THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,141. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE THREE CENTS.

VIRGINIA.

Operations Around Petersburg.

The Herald Despatches to Monday.

ALL QUIET ON SUNDAY.

Appearance of the Rebel Rams on the James River.

Their Disappearance After a Few Shots.

Interview of Generals Grant and Butler with Admiral Lee.

Value of Petersburg to the Rebels.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED, &c., &c., &c.

THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

PETERSBURG.

The Three Rebel Lines of Intrenchments.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch.

City Point, June 19, 1864.

Within two days a large number of vessels have arrived at our wharves. The usual swarms of civilians have been precipitated on City Point—some employes of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, some sutlers, many pretended volunteer nurses, but far more veritable greedy sight seers, who come for no other purpose than to gratify a morbid curiosity.

MAIL BOAT.

The pontoon bridge at Powhatan was taken up eight days since, and a large fleet of vessels that had been lying there for a day or two were put in motion for this place. Arrangements are now about completed for a regular morning mail boat daily between here and Washington. The boat leaving here in the forenoon will connect with the Baltimore packet at Fortress Monroe in the evening, and arrive in Washington the next morning, making the trip in about twenty-four hours.

REBEL BATTERY ON THE RIVER SILENCED.

Since our abandonment of the north side of James river the rebels planted a few guns in commanding positions above Charles City Court House, and commenced firing on transports. One shot struck a despatch boat, going entirely through her, just above the water line, but doing no other damage. No other vessel was struck. Our gunboats soon silenced the rebel batteries, routed them from their position, and restored the safety and quiet of river transportation.

PROMOTIONS.

Special Order No. 26, headquarters armies of the United States, announces Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster Army of the Potomac, as Chief Quartermaster of the armies operating in Virginia, and Lieutenant Colonel M. R. Morgan, Chief Commissary of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, as Chief Commissary of the armies operating against Richmond. I have no acquaintance with Col. Morgan, and know nothing of his official standing beyond the endorsement of this promotion, but to Gen. Ingalls must be awarded the palm for everything pertaining to his department. As a department quartermaster he stands without a rival, and, with due deference to the present incumbent, should be in Gen. Meigs' official position to-day.

THE REBEL GENERAL EWELL.

From rebel sources we also hear that Ewell's corps has been detached from Lee's army and sent against Hunter. If this should prove true serious apprehensions will be felt for his safety, as Hunter cannot be advised of his approach, and may be in fancied security.

IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG.

The fighting goes on day and night with unexampled fury. We have constantly gained ground, and have driven them from one line of intrenchments to another, until we are now quite near the city. The rebels are evidently imbued with a spirit of desperation, and work and fight with an energy deserving a better cause. Our losses have been very heavy there.

The weather is clear and pleasant, without being very hot. Rain is needed to lay the dust. The health and morale of the army remain unimpaired.

THE FIGHT FOR THE FLAG.

Among the many incidents of bravery and personal daring exhibited in storming the enemy's intrenchments at Petersburg the capture of a rebel battle flag by a private in the Third New York regiment, in General Smith's corps, deserves especial mention. While the contest was at its height, and the tide of battle swaying to and fro, he espied the flag, borne by a rebel captain, who picked it up as its former bearer fell at his side. The gallant New Yorker singled him out for personal encounter, and, after a hard hand to hand fight, succeeded in capturing the flag and its bearer, and emerged from the dust and smoke of the conflict victoriously bearing the banner and driving the Captain before him. General Stannard heard of the incident, sent for the daring man, ascertained that he was formerly a mechanic, but now a private in the ranks, obtained a specimen of his handwriting, found by conversation that he was sensible and intelligent, and commissioned him a lieutenant of volunteers on the spot. The battle flag is of blue bunting, about four feet square with white binding, two inches wide, around the edges; has a white diagonal cross, six inches wide, with thirteen blue stars on both arms, extending from corner to corner, and is well mounted on a staff about ten feet in length—the whole presenting an elegant and well finished appearance, though somewhat soiled and worn. I regret exceedingly that the name of the gallant captor cannot at present be ascertained.

The banner was neatly folded around the staff and given in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Babcock, of General Grant's staff, to convey to headquarters. On the way from Petersburg the soldiers he passed in the road were unusually demonstrative and exultant, which occasionally broke out in vociferous cheering as he passed along the line. The Colonel was unable to account for his sudden popularity, until he discovered his orderly had unfurled the rebel colors, and was explaining its capture to all the troops he passed, by grimaces and pantomime.

OUR FOES.

Here, as everywhere else that my observation has extended, the women of the South are our most uncompromising foes. The intensity of their hatred is really appalling.

OUR FLANK MOVEMENT.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 14th inst. confesses to their non occupation of our old position at Coal Harbor, until ten o'clock on Monday forenoon, which proves conclusively that the transfer of the army from there to the James river took the rebels on the hips by surprise, and that the rebels had not evacuated their works at the time of our leaving, as has been asserted by one or two correspondents in the field. Besides this, they made a feeble attempt to harass our rear guard Monday afternoon and night, and at one time a serious attack on General Wilson's division of cavalry, that covered the rear and flank of the army while crossing the Chickahominy and the swamps and lowlands that skirt its course. Skirmishing was constant by the cavalry for thirty-six hours, in which we probably lost fifty men in killed and wounded, and nearly an equal number of horses.

GEN. GRANT'S TRUE PLAN.

For the first time since crossing the Rapidan the real plan of General Grant for reducing Richmond is growing manifest. It was never his intention to enter Richmond from the north, unless the unforeseen chances and contingencies of battle should make it an easy conquest. Nature and art have exhausted themselves in making it impregnable from that direction, and General Grant was well advised of this at the outset. But the army was on the Rappahannock when he assumed the general command, confronted by General Lee. To have withdrawn from there, and transported his army by water from Washington to this place, would have given Lee time and opportunity, which he rarely wasted, to have made counter demonstrations on Washington and the Upper Potomac. It was considered best to drive the rebel army before us to Richmond, if it could not be destroyed sooner; for its destruction, instead of the capture of one or many rebel capitals is the grand objective purpose. To do this effectually, by compelling it to retreat from Richmond on a line of our own selection, the destruction of the railroad through Gordonsville to the westward became an important consideration. For this purpose the army lay in the vicinity of Bethesda church and Coal Harbor a full week longer than it would otherwise have done, but the rail road was finally not only destroyed for miles, but completely annihilated, so far as the term is applicable to matter. Our mission on that bank was then accomplished. We are now here.

VALUE OF PETERSBURG.

With the capture of Petersburg as an accomplished fact, the Danville Railroad is the only one that connects the rebel capital with the Southern confederacy. The width of track on this road is said to differ from all other Southern railroads, and will prevent the withdrawal of rolling stock. This road can be easily threatened, or even destroyed, from Petersburg, so that the rebel government will feel that Richmond is held by a very slight tenure. *The loss of Petersburg is the virtual*

SURRENDER OF RICHMOND.

