we treat the enemy in rebel uniform under their stars and bars, or as we treat them when they steal the Union uniform—attack us under our own flag.

From Washington.

Washington, June 16.—There were not proposals for the $75,000,000 loan. At a rough calculation, the offers amounted to 90,000,000. The bids opened to-day averaged about the same as yesterday. No formal awards are yet made, as the entire list has to undergo an official examination.

The return of Mr. Vallandigham to Ohio was on his own responsibility. It is not known what, if any, executive action will be taken concerning him.

Although the gold bill, as amended by the House and published a day or two ago, has passed both Houses, it has not yet been presented to President Lincoln for his signature. It will undoubtedly be approved by him after his return from Philadelphia.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, June 15.—The House resumed the consideration of the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, was surprised at the speech of his colleague, Mr. Rose, last night. It was full of disparagement of the Administration and misstatements in regard to the manner in which the war had been carried on while there was nothing in it regretted of the course of the rebels. The gentleman, Mr. Rose, claimed that his party were the friends of the soldiers, but what was the source of the sentiment and the friends, in regard to voting supplies? They invariably voted against giving either money or supplies for the soldiers. When a bill was introduced here the other day to punish guerrillas, these sympathizers, who fed and murder soldiers and citizens, they opposed it. When the Constitution was framed there was but about 50,000 slaves in the land and no one contemplated a permanent continuance of the institution. The greatest care was taken that no word should be incorporated in that instrument which recognized property in man. The fathers expected that the institution would soon become extinct. He traced the increase and power of slavery, and its enormous and increasing aggressions against the rights of free speech and free press, and the opposition which was excited against the inhabitants by these aggressions. He cited statistics in order to show the relative progress in population and wealth, of the free and slave States, showing the injurious effects of slavery on the progress and welfare of the community in which it exists. He thanked God that the manhood of the negro had been recognized by this nation. This they did when they placed the uniform of a soldier upon him.

Mr. Thayer, of Pennsylvania, replied to the question of the gentleman from New York (Wood) that slavery was the best condition for the negro. He (Thayer) denounced the assertion as monstrous, infernal, barbarous and inhuman.

Mr. Fernando Wood I reaffirm—

Mr. Thayer. The gentleman reaffirms it. He means right. (Laughter.) He (Thayer) had parted with him for expressing it. Let him and his friends go before the country upon it if they dare. He (Thayer) did not intend to attend to relations of such an argument as that. He intended himself with denouncing it as barbarous and inhuman. Let him (Wood) go to posterity with the record he made yesterday.

Mr. Fernando Wood. That was what I intended for it. It was for posterity and not for Lincoln's benefit.

Mr. Thayer. Posterity will do justice to the sentiment he has just uttered. Posterity will not be deceived by any such sophistry as that. The institution of slavery was incompatible with the existence of the Union, by citing Kentucky and Missouri as evidence that slavery was not incompatible with loyalty and fidelity to the Union. The parts in power had endangered the life of the republic and preservation of the Union to a war for the destruction of slavery, which they (the Republicans) saw was the only means of preserving the Union. He (Thayer) had no sympathy in common with the sentiments of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Mallory) and the resolutions of the Kentucky delegation to the last Congress that the means which were being taken to bring back the seceded States were based upon the belief that there was a large number of people of those States in favor of the Union, and that if the Union men of those States would but come in favor of a republican form of government, the other States could not force them back into the Union. He (Lincoln) had not acted in this, he had violated the Constitution, and had trifled upon the ground of necessity and genuine sympathy. It was necessary, and regarded that as a sufficient reason for any outrage upon the rights of the Constitution. He (Mallory) denounced the employment of negro soldiers, and endorsed the assertion of the gentleman from New York, Mr. Wood, that a very small proportion could fight for the negro race. He feared that the course pursued by the Administration had rendered the restoration of the Union impossible. He still hoped, however, and would prosecute the war for that purpose, carrying the offers of peace and long-tried olive branch to the rebels would lay down their arms and return to their allegiance.

[The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 18th says that the proposed amendment of the Constitution in regard to slavery failed in the House in Wednesday, receiving 9 majority—91 yeas to 85 nays—but lacking the required two-thirds affirmative.]

A Terrible Explosion in Washington.

Washington, June 1—A terrible explosion took place at the Washington arsenal today a few minutes before 12 o'clock.

It appears that one red stars for fireworks had been made and set out on black paper to dry. They could not stand a temperature more than 200 degrees, and under the sun they soon reached that. One of the stars ignited, which set the remainder off, exploding the laboratory.

The occupants of the building were all females. Upon the explosion a terrible scene was witnessed in the yard. There were 800 to 1200 men and 300 women at work, many of whom were burned and bruised in endeavoring to get away. The alarm was immediately given, and after the flames were extinguished a search for bodies commenced. Eighteen bodies have thus far been taken out of the ruins burned to a crisp.

It was impossible to recognize them. Eight females were taken out in a sad condition, and placed in the hospital.

The scene at the yard was of the most heart-rending description. Parents of many of those at work in the building and yard rushed to the scene of the disaster to make inquiries after the safety of their children, but the names of all those who have perished cannot be ascertained until a roll of the dead can be made, and those who have been saved are assembled.

News via New York.

[From the True Delta Extra.]

New York, June 18.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal 14th, has arrived. The rebels opened fire from Sullivan's and James Island on the 7th, which was replied to by our guns. No damage was sustained by us. At night the guns of Fort Putnam opened on a rebel steamer bound for Charleston and Sumter, loaded with troops and supplies. She was disabled, ran aground, and, at daylight, demolished by our guns. Deserters are constantly coming within our lines.

New York, June 18.—The *Herald's* correspondent with Hunter, under date of the 12th, says: The army is again advancing. Dispatches from Lee have been captured which urge Johnston to hold out and he will reinforce him. Hunter is moving with a view to counteract the movements of the enemy, who are preparing to make a strong defence at Lynchburg.

Speech of President Lincoln at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, June 16.—After the President had been conducted through the Fair, he retired to the supper room, where Mr. Thos Webster gave, in a bumper, the health of the President.

The President replied, closing as follows: We are going through with our task, as far as I am concerned, if it takes us three years longer. I have not been in the habit of making predictions, but am almost tempted now to hazard one. It is that Grant is this evening in a position with Meade and Hancock, whence he can never be dislodged by the enemy until Richmond is taken. If I shall discover that Grant may be already facilitated in the capture of Richmond by rapidly moving to him large bodies of armed men at the broken series, will you go? [Cries of "Yes."] Will you march on with him? [Cries of "Yes! Yes!"] Then I shall call on you when it is necessary. [Laughter and applause.] Saying which the President retired from the table.

—Why is the sea like a man who has taken poison? Because it is continually heaving up.

Maximilian in the City of Mexico.

The *Era* of last evening says:

We have intelligence direct from Monterey, giving information of the movements of Maximilian.

He made no delay at Vera Cruz, but pushed on rapidly for the capital. He reached the City of Mexico on the evening of the 5th instant and an immense procession was in readiness to receive him. He was met at the gate of San Lazaro, the escort comprising the military and civil dignitaries, the priests, monks, etc., the streets of the diff-rent colleges, and a number of civilians, who, it is said, were forced to turn out.

DEATH OF A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.—Mr. John J. Tunis, the correspondent in this city of the New York *World*, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon on board the Cahawba, on which vessel he had taken passage. He was a native of New York, thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and four children, residing in New York. His remains were interred this morning in the Masonic tomb, Greenwood Cemetery.

—Tunis had been sick for some time, and received every attention from the Masonic fraternity during that time.—*True Delta last evening.*

PROBABLY PERMANENT.—A Baltimore dispatch of June 17, says:

The dispatch about the taking of Petersburg appears to be based on reports prevailing at Fortress Monroe last evening and may be premature. No official confirmation has been received.