A glance at the map will convince the most unbelieving of this. Our communications will be matchless, theirs hopeless. Let the timid, who scent disaster in every breeze and borrow trouble from all our movements, be assured that the glorious campaign of Vicksburg will find a parallel here. There is something very grand and imposing in the slow and steady advance of this army on Richmond. It reminds one of the mountains closing in on the three brothers in the fairy tale.

THE SECOND CORPS.

Mr. Finley Anderson's Despatch.

Battle Field in Front of Petersburg, June 20, 1864.

Yesterday was one of the most peaceful Sundays this army has had since the campaign commenced. Scarcely a shot was fired during the day. Most of the day was been devoted to reorganizing the troops and strengthening the lines. The soldiers were very much exhausted with continued marching and fighting, and needed a little rest.

A FLAG OF TRUCE—ITS OBJECT.

Yesterday afternoon a flag of truce was sent out from our side, and arrangements were effected for collecting the wounded and burying the dead that lie between the lines, in which place duty working parties were engaged. The losses in front of Petersburg have been severe on both sides, but our list of casualties has evidently been greater than the enemy's, because we have made repeated charges on his fortified lines.

THE REBELS REINFORCED.

When the principal forts in the outer line of works were taken it was supposed that we would soon be in possession of the city, but the rebels have been pouring in reinforcements in great numbers from North and South Carolina, as well as from Lee's army, and every foot of ground over which we have advanced since the fighting commenced in this vicinity has been vigorously disputed by the enemy.

SATURDAY'S CHARGE AND WHY IT FAILED.

The charge made on Saturday afternoon at one point of the line by the storming column of the Second corps was a magnificent affair, and the universal opinion is that it would have been successful if the troops had only had the advantage of the presence of their old officers to lead them. But many of the valuable officers have been either killed or wounded, and of course the efficiency of the troops, as a necessary consequence, has been considerably impaired.

THE FIFTH CORPS.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch.

Headquarters, Fifth Army Corps, In Front of Petersburg, June 19—11 P. M.

A good deal of active skirmishing, intermingled with occasional severe cannonading, made up to-day's programme. There has been no change in the position of the lines on either side.

A REBEL ASSAULT.

This evening the enemy again made an assault, but they soon fell back before our volleys of musketry and batteries.

THE CASUALTIES.

I send with this a complete list of the wounded, including those of yesterday and to-day. The general character of the wounds are much severer than usual, owing to a much larger per centage than ordinary being caused by shelling. All that could be removed have been sent to-day to City Point, thence to go to Washington.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ALEX. HAYES AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

Brigadier General Hayes, wounded in the Wilderness, and for his gallantry there promoted from a colonel to a brigadier general, returned to-day and reported for duty. It is supposed he will be assigned to the command of the First brigade, First division, lately commanded by Colonel Chamberlain, who was wounded in yesterday's fighting. He has had charge of this brigade several months during the past year. Colonel Welch, of the Sixteenth Michigan regiment, who has been absent on recruiting service, also returned to-day.

DEATH OF COLONEL GEORGE S. PRESCOTT.

Colonel Prescott, of the Thirty-second Massachusetts regiment, died this morning, from the wound received yesterday. The body has been embalmed, preliminary to being sent home to his family. His death is greatly lamented, and his loss irreparable to the army. He was as brave in death as in battle, and his only regret was that he could not live to see the end of the war and the Union restored. He entered the service as a captain, and rose to the colonelcy of his regiment by virtue of his merits as an officer and gallantry in battle.

COLONEL CHAMBERLAIN.

Among those starting for Washington to-day was Col. Chamberlain. He was conveyed on a stretcher to City Point, as the nature and severity of his wound would not admit his riding in an ambulance. It is now believed that he will recover.

THE FOURTH MICHIGAN REGIMENT

left to-day for home, its three years term of enlistment having expired. There has been no better regiment in the service. It has lost three colonels and a large proportion of its field and staff officers in battles. It goes home under command of Capt. Marshall, who has led it in every fight since Col. Lombard was killed in the five days fight in the Wilderness. Only about one hundred of the original regiment go home.

THE SIXTH CORPS.

Mr. Oscar G. Sawyer's Despatch.

Headquarters, Sixth Army Corps, Near Petersburg, Va., June 20, 1864.

The headquarters of the Sixth corps were moved yesterday afternoon from near Hatcher's, on the Bermuda Hundred side of the Appomattox river, to where the corps now lies. As yet it has not participated in the severe conflicts before Petersburg, but it is likely to take a hand in shortly. The Eighteenth corps has rejoined General Butler's command, and relieves the Sixth, which is now with the Army of the Potomac.

WHO HAS FOUGHT BEFORE PETERSBURG—THE REBEL WORKS.

Thus far the fighting before Petersburg has been participated in by the Second, Ninth and Eighteenth corps, the Fifth being in reserve. Your correspondents with those corps have already forwarded full details of the conflicts, which have been bloody and advantageous to us. The works are of great strength and well defended. A large work on a hill to the north of the river covers the city and their line of works, and also bears upon our lines. The firing from this work, called Fort Clifton, has been very heavy and severe, and has not yet been silenced by our guns. Means will be found ere long to remove this obstacle and occupy the city, which is now covered by our guns.

THE NINTH CORPS.

Mr. James C. Fitzpatrick's Despatch.

Ninth Army Corps, Before Petersburg, Va., June 20—4. M.

Yesterday our corps enjoyed a spell of rest. There was no general engagement, but the pickets kept up an incessant interchange of shots. The rebels opened from one of their batteries several times during the day, but Captain Roemer, chief of artillery on General Willcox's staff, brought his guns to bear, and silenced them with a few shots.

DEATH OF MAJOR HEDGES.

In the charge of Friday we lost a most gallant officer in Major Hedges, of the Fourteenth New York heavy artillery. A grapeshot perforated his breast, near the heart, while other portions of his body were wounded by Minie balls. He was literally riddled with bullets.

COLONEL PLEASANTS NOT WOUNDED.

I am happy to make correction of the statement that Colonel Pleasants, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, was wounded. He is unharmed, and in command of the brigade to which his regiment belongs. The mistake arose from the fact, probably, that his predecessor, Colonel Curtin, was wounded.

GENERAL FERRERO'S COLORED TROOPS.

General Ferrero, with the colored division of our corps, came into position on the front yesterday afternoon. He will be heard from in the next encounter. By the way, we have a camp story about one of these darkeys. The colored soldiers had a rebel prisoner under guard for some time, and was afterwards asked how the rebel liked it. "Oh, he acted berry nice, and called me Mister," was the response, with a grin which showed his evident appreciation of the dignity to which he had risen in the rebel's estimation. When Southerners begin to call darkeys "Mister," it evinces a progress in refinement on their part which cannot but be very gratifying to those who are afflicted with Ethiopocephalia.

THE WEATHER

is quite warm again. The scenes in the hospitals are all the more terrible in consequence.

THE TENTH CORPS.