By the Democratic State Convention at Springfield, Ill., a resolution, says a dispatch of the 16th, was unanimously adopted, declaring as follows: That we pledge ourselves to stand by Ohio in protecting C. L. Vallandigham and her citizens under the Constitution and law.

BLAIR IN AN UNFORTUNATE PLACE.—*Washington*, June 16.—Frank Blair receiving cold comfort from Congress. Yesterday the House Committee on Elections reported him no member, and to-day the Military Judiciary Committee declared him no General. Meantime he has pocketed the profits of one and is enjoying the emoluments of the other.

[*Cor. Cin. Gazette.*

SUGAR AS FOOD.—Mr. Bridges Adams, the English physiologist, in a recent paper on the "Use of sugar in assisting assimilation of food" says: "I know by experience the difference in nutritious effect produced by the flesh of tired cattle on a march and those who have been resting, arising from abundant food and healthy exercise. In a former case any amount might be eaten without the satisfaction of hunger, while in the latter a smaller amount removed hunger. But I discovered that certain other food of a highly concentrated quality, such as grape sugar and fruit, would help the tired meat to assimilate, and thus to remove hunger."

Puddings and fruit-tarts are not, therefore, simply luxuries of the palate, but digestive agents, provided, always, they are not themselves made of rebelliously indigestible materials. Fruit-tarts are the best. Mr. Thayer's and Mr. Fernando Wood's arguments for "sweets" in preference to "good substantial food," as exemplies of a correct instinct. There is no doubt that in children, in whom the requirements of growth call for a rapid and efficient transformation of food into tissue, the demand for sweets is very imperious, and parents should understand that the jam pot will diminish the butcher's bill and increase the amount of nutrition extracted from beef and mutton.

German Wives and Daughters.

A German writer, Dr. Friedberg, has recently published two Lectures on Marriage, one on German Wives and English Wives. A few items may not be found uninteresting to our American wives, so we reject the following:

The author commences by pointing out the inferior position which women originally held. Notwithstanding the German ever treated his wife with Oriental politeness, but her inferiority was merely marked in that of her husband, and he might beat, sell or kill her without much fear of the consequences. When he died, however, some writers hold that his wife was expected to put an end to her life also. The father looked upon his daughter as one who should be produce, and sold for hand without making any inquiry of heart. When she disobeyed his commands, he beat her as much as he liked, and was scarcely made to expect to be reconciled for the loss of her service, as idea which still holds its ground in English law. In ancient Germany, a father had the power of dissolving his daughter's marriage if her husband's money was not forthcoming at the proper time, and marriage was regarded as a species of fortune-hunting. Another remarks, which sail forks in the hearts of Englishmen, many of them imagine that they legally sold their wives by auction. But, as civilization advanced, the German treated their women with more respect. The Franks, and some other tribes, held a father responsible for any outrage against her will responsible for any injury her husband might do her, but, on the other hand, a girl who married without her father's consent, was severely punished. Afterwards, the money paid by the bridegroom was called *morgen gabe*, as a provision for possible widowhood, and eventually it developed into a trousseau, and took the form of a wedding-ring. With the Crusades came a great change. Rough warriors of the West were mollified by over the ladies of the East, and now took henceforth a milder form. They began to worship woman, and to force the Wives of other men instead of beating their own. A period of profligacy and licentiousness ensued, and lasted till the time of the Hohenstaufen, when women were limited but more respected, and a reformation of morals took place. Dr. Friedberg thinks that the Church had little to do with marriage in Germany till a comparatively recent date—Betrothal and marriage were originally of equal force, and though banns date from the year 1215 in the Church, it was not till the time of the Council of Trent that the presence of a priest at a marriage was made absolutely imperative.

Under the head of "Imitation of Ivory," the *Journal of Commerce* says:—A manufacturer in Newark, Ohio, recently offered a reward of $10,000 for the discovery or invention of some substance possessing all the essential properties of ivory, that could be more cheaply furnished than the precious article of import. The reward seems large, but it is small compared with what such a discovery would be worth to the ivory. For the sum of $10,000 from which the ivory of commerce is obtained, is gradually becoming extinct. Tee unwieldly quadruped has now no forest retreat so dense, no jungle so deep, that he is safe for a day from his sharp stunning pursuer. The price of ivory has more than doubled in England within a few years.