Mr. William H. Merriam's Despatch

Tenth Corps, in the Field, June 19, 1864.

THE REBEL ATTACK.

On the morning of the 17th inst., about half-past three, the enemy with infantry attacked General R. S. Foster's division of the Tenth corps. Their infantry consisted of Field's and Pickett's divisions of Longstreet's corps. The attack was kept up during the day, and only ceased after dark. General Foster's right rested on Ware Bottom church, near James river, extending towards the Appomattox a distance of a mile and a half. The enemy extended from Dr. Howlett's house, on the James river, towards the Appomattox, the whole being in the immediate front of General Foster. At the same time fighting was also going on on the fronts of General Ames and General Turner, in the direction of the Appomattox. At about two o'clock P. M. the enemy formed line of battle and charged General Foster's line, driving his left and centre back about two hundred yards, they being repulsed on every other portion of our line. Subsequently a part of the original line lost was regained, thus leaving the relative positions of the two opposing armies the same as on the 16th, save on General Foster's left, where we retired some two hundred yards, and which they hold. To-day, the 19th, at three o'clock P. M., the same troops made another attack upon Foster's right and centre with infantry and artillery. A portion of our centre was driven back. An advance was ordered and the enemy were driven back from the position gained by them in this attack, and we now triumphantly hold the line. As I write constant attacks are being made upon the lines of Ames and Turner, but they have not succeeded in driving us back from our position, having been repulsed in every attempt. A number of prisoners were taken on Foster's line from Pickett's and Field's divisions. Pickett's division consists of four brigades, each numbering about twenty five hundred men. Among the brigades of Pickett's division are Aylett's, Hunter's and Barton's. These prisoners state that we are throwing shell into Petersburg, and that a large portion of General Lee's army is at Petersburg and in Butler's front, some portion of it having remained on the north side of the James.

GENERAL BROOKS ASSUMES COMMAND.

Major General Gillmore, accompanied by Major T. B. Brooks, Captain Bragg and Captain Frothingham, of his personal staff, have been ordered by Lieutenant General Grant to report to the Adjutant General in Washington, and have left for that point. The following is the assumption order of the new commander of the corps:—

General Orders—No. 9.

Headquarters, Tenth Army Corps, June 18, 1864.

In accordance with special orders headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, June 17, 1864, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the troops of this corps. W. T. H. BROOKS, Brigadier General.

Edw. Smith, A. A. General.

THE THIRTEENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,

of the Eighteenth army corps, and commanded by Col. Cyrus J. Dobbs, to-day received its orders from Major General W. F. (Baldy) Smith to report to his Excellency Governor Morton, at Indianapolis, its period of honorable service having expired. The history of this regiment in brief is up to this date a history of the war. Entering the service on the 4th of July, 1861, its career of usefulness to the Union arms has indeed been a brilliant one. For courage, fortitude and all the qualities that make a regiment an ornament to the service, the retiring Thirteenth Indiana may be safely said to rank among the choicest of the select regimental commands that form this vast army. The country North has of late months been deluged with veterans returning to and fro, and it is more than probable that this magnificent command will return to its Indiana home unnoticed. I will not deny it before the world this simple tribute in this correspondence. Let us hope that chivalrous, opulent and proud Indiana will receive its noble sons returning to its bosom with befitting and generous honors.

THE EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

Mr. John A. Brady's Despatch.

Headquarters, Eighteenth Army Corps, In the Field, June 19, 1864.

The command of Major General Smith is all encamped in the neighborhood of Port Walthall, with the exception of Martindale's division, which has not yet returned from the front.

GENERAL MARTINDALE ENGAGED.

In the fighting yesterday Martindale was engaged and lost some men. How many is not yet known here. His wounded were coming in through the day yesterday.

THE NEWS FROM THE FRONT

is very meagre. It appears that Hancock charged the works on his front yesterday afternoon, but was repulsed. Burnside, later in the day, also advanced upon the enemy, and succeeded in driving them from the intrenchments along his front. The enemy, to avoid being flanked, were compelled to fall back along their entire line, and Hancock was enabled to occupy the line from which he had been repulsed. At a late hour last night General Smith was notified that Martindale would not yet be relieved, as his withdrawal would make a gap in the line, and as a general assault was intended in the morning their presence would be required.

GENERAL BROOKS

in taking command of the Tenth corps, has issued the following order to his old division:—

General Orders—No. 18.

Headquarters, First Division, Eighteenth Corps, June 18, 1864.

The Brigadier General commanding the division hereby relinquishes the command, in obedience to special orders from headquarters, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, assigning him to the command of the Tenth corps d'armee.

In taking leave of the division he desires to express the satisfaction he has derived from a command which during the period he has been with it, has on every occasion, so creditably acquitted itself. To officers and enlisted men he tenders his heartfelt thanks for the earnest support they have ever rendered him, and for the faithful manner in which they have performed the duty of good and true soldiers, and brave and zealous defenders of their country's cause.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. H. BROOKS.

Tom Rand, Capt. and Asst. Adj. Gen.

AFFAIRS ON THE JAMES RIVER.

Mr. Oscar G. Sawyer's Despatch.

James River, June 20, 1864.

The gunboat Ratan, Lieutenant Commander Blake, has for the past three or four days been shelling the enemy's forces on Malvern Hill, near which a large force of rebels are encamped. The practice with her nine-inch shell and heavy rifle guns has been beautiful and exceedingly effective. The rebels have been driven from their position, and are located out of shell range, watching the approaches to Richmond on the north side of the James. Over these fellows Captain Blake maintains a vigilant watch, to prevent them from putting up works on the river between this and French's Reach, where the Monitors and double-enders lie, covering our right.

THE REBEL RAMS AGAIN.

Three of the rebel rams came down the river nearly to Dutch Gap, and were fired on by our Monitors across the wooded neck between our vessels and the rebel iron-clads. It is not known whether any of them were struck or not, as the firing was not so accurate as it might have been could our gunners have seen them. As it was, the shots were directed by signal. After having reconnoitered and found our squadron in its proper place, the rams steamed slowly up the river again. It is hardly possible that the rams again come down in the face of our Monitors, but if they do there will be one of the liveliest and most extraordinary contests on record. The river is so narrow at that part that the vessels will have no opportunity of manoeuvring, and hard knocks will only decide the fight. Our officers court the trial, confident of their ability to come off victors.

Lieutenant General Grant and Major General Butler were on the Agawam, having an interview with Rear Admiral Lee, at the time of the approach of the rams, and witnessed the firing of the heavy guns from the Monitor.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

Mr. William H. Merriam's Despatch.

In the Field, near Point of Rocks, Va., June 20—A. M.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERALS GRANT, BUTLER AND ADMIRAL LEE—THE REBEL RAMS APPEAR.

The absorbing feature of the past twenty-four hours is the visit of Lieutenant General Grant and Major General Butler to Admiral Lee, commanding the United States naval forces on the James and Appomattox rivers. The Lieutenant General was accompanied by Colonel Comstock, Chief Engineer on his staff, and several others of his staff officers. There attended upon General Butler Brigadier General Godfrey Weitzel, Chief Engineer; Colonel Shaffer, Chief of Staff, Major Ludlow, and others. The visit had its important objects and advantage, but no detailed allusions can be safely made to them compatible with the public interest. While the distinguished party were at lunch an officer was announced, who desired to see the Admiral immediately. The Admiral rose and ascended to the deck of the flag ship. The officer informed the Admiral that the rebel rams were coming down the James river, and that observation would disclose that three hostile craft had already reached a point known as Dutch Gap, and that a force of rebel sharpshooters were proceeding down the shore land. Admiral Lee at once communicated these facts to Generals Grant and Butler, who, with the several gentlemen of the staff, proceeded to investigate the facts. It was true that a hostile fleet was approaching, but the sharpshooters could not be seen. As the rebel gunboats came to the bend in the river, our guns opened on them across the neck of land; whereupon the enemy speedily retired, after four shots from the Admiral, which elicited no response. We shall hear more in connection with and resulting from this affair sooner or later. Shortly after quiet was restored the distinguished party separated.

GALLANT EXPLOIT OF COLONEL BELL'S BRIGADE.

The Third brigade, Third division (General Ames), Eighteenth army corps, commanded by Colonel Louis Bell, of the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, and consisting of the Third New York, Colonel Mann; One Hundred and Seventeenth New York, Colonel White; One Hundred and Forty-second New York, Lieutenant Colonel Barney, Colonel Curtis being in command of the late Colonel J. C. Drake's brigade; Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Drew, and the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, Captain Price, did a gallant thing before Petersburg in the action of the 15th. At six o'clock P. M. of that hard fought day this brigade occupied the right centre of the enemy's works. One company of the One Hundred and Forty second New York, one hundred men of the One Hundred and Seventeenth and the line of the Third New York charged upon and took the enemy's battery No. 3, capturing a stand of colors, four guns, two hundred and eleven prisoners, including a lieutenant colonel, four captains and eight lieutenants of each grade. The left of the brigade line struck on battery No. 7 simultaneously with General Hinck's line of colored troops, capturing five guns and many prisoners. The colored troops rushed in on the rebels, when the rebel Lieutenant Colonel surrendered to our forces, and actually had to be knocked down in order to save the lives of the captured rebels. Colonel N. B. Curtis, commanding Second brigade, Third division, held his command in line during this charge, occupying the same position in reserve on the night of the 15th inst.

FROM PETERSBURG.

I learn that our forces, at twelve o'clock on Saturday, held the line of the Petersburg and Weldon Railway. The fighting in front of the city continues night and day, and veterans of the Potomac army say they never witnessed anything like it for desperation and valor. I think they must want to close this thing up and go home. The losses on both sides are enormous.

THE EXIT OF THE THIRTEENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS

was made the occasion by the troops of a perfect ovationary storm. The gallant Indianians were cheered, commencing with the brigade of Colonel Curtis, by battalions, and all along the route to Bermuda Hundred Colonel Dobbs' retiring command was most enthusiastically greeted. They are indeed a loss to the service.

AN ADJUTANT DRUMMED OUT FOR COWARDICE.

A mournful scene transpired here yesterday, the first of the kind during the war, so far as my knowledge extends, in the drumming out of the service of First Lieutenant Mathew Keck, Adjutant of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for cowardice at Drury's Bluff, in the action of the 16th of May. The nature of this case would seem to justify, did time and space permit, the publication in full of the proceedings of the Court Martial, whose sentence was faithfully executed yesterday, at noon.

THE CASUALTIES.

Additional List of Wounded of the Second Corps, June 16, 17 and 18.

Lieut Michael Kelloher, C, 63d N Y, severely. Thomas Ring, b, 7th N Y art, slightly. Corp D Buchanan, F, 111th N Y, slightly. Corp L Cruthers, I, 111th N Y, slightly; Sergt Will Woods, G, 8th N H, severely. Chas Springer, E, 7th N Y art, severely. Sam Coder, L, 7th N Y art, slightly: J Brearly, K, 7th N Y art, slightly. John Lerner, D, 148th Pa, slightly. John Banks, G, 28th Mass.

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, June 21—6 P. M.

The stock market was active to-day, and there was a general advance throughout the list, with large transactions. The highest cash sales of yesterday and to-day at the first board compare as follows:—New York Central Railroad advanced ½, Erie 1⅜, Reading ¾, Michigan Central 3, Michigan Southern 2¼, Illinois Central 1⅝, Cleveland and Pittsburg 1¼, Chicago and Rock Island 1⅜, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 2¼, Chicago and Northwestern 1, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 2, Cumberland Coal 1⅝, Quicksilver Mining ⅜, and Delaware and Hudson Canal 1. There was no change in Hudson River, Erie preferred and Ohio and Mississippi certificates. Canton Company fell off ¾ and Mariposa ⅜.

The following were the closing quotations:—New York Central Railroad 135⅜, Erie 116, Erie preferred 111, Hudson River 143⅜, Reading 143, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien 90, Michigan Central 150, Michigan Southern 101, Illinois Central 12[illegible]⅜, Cleveland and Pittsburg 114⅜, Cleveland and Toledo 1[illegible]⅜, Chicago and Rock Island 116, Alton and Terre Haute 64½, and Chicago and Northwestern 14⅜. Pacific Mail sold at 20[illegible]—an advance of nine per cent since yesterday morning. Cumberland Coal was 73⅜, Quicksilver Mining 14⅜, Canton Company 40, and Ohio and Mississippi certificates 55⅜.

United States coupon 6's of 1881 closed at 113, five-twenties, coupon, at 103⅜ and one year certificates at 97.

The gold market was rampant. In the morning the price was about 200, but it rose rapidly to 2[illegible] and, indeed, on board higher, but, as there were no sales at the Board of Brokers and much excitement in the street, it was impossible to obtain reliable quotations. Brokers kept a margin of about two per cent between buying and selling.

Mr. [illegible] offers the sixes of 1881 at six per cent premium.

The following is the report of the Assistant Treasurer:—

Receipts	$3,920,373
—For customs	[illegible]
Payments	3,937,0[illegible]
Balance	45,4[illegible],01[illegible]

The aggregate value of the exports of produce and merchandise (exclusive of specie) at this port during the past week was $3,[illegible].

The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:—

	This Week.	Last Week.
Loans	$40,264,425	40,255,482
Specie	[illegible]	3,964,758
Legal tenders	15,178,258	15,470,096
Deposits	37,6[illegible]	35,387,112
Circulation	2,014,[illegible]	2,017,723

—The decrease in deposits and legal tenders, it will be perceived, is quite large.

Stock Exchange.

TUESDAY, June 21—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

Wool.—Receipts, 1,6[illegible] bbls. Market 5c. a 7c. better, and active sales of 4,800 bbls., closing at $1 56 a $1 60.

Sales of Real Estate.

By William Kennelly.