Numerous patents for the production of artificial ivory has been taken out in this country, Great Britain and France; but up to this time, nothing has been made which can be justly said to possess more than two or three of the essential properties of ivory. One patentee mixes dr. collodion with gutta-percha or India-rubber and moulds the resulting mass into the desired shape. Another immerses prepared gelatine or glue into a bath of sulphate of acetate of alumina, until the alumina is thoroughly incorporated with the gelatine. The product receives a fine polish, and has been used as a photographable surface. Another mixes alumina, or a roonate of baryta, directly with gelatine, kneads and rolls the mixture, and moulds it into the powerful pleasure. Another method is to mix any carbonaceous substance, or vegetable fibre, with chloride of zinc, and some gum of roots. Alabaster, gypsum, or sulphate of lime, powdered, moulded, and afterwards treated to a bath of white varnish, until thoroughly saturated therewith, have also been tried with considerable success.

The ingredients of ivory are accurately determined by chemical analysis. It is composed of three-fourths phosphate of lime (with a trifle of the carbonate of lime) and one-fourth cartilage. But all efforts fail to recombine the ingredients and make ivory. A hard bony substance is obtained by mixing the common phosphate of lime with dissolved gelatine (cartilage) in the above proportions and pressing and drying the mass. It has the specific gravity of ivory; but does not take a permanent polish, is liable to chip and become dingy by little use, and is softened by immersion in water. The nearest approach that has been made to ivory is a mixture of pure ivory dust with some substance that will stick it together again. But this is always deficient in color. It is a greyish yellow, while pure ivory is nearly white. It does not polish as well as the genuine article, is apt to chip, and softens in warm water. Billiardballs of this material, when dyed red, would be mistaken for ivory by the best judges without testing. A good imitation of ivory has been made by combining chlorine with india-rubber or gutta percha, but the product is too elastic for billiard balls, and includes too readily to be used for ornamental purposes. Bone has been substituted for ivory with considerable success. It is deficient in whiteness and solidity, and never has that fine wavy mark which we find in pure ivory. As bone is composed of the same ingredients as ivory, in slightly different proportions, and developed under different circumstances (ivory being always exposed to the air during its growth), it is possible that chemistry may yet hit upon the secret of converting that material into ivory.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Present Court—Judge Wormoth Presiding. Capt. Barton and Mr. Stark convicted of selling liquors from their steamer without the permit of military authority, in ports where military authority prevails, were fined to the extent of $200.

A case of Van Slyke and E. White accused of disorderly language towards United States officers, came up. It was shown that accused and prosecutors were officers of the same regiments, and the case was turned off, Counsel with the regret of the Judge to have such a case before him.

A youth named Willis in the service of the government claimed the attention of the court, on the charge that he had sold a government horse and was in that line, looked very much as if so many persons had met, said the court took the case in advisement. H. H. Buzzo who when drunk was boy and ordinary control on the negro question had to go to the workhouse for 30 days.

Leonard a little darkey stole a U. S. bill to the amount of $100 was caught offering it for candy and attracted the attention of the authorities so far as to give him to an institution where the difference of mum *tum* are taught.

Committee of Conventions.

THURSDAY, June 23, 1864.

The vote on the adoption of the report of the Committee on General Provisions was reconsidered, and several unimportant amendments were made, when the report was finally adopted as amended.

The report of the Committee on Internal Improvements was taken up, amended and finally adopted as amended. Among the amendments was one of Mr. Sullivan, doing away with the contract system, so far as the city of New Orleans is concerned.

The Convention then adjourned.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

To Captain Campbell, of the steamer W. R. Arthur, from St. Louis, and to Mr. Hart, Clerk of the steamer Missouri, from Louisville, we are indebted for acceptable favors.

COTTON.—$1 50—The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 18th has a dispatch from New York on the 17th P. M., reporting Cotton to be decidedly firmer at $1 50 for Middling Uplands.

Important Report from the Steamers W. R. Arthur.

We are informed by the officers of the steamer W. R. Arthur, that on Sunday last, while at Helena, they heard that Marmaduke had captured the steamer New Lucy on the Arkansas river, and was crossing his forces, reported to be 8000 gone, at White river. Information was received that gunboats had started up to prevent their crossing.

The monitor *Osage* is high and dry on the Bar above Helena. The Arkansas was rising slowly. The W. R. Arthur experienced no trouble, during the passage down saw no guerrillas. The steamer Leviathan, Luminary and City of Memphis, from St. Louis, were expected at Cairo when the Arthur left.

Additional News via the River.

Full Account of Grant's Movement South of James River—Reported Evacuation of Richmond—Gillmore Removed from Command by Butler—Important Political News from the West—Vallandigham's Return to Ohio—Movements of Marmaduke in Arkansas—Blair and Stromboni, Notes—Maximilian's Arrival in Mexico—Lager and Important from Mexico—The British Ministry Defeated—French Commissioners Sent to the United States.

Cotton in New York at $1 50.

By the arrival this morning of the W. R. Arthur and the Mississippi, we have St. Louis papers to the 18th, inclusive, from which we take a variety of interesting news.

Grant's Army Across the James River.

SAWYER'S NEW YORK.

New York, June 17.—The *Times'* Washington special says one of Grant's couriers who arrived here this morning from Bermuda Hundred with dispatches for the Quartermaster says when he left yesterday morning the fighting was going on in the vicinity of Petersburg.

Cannonading and musketry firing, which could be distinctly heard at the landing, began at early dawn. It was very heavy and appeared to be momentarily increasing in severity.

Grant's whole army was across the James river, on near several miles west of Bermuda Hundred.

The whole of Grant's corps has arrived. Beyond this and fresh reinforcements had reached Bermuda and more were expected.

The 18th corps had arrived. He thinks Pickering's force had joined us. The 10th corps has not a comparatively small force there to detent it.

Nothing has been heard from Sheridan.

The *Times* special from Bermuda Hundred, June 5th, 2 A. M., says the 18th Corps, under Smith, was detached from the Army of the Potomac Monday, and joined Butler's command last evening, landing at Point of Rocks, Appomattox river.

On reporting to Butler, an order was issued to move at 2 A. M. this morning upon Petersburg, in conjunction with a strong cavalry force under Kautz.

We can now writing these lines, the rumble of artillery and the clattering of horses, as they cross the pontoon bridges, is distinctly heard.

Hancock crossed near Fort Powhatan, some ten miles below City Point.

Gen. eral Benham arrived last night with additional pontoon trains, and the crossing is now going on unmolested.

Grant spent nearly all today with Butler, visiting the line of intrenchments at this point, and expressed himself well pleased with the condition of affairs here.

Butler today relieved Gillmore from duty as commander of the 10th corps.

The ground of action is alleged disloyalness in getting his troops in motion in his move on Petersburg last Thursday.

Gillmore has requested a court of inquiry to investigate the matter.

The *Herald's* Fort Monroe correspondence says the capture of Petersburg will place us in possession of the key to all the railroads connecting Richmond with the South, preventing supplies from reaching the city; also conscription in that direction.

The only railroad open is the Lynchburg and Danville, and that will be attended to by Hunter and Sheridan.

The *World's* Washington special says rumors are rife that the rebels are evacuating Richmond.

The rebel Congress adjourned hastily without closing the business before them, and not only prisoners, but all non combatants have been removed South. It is said the evacuation was provided for three months since when they commenced moving the public archives to Columbia, South Carolina, Macon, Georgia, and other places.

There was a heavy exodus of women and children lately. Some think the place is evacuated now, and Grant will take it without a struggle. The rebel capital was never in such danger. All the railroads South are in Grant's hands.