Lot s. e. corner of 10th ave and 6[illegible]st st	$1,3[illegible]
House and lot n. side of [illegible] st, [illegible] ft. w. of 6th av.	3,000
Three lots corner of Bloomingdale road and 1[illegible] st	[illegible]

IMPORTANT SALVAGE DECISION.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

In the case of Charles Hargitt, master of the steamship Labuan, in behalf of himself, owners and crew, vs. the steam propeller Thomas A. Scott, her machinery, tackle, &c., Judge Shipman on Monday rendered the following

OPINION.

This libel in rem. is filed to recover salvage against the steam propeller Thomas A. Scott, and alleges that the steamship Labuan, belonging to Hull, England, sailed from New York on the 2[illegible]th of March, 1864, bound for Liverpool; that soon after leaving the former port she encountered a series of heavy gales from the eastward, and after weathering them for fifteen days, during which time she lost her boats, consumed nearly all her coals and had her poop house stove in, her master, deeming it imprudent if not impossible to continue her voyage across the ocean in the condition she then was, determined to run back to the port of New York; that while she was so returning, and at about twelve o'clock M. on the 14th of April, when [illegible]

[illegible]

... against the ships. It was sought only to subject the officers personally, though the Lords of the Admiralty, in one case at least, directed an appearance in behalf of the officer. In none of the cases referred to, all of which I have noticed, has the English court attempted to deal adversely with the public property of the sovereign, except where there has been a voluntary appearance on its behalf and a submission of the case to the judgment of the court, unless it be the case of [illegible] the action of the court must have rested upon some act of Parliament. It is unnecessary to remark that there is no act of Congress conferring special jurisdiction upon our courts in cases like the present. On the whole, therefore, I conclude that the Court has no jurisdiction over the Thomas A. Scott, even assuming her to be merely a transport. She is exclusively owned by the sovereign power, and therefore is not amenable to the judicial tribunals at the suit of private parties. The libel must therefore be dismissed as the cause now stands. But, inasmuch as the government may be desirous of making compensation to the libellants in case they are able to prove a meritorious claim for salvage, I will withhold the decree for the present until the attorney can advise with the proper department and take its direction in the matter.

City Intelligence.

THE FUNERAL OF A BOOK.—In obedience to time honored custom, the members of Class '66, of Columbia College, performed on Monday evening last the solemnly ludicrous ceremony of burying the book. The volume consigned to the tomb was an ancient geography, which was laid in the grave with becoming pomp and humbuggery. The class formed in procession corner of Fortieth street and Fifth avenue, about nine o'clock in the evening, and marched up the avenue to the college grounds in the following order:—Police, Undertaker and Assistant, Helmsmuller's Band, President, Vice President, [illegible]

[illegible]

... are as polite as patriotic. Among the company were many gentlemen, friends of the members.

Towards the later portion of the evening a speech, full of enthusiastic patriotism, was delivered by W. T. Jennings, which aroused the old spirit of the corps.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, June 11, 1864.

Earthquake—Revolution in Sugar Making—No More Mea[illegible]—The Emperor Maximilian—Spanish and Creole Opinions of Him—Rice and Tonnage Duty, &c., &c.

Not the faintest gleam of news can I discover from any quarter within my sphere. From St. Domingo, nothing beyond some very insignificant details of the fight on the Santiago road, a few miles from Monte Cristi, of which you have already been informed. Neither has anything of much note to my knowledge in regard to events on this island. The good people of Santiago de Cuba have had another of those scares in which they ought to be well [illegible]

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

DUVAL—MILLER.—On Tuesday, June 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. B. A. Tuthill, Mr. Wm. H. Duval, of Utica, N. Y., to JESSIE B., daughter of James Miller, Esq., of Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y. No cards.

Died.

ALCOCK.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, June 16, from wounds received at the battle of Laurel Hill, Va., ARTHUR O. ALCOCK, formerly of the First Fire Zouaves, and late of the Tenth regiment New York Volunteers.

His friends and relatives, his fellow prisoners in Richmond, the officers and members of the Tenth regiment New York Volunteers, now in the city, the officers and members of C. V. Anderson Hook and Ladder Company, No. 15, and the Fire Department in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Eighty-third street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock. Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Redeemer, in Eighty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues.

Monmouthshire and Carmarthenshire (Eng.) papers please copy.

BAKER.—On Tuesday, June 21, of dysentery, CARMAARTE D., wife of John H. Baker, aged 53 years.

[illegible]

... 23, of congestion of the brain, A. F. W[illegible], aged 32 years.

The funeral will take place from the late residence of deceased, No. 131 West Eighteenth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half past one o'clock, which the friends of the family are invited to attend.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All letters and packages intended for the NEW YORK HERALD *should be sealed.*

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 29	Moon rises	eve 9 27
Sun sets	7 34	High water	morn 11 17

Port of New York, June 21, 1864.

CLEARED.

Steamship Talisman (Br), Crampton, Kingston via Turks Islands—Booth & Co.

Steamship Charles G Leary, D'Ogly, New Orleans—H B Brigham.

Ship California, Barber, San Francisco—S M Cooley.

Ship Patrick Henry, Robinson, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Adler (Rus), Wanke, London—Unkart & Co.

Ship Mary Dundas (Br), Martin, Quebec—B Cunard.

Bark Annie W Lewis, Lombard, Liverpool.

Bark G[illegible] (Br), Stanwood, Cork—Edmiston Bros.

Bark Thor[illegible] (Prussian), Stadien, Queenstown—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Elise & Mathilde (Rus), Nordenholt, Bremen—Unkart & Co.

Bark Johanna Louise (Bremen), Quick, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Bark Magnolia (Br), Stevens, Vera Cruz—F Alexandre & Son.

Bark International (Br), Neal, Cornnes—J Paulino [illegible].

Bark Dam[illegible], Crowell, Port Royal—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Bark Florence Peters, Hooper, Elizabethport—C & E S Peters.

Brig Alma (Prus), Scherno, Antwerp—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, with one child, a situation as cook or housekeeper; capable to undertake cooking in all branches; country preferred, in a private family. Call at 187 Grand st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as plain cook, or to do general housework, in a respectable family. Inquire for two days at 116 West 31st st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, LATELY FROM CANADA, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; has good reference. Apply at her brother's, No. 60 West Washington place, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as wet nurse. Call on or address D. T., 16 State st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do general housework in a small family; can wash and iron, will be found willing and obliging. Call at 150 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avenues, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do light housework; the best of reference given from her last place, where she lived five years. Call for two days in Court st., third door from 4th place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or as children's nurse; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 433 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, and can produce the best of city reference. Inquire at 144 East 31st st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; would like to go in the country for the summer; best of city reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 62 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A LIGHT, SPECULATIVE business; an American preferred. Particulars of JOHN VOGEL & RABOT, 136 Laurens street.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR INvestment, as partner or otherwise in manufacturing a staple article in unlimited demand, costly machinery and everything complete for operation, yearly profits not less than $30,000, only $10,000 required. Apply to GEORGE F. OVERIN, No. 6 East Houston street, near Broadway.

ANY GENTLEMAN WITH $1,000 CAN INVEST IT IN a very pleasant cash business. Profits large and no risk. Address, with real name, H. Homer, box 104 Herald office. Agents need not apply.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I WISH TO ASSOCIATE MYself with a businessman of character and standing, with some capital in the stock commission business. The very best of references given and required. Address Stock, box 174 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LAW AND GENERAL soliciting office; well established and doing a fine business. An active responsible single man would be taken as partner on favorable terms. Apply at 335 Broadway, room 17.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $300 TO $500, IN a neat honorable and profitable business. Any good man can call and examine at 691 Broadway, room No. 1.

PARTNER WANTED—$3,000—IN A PROFITABLE cash business long and well established. Every satisfaction will be given. Address Profits, box 169 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—$700—IN A LONG ESTABlished and very profitable cash manufacturing business; a good opening. Every satisfaction given. J. E. IRELAND & CO., No. 1 Tryon row, corner of Centre street.

PARTNER WANTED.—I WANT A MAN WITH $2,000, to join me in business. All required explanations given. Address, in confidence, H. L. C., box 4,227 Post office.

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, THREE cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price—

One Copy	$2
Three Copies	5
Five Copies	8
Ten Copies	15

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

Volume XXIX .... No. 173

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—DEL DEMONIO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—FOURTEEN OF A NIGHT—RURAL FELICITY.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—HONEYMOON—THE DE-TURNED VOLUNTEER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—ALADDIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LIGHT OF THE MOUNTAIN—UNLOCKED—YOUNG AMERICA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ICE WITCH—TOM CRIN-GLE—DEVIL DOGGED.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 485 Broadway.—TOODLES—DEBUTANTE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, ALBINOS, WHAT IS IT, &c., at all hours. LOVE IN LIVERY—FURNISHED IN A SHOCK SHOCK—At 3 and 7½ P. M.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—TAMING A BUTTERFLY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—CAMILLE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ORATORICAL AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &c.—MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.

SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway.—ROBERT HELLER.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—STEREOPTICON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Wednesday, June 22, 1864.

THE SUPPLEMENT SHEET.

The supplement sheet this morning contains the Meeting of the Peace Faction, the obituary of Isabella Cunes, Meeting of the Hudson River Baptist Association, the Arctic Explorers in Court, Coroners' Inquests, and additional lists of the killed and wounded in the late battles.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

THE SITUATION.

The fateful conflict which has been raging in front of Petersburg had a lull on Sunday. There was no fighting and but casual firing on that day. The proceedings of the armies up to Monday are told in the despatches of the HERALD correspondents. The rebel rams made their appearance in the James River at a critical moment, just while Generals Grant and Butler were holding a conference with Admiral Lee on board his flagship, near Point of Rocks, on Monday. Our gunboats quickly dispersed the rebel intruders. Our map, in another column shows the relative position of our forces and the lines of the enemy which have been captured, and those which still remain in their hands, upon which the valor of our troops has yet to be tried before Petersburg is in our possession.

General Hunter is reported to have cut the railroad between Lynchburg and Charlottesville for a distance of two miles. This brings considerable advantage to our army at Petersburg.

Mr. Stanton sent no bulletin last night. We have, therefore, no official record of the proceedings of our armies yesterday. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, went to City Point yesterday, and had an interview with General Grant.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the House resolution for the relief of Captain Ericsson in his contract for the rams Puritan and Dictator was reported without amendment. The bill to give to soldiers and sailors homesteads on confiscated rebel estates was also reported. A letter of Mr. Fishback, elected as a United States Senator by the Legislature of Arkansas, protesting his loyalty, was submitted and ordered to be printed. The American and Russian Inter Continental Telegraph bill was then taken up, discussed for some time, considerably amended, and finally passed. As passed, it simply grants the right of way through the national domain, the assistance of the navy and protection of the army while building, and the use of forty acres of land for each station. A motion to take up the House bill repealing all laws for the return of fugitive slaves was agreed to by twenty five yeas to sixteen nays, but as to what was afterwards done with the subject, except that it was discussed, our report gives us no information. The Military Committee reported the bill to repeal the three hundred dollars commutation clause of the Enrolment act. They also reported another bill supplementary to and amending the same act. Mr. Wade submitted a resolution prohibiting any Senator from speaking more than ten minutes at one time or more than once on any subject, during the remainder of the session, without express permission. Some District of Columbia business was transacted, and then the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the business, which embraced a large variety of matters, related almost exclusively to army affairs. From the Military Committee the following reports were made:—An adverse one, which was laid on the table, on the petition of certain citizens who have been confined in rebel prisons for the same allowances of pay and rations that soldiers receive; a joint resolution, which was adopted, granting a pension to the widow of Spencer Kellogg, executed by the rebels on the charge of being a spy, adverse reports on the project to provide by bill for the pay of troops who have not been mustered into the service, and on the resolution for inquiry as to the legislation necessary to prevent substitute brokers from purchasing substitutes and as to the propriety of purchasing the two bridges at Rock Island, Ill.; the Senate bill, which was passed, providing for examinations as to the qualifications and good character of army commissaries, quartermasters and paymasters; a bill, which was also passed, giving to veterinary surgeons in the cavalry the rank, pay and emoluments of second lieutenants, a bill allowing paymasters and ordnance storekeepers the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of ordnance; a joint resolution, the consideration of which was postponed till next session, crediting Paymaster Brillon with two million six hundred thousand dollars, the amount under his charge destroyed by the burning of the steamer Ruth, and a bill for the relief of the widow of the late General Lander. A bill was also reported from the Military Committee, providing for the repeal of the three hundred dollars commutation clause in the Enrolment act, empowering the President to draft men for

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Campaign in Virginia.

The Peace Faction Organizing for the Campaign.

The Terrible Fighting at Petersburg—The Wolf in the Corner.

George Opdyke and Thurlow Weed.

Personal Intelligence.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Departure of President Lincoln on a Visit to General Grant.

Official Statement of the Debt of the Nation.

Passage by the Senate of the Russo-American Telegraph Bill.

Large Number of Military Matters Under Consideration in the House.

Refusal to Repeal the Three Hundred Dollars Draft Commutation,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE FOR GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS.

The United States despatch boat, Captain Mitchell, left the Navy Yard to-day, with President Lincoln and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, for City Point.

It is understood that Mr. Lincoln and Assistant Secretary Fox have gone to the front to consult upon the future programme of the campaign.

ARMY BUSINESS BEFORE THE HOUSE—THE DRAFT COMMUTATION NOT REPEALED.