Averill's force is in possession of the Danville road, and the capital is completely isolated.

Southern and other Items via New York.

New York, June 15.—The Richmond Examiner of the 8th says: there are more than 17,000 prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., and upwards of 3000 have died there. The average mortality is thirty five daily, with a prospect of an increase.

On the 8th over 2800 were sent there from Richmond, it being made a general depot. On the 9th 1000 more were to be sent. The Union officers are quartered at Macon, Georgia.

Letters for those prisoners should be directed to those new quarters.

The World's Washington special, says the impression is general that the repeal of the $300 clause, which many deem injurious, will not pass the House.

A draft for 300,000 men is expected to be ordered within a few days.

Call for 300,000 Additional Troops.

The first paragraph of an order dated the 14th, from Adjutant General's Office, St. Louis, urging the rapid enrollment of volunteers, is in these words:

It has been officially intimated by the highest authority that three hundred thousand more troops, to serve for three years or during the war, will be required by the General Government to be furnished from the loyal States during the said the coming month, and if the number is not procured by volunteering a draft will be made for the deficiency.

THE 75,000,000 LOAN.

Washington, June 15.—Bids for the $5,000,000 loan to-day ranged from par to 8 per cent. premium.

SENATOR HALE'S ACCESSION.

Boston, June 15.—Aaron Cragin was to day elected United States Senator for New Hampshire, in place of Mr. Hale.

Burbridge and Morgan.

Louisville, June 15.—Gen. Burbridge telegraphs Lieut. Col. Farleigh, commanding this post, that Morgan's forces are so scattered and demoralized that no further trouble need be apprehended.

Call for Chicago Convention.

New York, June 15.—A call is issued for a Union Conservative National Convention at Chicago, July 4th, and signed

E. F. STEVENS, Sec'y.

From Cairo.

Cairo, June 15.—By the arrival of the Bella Memphis we hear Memphis dates of yesterday evening, which contain further accounts of the engagement near Guntown, Mississippi.

The troops composing the expedition were Waring's and Winslow's brigades of cavalry under General Grierson, and McMillan's brigade of infantry, consisting of the 5th and 27th Ohio, 111th Illinois, 95th Indiana (Company K, Illinois light artillery, and 8th Minnesota. Also a part of Hodge's brigade, the 81st and 92d Illinois, and 58th and 72th United States colored infantry, are under command of Gen. Sturgis.

The citizens of Ripley report Kirby Smith to have taken in command of the enemy, and Gen. Forrest, Buckey and Lee to have been present.

It was also reported that Forrest had started his entire command to Georgia, but recalled them up a learning of the advance of our forces.

The fighting of our troops is said to have been conducted with desperate valor, and the conduct of the colored regiment during the engagement has been accordingly complimented.

Of eighteen pieces of our artillery, four only were brought off. Six of our wounded fell into the enemy's hands, or were captured upon the retreat.

The enemy's cavalry pursued our forces to near Collierville. Our loss in killed, wounded and captured will probably exceed 2000, though large numbers are constantly coming in, and it is thought the affair will not prove as bad as first reported.

A sad state of affairs existed on the northern Arkansas border at last accounts, the country being entirely destitute of provisions and forage.

Shelby and his crowd were reported at Batesville, en route for Missouri for a raid.

The reported capture and butchery of a refugee train which left Batesville on the evacuation of our troops, a story time more, tradition of which was made and stoutly contradicted, is reaffirmed by parties arrived here direct from Batesville.

Seventy men and four women were slaughtered, and the remaining women and children left on the road in a helpless condition, and treated in a most cruel and barbarous manner.

From Havana and Mexico.

New York, June 15th.—The steamer Mexico, from Havana, brings the following:

Havana, June 8.—The British mail packet City of Cadiz reviewed advices to the 5th from the City of Mexico to the 20th ult., and Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. Maximilian arrived on the morning of the 5th ult. at Vera Cruz, in the Navara, having touched at Madeira and Martinique, at the last of which he took coal, and where the new Emperor liberated and carried with him four of the prisoners condemned to hard labor. He also liberated eight more, and paid their passage to Vera Cruz and distributed two thousand francs among the remainder, and promised to attend to their late immediately on his arrival at the City of Mexico.

Later and Important from Europe.

New York, June 17.—The Saxonia, from Southampton 5th, arrived at midnight.

Miscellaneous.

In the House of Commons Mr Laidlay presented the petition relative to the Confederate States navy.

The Count de Paris was married to Isabella of Bourbon, at Kingston, on the 9th.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says the probable result of Schleswig, but her Italy is and Austria and Northern Schleswig, detached from Denmark, be united to Germany, and Northern Schleswig incorporated peacefully with Denmark.

A proposal was made and accepted for the representation of the same in the Lower House of the Legislature will meet again June 5th.

Cape Race, June 16.—The steamship Belgian from Liverpool 3d, and Londonderry 4th, passed here yesterday with the mails and specie for New York. The news is unimportant. On the 1st, in the House of Commons, the Government was defeated by ten majority.

New York June 16.—The Scotia, which left Liverpool at 2:30 A. M. June 4, and Queenstown on the evening of the 5th, arrived at 7 P. M. and Fairchild's Corresponding Liverpool Times learns that the French Government sent two delegates to America—one civil, the other military—to confer on the subject of the intervention part of the belligerents. Also, it is asserted that overtures have been made by France to the English Government with a view to devise means for putting a stop to the frightful carnage.

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

The *Morning Star* regards Northern prospects more favorable, and announces the South was running great risk by the Fleet.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks Grant has so far proceeded to result to commencement hopes and sacrifice North.

Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, said the Government had not received any decision from the United States Government in relation to the court-martial of acting-master Donovan for the alleged murder of the mate of the Anglo Saxon, in Mobile, and the seizure of the person of a British steamer having been searched in a Federal harbor by Federal officers, and subpoenaed, among private baggage, removed.

Advices from Denmark continue very warlike. The indications are that the war will go on. Spanish advices intimate an early settlement of the difficulties with Peru.

Liverpool, June 4th, P. M.—Cotton quiet and unchanged, sales 50,000 bales. Breadstuff dull and nominally unchanged, but quiet. Provisions inactive and unchanged. Produce quiet and steady.

London, June 4th.—Consols closed at 90¾ to 90¾ for money. Erie shares 50 to 57; I. C. 29½ to 29¾ discount.

Government sale of the rebel cruiser Georgia offered at Liverpool.

London, June 5.—Consols after official hours yesterday closed at 90¼. There was a temporary increased demand for money yesterday, on being the 4th of the month. General quotations for good bills were not below 6½ per cent., the supply of money is abundant.

There is no news of importance.

Paris, June 4.—Rentes 67f.

Liverpool, June 1, P. M.—The *Paris Monitor* today publishes the details of French victories over the insurgents in Algeria, indicating that the insurrectionists must soon be forced to disperse.

Shanghai, April 22d.—General Gordon defeated the rebels at Warsoo and expected to early embonade Nanking and Loochuset.

Melbourne, April 26.—New Zealand advices report two serious engagements, in one of which the English troops suffered a reverse. No immediate prospect of a close of the campaign.

(From the True Delta Extra.)

The Latest Financial and Commercial from New York.

New York, June 18.—Stocks dull—easier, money and exchange unchanged, gold closes at 2½, cotton $1 50—firm, flour $8 15 to $8 45, wheat 80 to 83, corn 91, pork—more $34 50, old $36 50 to $36 75; lard 19¾.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, June 15—P. M.—Flour in moderate demand and market firm; superfine in good demand at $6 75.

Wheat firm and prices higher at $1 18 to $1 50. Corn dull and prices nominal. Oats dull at 81c.

Whisky active and prices higher: sales of 1200 bbls at $1 31.