To-day's session of the House was assigned for the consideration of the business of the Military Committee, and was entirely occupied by it. It went on quite smoothly until the bill repealing the commutation clause of the Enrolment act came up. It was evident from the first that a large majority was opposed to repealing it, and the additional section, prohibiting the furnishing of substitutes unless near relatives of the drafted man, did not aid it in the least. Mr. Schenck argued in favor of the bill, and urged its passage, as vitally necessary to carrying on the war, but it was of no use. A majority of two to one striking out the first section, repealing the commutation, settled the matter, for the present at least. There was very little excitement manifested, but the House was very full and the vote large. If the war is to go on the repeal of the commutation clause is regarded as a necessity, but it is evident that neither Congress nor the people are prepared for it yet.

MR. WILSON'S CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The following bill was reported by Mr. Wilson from the Military Committee to-day.

Section one provides against a construction of the act of February 24, which shall repeal the requirement of the draft of the requisite number and fifty per cent in addition.

Section two amends the act of March 3, 1863, so that the notice served on drafted men may be served within ten days after such draft, or at any time within six months.

Section three allows transportation for drafted men from their place of residence to the rendezvous.

Section four allows payment made by paymasters to non commissioned officers from date of enrolment and previous to mustering in settlement of paymasters' accounts.

Section five deems the soldier to have died in the military service if he shall be unable to avail himself of his discharge in consequence of sickness or wounds and subsequently dies in hospital.

Section six entitles enlisted men discharged within two years from date of enlistment, by reason of permanent injuries received or permanent disability incurred in the line of duty, to bounty proportional to the time of service.

Section seven allows hospital matrons twelve dollars per month and one ration.

Section eight makes provision for the freedom of the wife and children of negro soldiers.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The question of the adjournment of Congress is constantly agitated. The democrats are ready at any moment. The administration men are anxious to secure the passage of all the important measures, and all are working industriously to get them through this week. It is expected that they will all be through by Thursday of next week.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES.

Mr. Ingersoll has been appointed to the place on the Committee on Territories formerly filled by his predecessor, Mr. Lovejoy.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

In answer to a resolution of the House the Secretary of the Treasury furnishes a statement of the public debt of the United States up to June 14, 1864, the totals of which are as follows:—

Debt bearing interest in coin	$837,041,031
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	319,700,602
Debt on which interest has ceased	310,110
Debt bearing no interest	601,353,104
Total	$1,719,395,158

The annual interest in coin is $50,523,072 45, in lawful money $20,810,051 70. Total interest $71,333,780 15.

The ten forty bonds amount to $79,239,250, the three year thirty per cent notes to $118,177,650, United States notes outstanding to $432,041,330, fractional currency outstanding to $21,031 548 85. The remainder of the debt bearing no interest consists mainly of unpaid requisitions.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE TEN-FORTY BONDS.

The subscriptions to the ten forty loan reported at the Treasury Department to-day amount to only $135,000.

WHARVES AT AQUIA CREEK AND JAMES RIVER BURNED BY GUERILLAS.

Rebel guerillas have burned the wharf at Aquia creek, and have also attempted to destroy nearly all the wharves along the north bank of the James river. The latter were smoking yesterday as the mail steamer passed. An effort was made by the crews of the gunboats to extinguish the fire at Aquia, but without success.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has nominated for Judge Advocate General, with rank of brigadier, Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, the present incumbent, and for Assistant Judge Advocate General, with rank of colonel, Major Wm McKee Dunn, of Indiana, formerly member of Congress, and now Judge Advocate of the Department of Missouri.

Silas Woodson has been nominated to the Senate as Chief Justice for Idaho, in place of Sidney Edgerton, who has been appointed Governor of the new Territory of Montana.

DEATH OF SURGEON HARDENBURG.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John H. Hardenburg, United States Army, died at Rush Barracks, Washington, on Monday night, in the sixty-second year of his age, of typhoid fever.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GILLMORE.

General Gillmore, who has been relieved of command, and ordered to report at Washington, to await further orders, has arrived here.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SCHUYLER.

Captain W. R. Schuyler, One Hundred and Fifty fifth New York, aid to General Tyler and Judge Advocate, died yesterday at Douglas Hospital, in this city.

WAR VESSELS SUITABLE FOR CARRYING THE MAILS.

In answer to a resolution of the House the Secretary of War has sent a communication to the House relative to the number crew, and armament of war vessels suitable to be employed in carrying the mails. He states they are twenty-seven in number, named and described as follows:—

Name.	Tonnage.	Name.	Tonnage.
Pompanoosuc	3,500	Chattanooga	3,000
Neshaminy	3,200	Idaho	2,600
Wampanoag	3,200	Kewaydin	2,400
Ammonoosuc	3,200	Guerriere	2,500
Madawaska	3,200	Minnetonka	2,500
Antietam	2,600	Contoocook	2,200
Illinois	2,600	Willamette	2,200
Piscataqua	2,580	Tahgayuta	2,200
Ontario	2,400	Watauga	2,200
Java	2,400	Arapaho	2,200
Hassalo	2,200	Pushmataha	2,200
Mosholu	2,200	Wanodusst	2,200
Mondamin	2,200	Manitou	2,200
Keosauqua	2,200		

The speed of the first is fourteen miles per hour, of the following six fifteen miles, and of the others thirteen miles. The first seven require 969 officers and men in war and 226 in peace, the next eight 822 in war and 163 in peace, and the remaining twelve 960 in war and 180 in peace. In the same three classes the first has a monthly pay roll in war of $9,180, in peace $3,721, consuming sixty-five tons of coal daily for coal purposes, and carrying seventeen guns in war and five in peace. The second class has a monthly pay roll of $9,414 in war and $4,157 in peace, using fifty tons of coal, and carrying nine guns in war and three in peace. The third class has a monthly pay roll of $8,866 in war and $4,770 in peace, using fifty tons of coal, and carrying nine guns in war and three in peace.

THE THIRTEENTH INDIANA GOING HOME.

...union to-day, en route for home, his term of service having expired.

THE INTER-CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Inter-Continental Telegraph bill, which passed the Senate to-day, grants the right of way through any Territories of the United States to the boundary of British America, with the branch lines needed to open communication with the mining districts and settlements, instead of granting a quarter section of land each fifteen miles, the use of so much unappropriated public land as is needed for stations, not to exceed forty acres for each fifteen miles of line. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, not instructed, to detail a steamer or other vessel to assist in surveys and laying wires. The subsidy of $51,000 per year is stricken out. The Secretary of War is authorized, but not directed to use the available military forces in the Territories to protect lines. It is made subject to prior use by the government and open at all times to the public and other telegraph lines at regular charges. The rate charges shall not exceed the usual average rates in Europe and America for the same services or such as shall be fixed by convention between the United States, Russia and Great Britain.

REBEL PRISONERS AT OLD POINT.

A number of rebel prisoners were sent down from City Point and lodged inside the fortress at Old Point yesterday, preliminary to their being transferred to Point Lookout.

CAPTURE OF CONTRABAND GOODS.

A large quantity of contraband goods was brought in yesterday from Prince William county, Va., where they had been captured by our cavalry.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1864.

THE ERICSSON CONTRACT.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H. reported, without amendment, the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to amend the contract with John Ericsson for the construction of the two floating batteries Dictator and Puritan...