Mess Pork advanced to 33½, with sales of 1000 bbls, holders are asking 31c, at close. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 11½c, sides 12½ to 13c.

Lard quiet and unchanged.

Groceries firm—fair jobbing demand. Sugar 9½ to 22c. Molasses $1 05 to $1 08. Coffee at 43 to 44½c.

St. Louis, June 15, P. M.—Flour—Market tolerably firm, but buyers holding back. Sales 1210 bbls, including 100 low grade at $5 75, 100 spring super at $6, 100 single extra, respected and delivered, at $6 80, 100 do at $7, 40 double extra, inspected, at $7 50; 200 do inspected and delivered, at $7 60; 70 do at $8 25, and 500 do at $8 30 per bbl.

Corn—There was no change in the market. Sales comprised 47,000 sacks, including 886 mixed, in lots, at $1 23, 1267 mixed and yellow, part delivered, at $1 24, 138 mixed at $1 25, delivered; 156 mixed white at $1 25; 1285 white, in lots, at $1 27; 833 do at $1 27½, and 165 do at $1 28 per bushel.

Oats—Receipts liberal and prices lower. Sales 2,900 sks. including 128 at North Missouri railroad at 92c; 500 on the landing at 93½c to 94c; 1,810 in lots at 94c delivered, and 93c on the landing, and 136 in two lots at 90c per bushel.

Barley and Rye—No sale of barley. Rye dull, with sales of 11 sks at $1 20, and 120 do at $1 26 per bushel, also received.

Provisions and Lard—No sales reported. Market very stiff and higher prices asked.

Whisky—Market active and higher, with sales of 120 bbls at $1 21, 170 at $1 21½, 100 at $1 25, 6 at $1 25 delivered and 100 private.

Hay—Sales comprised 111 bales loose pressed at $31, and 36c do tight-pressed, at $19 per ton.

Dried Fruit—Sale of 7 pkgs prime apples at $2 40 per bushel.

Potatoes—Sales reported of 690 sacks pink-eyes and nonsancochs, separate, at 80c. per bushel.

Eggs—Scarce and high, with sales of 15 bbls packed for Southern shipment, at 22c, and 8 do at 22c per dozen, and $2 50 for boxes.

Groceries—Steady at last quotations, with sales of 60 hhds Louisiana Sugar at full prices.

St. Louis Live Stock Market—June 23.

Beef Cattle—Good beeves are scarce, but common are somewhat plenty. There is a good shipping demand, and Government is also buying. Wednesday common to fair at 3 to 5c, good at 5 to 6c per pound gross.

Hogs—Are in light supply and in light demand, and attracted the attention of the authorities so far as to give them to an institution where the difference of mum *tum* are taught.

Sheep—Supply fair and demand good, with sales at $3 to $3 per head.

Cows and Calves—Demand good and supply fair. We quote fair to prime at $40 to $50, choice some higher, common $30 to $35.

THE LATEST ST. LOUIS MARKET.

Friday evening, June 17, 1864.—With light receipts and a firm demand, there was a decided tendency in most of the leading articles this morning. Wheat advanced 5c and the market was active. Pretty large sales of choice were made at $1 50.

The sales of flour were the largest we have before recorded in a single day for several months, and prices were at her firm or better.

Whisky was excited, and sales were made at $1 32 to $1 35 the market closing with an upward tendency.

Gold has reached $1 50 per bbl for new domestic, and holders are firm.

The tobacco market continues active, without change in prices. 225 hhds were sold, including 70 of manufacturing leaf at prices ranging from $12 to 16c per 100 lbs.

Vallandigham in Ohio—He Attends a Democratic Convention and makes a Speech—Is Elected Delegate to the Chicago Convention.

Cincinnati, June 18—Vallandigham arrived at Hamilton, Ohio, this morning, and made a speech to the assembled crowd. He left on the afternoon train for Dayton. There was a good deal of excitement at Hamilton during his stay there.

Cincinnati, June 18.—Vallandigham attended a Democratic District Convention held at Hamilton today, with apparent surprise to a large portion