[illegible]

...have been confined in rebel prisons, asking that they be allowed the same pay and rations as soldiers of the United States Army.

A PENSION GRANTED TO MRS. KELLOGG.

Mr. SCHENCK also reported a joint resolution for the relief of Mary Kellogg, wife of Spencer Kellogg, who was executed as a spy by the rebel authorities, providing his name shall be placed on the list of officers of the navy as fourth master, from June, 1862, to September, 1863, when he was executed, and that his wife receive the pension due to his rank.

The resolution was adopted.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS NOT MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE.

Mr. SCHENCK made an adverse report on the resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of reporting a bill for the pay of the officers and soldiers who have not been mustered into the service.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. SCHENCK reported back the Senate bill, with amendments, providing for the examination as to the morals and business qualifications of commissaries, quartermasters, paymasters and assistant paymasters.

It was passed.

THE RANK OF PAYMASTERS AND MILITARY STOREKEEPERS.

Mr. SCHENCK also reported a bill providing that paymasters and military storekeepers of ordnance shall have the same rank, pay and emoluments as a captain of ordnance, but have no command.

Mr. SCHENCK also reported a bill increasing the efficiency of the Medical corps of the army.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAJOR BRISTON'S ACCOUNTS.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution that Major Briston, paymaster, be credited with two millions six hundred thousand dollars, being the amount under his charge destroyed by the burning of the steamer Ruth. He said that the official report showed that the fragments of all the notes, save those in two wooden boxes, were recovered.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, (opp.) of Ind., the subject was postponed until the second Tuesday in December.

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Mr. PENDLETON, (opp.) of Ohio, made a report from the committee of conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The report was adopted.

REPORT ON THE PEACE PROPOSITION.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Military Affairs, made an adverse report on the memorial of certain citizens of that State praying that hostilities with the rebels may cease and peace reign over the land once more.

PAYMENT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED BY THE ARMY.

Mr. FARNSWORTH also reported a bill amendatory of the act of June, 1840, for the payment of the value of horses destroyed in the military service of the United States, by which provision is made for horses lost by surrender...

[illegible]

...binding together all portions of our country. If the road had been commenced when it should have been, the road would now be completed. The great thing was to start right. A board might be organized by the government to supervise the work. The present charter provided that the President should fix the terminus of the road, but he desired that the President shall also designate the route or line of the road, by the advice of a competent board of commissioners.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., said there never was a time when our legislation deserved to be more vigilantly guarded than the present, when the public attention was so much absorbed in the war. He feared many things went through Congress from inattention, while, if they were more carefully considered they would never pass. He believed the proper consideration had not been given to the Pacific Railroad bill. As an original friend to that measure he wanted to see proper legislation, and not have the government imposed on and the road not built. He examined the bill in detail in connection with the present law, and denounced some of the sections, and said there never was a more monstrous and flagrant attempt to overreach the government to be found in the legislative annals of the country. He expressed his want of faith in the present company, with the men who at present controlled it, and he warned the House and the country that the road would never be built under its present management. When he considered what the company should have done and what it had failed to do, and reflected upon the extraordinary and unblushing demands it had made upon Congress for additional legislation in its behalf, he was led to exclaim,

Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?

Mr. PRICE, (rep.) of Iowa, in reply, said the gentleman from Illinois had failed to show that this bill asked for an additional dollar beyond what was appropriated in the original act. This bill was the result of the labors of a Committee of Thirteen for the last six months. He had yet to learn that charges and denunciations, however loud, amounted to proof. So far from the company not having spent any money, he said the statement before the committee showed that it had already expended eight hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., said that under the old bill the company could not work at all, and hence the committee had reported such amendments as would enable the enterprise to progress. The old bill was a mere piece of patchwork, and required modification. He explained at length the provisions of the bill by which some of the restrictions were removed from the company, and he repeated that while additional lands were given, not one more dollar was proposed to be taken out of the Treasury. The work, when finished, will be not only the most magnificent, but the most productive, apart from its political importance in binding together the Atlantic and Pacific States.

Mr. Holman's amendment, requiring the railroad to transport property, mails and troops of the United States free of tolls or other charges, was disagreed to by 62 to 82.

The House, at twenty minutes to eleven, adjourned.

FOSTER.

Union Prisoners Placed Under Fire in Charleston—Correspondence Between General Foster and General Jones on the Subject, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1864.

The following is the correspondence between Generals Foster and Jones:—

LETTER FROM GEN. JONES TO GEN. FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, June 13, 1864.

GENERAL—Five generals and forty-five field officers of the United States Army—all of them prisoners of war—have been sent to this city for safe keeping. They have been turned over to Brigadier General Ripley, commanding the First military district of this department, who will see that they are provided with commodious quarters in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants, the majority of whom are women and children. It is proper, however, that I should inform you that it is a part of the city which has for many months been exposed, day and night, to the fire of your guns. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES, Major General commanding.

Major General J. G. FOSTER, Commanding United States Forces on Coast of South Carolina, Confederate States.

GENERAL FOSTER'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., June 16, 1864.

Major General SAM. JONES, Commanding Confederate Forces, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida—

GENERAL—I have to acknowledge the receipt this day of your communication of the 13th instant, informing me that five generals and forty-five field officers of the United States Army, prisoners of war, have been turned over to you by Brigadier General Ripley, with instructions to see that they are provided with quarters in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants, the majority of which latter you state are women and children. You add that you deem it proper to inform me that it is a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to the fire of our guns. Many months since Major General Gillmore, United States Army, notified General Beauregard, then commanding at Charleston, that the city would be bombarded. This notice was given that non-combatants might be removed, and thus women and children spared from harm. General Beauregard, in a communication to General Gillmore, dated August 22, 1863, informed him that the non-combatant population of Charleston would be removed...

[illegible]

Acceptance of Twenty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Gold Speculation in Baltimore.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Completed.

Non-Arrival of the Africa at Halifax.

The Sailing of the China.

Fire at La Crosse, Wis.

Court of Appeals.

Court Calendar—This Day.

[illegible]

SHERIDAN.

INCIDENTS OF THE RETURN.

Condition of the Country and Its Crops.

HOME GUARDS AND BUSHWHACKING.

The Sixth United States Cavalry, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. N. Davidson's Despatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 21, 1864.

In my last I left the command of General Sheridan at Trevilian Station, on Sunday evening of the 12th. As before stated, during the evening General Custer had recovered nearly all his lost property, except the pack train and his personal baggage. From prisoners taken we had learned that we had fought all Wade Hampton's cavalry, including Fitz Lee's, Rosser's, Young's, Butler's, and Lomax's commands. Rosser was severely wounded, losing a leg. Colonels McAllister, of the Fourth South Carolina, and Aiken, of the Seventh Georgia, were among the killed and wounded.

Our losses were chiefly in Torbert's division, the heaviest being in Merritt's brigade. Merritt lost—

Officers.......... 15

Men.......... [illegible]

[illegible]

...behind were placed in charge of Surgeon Sickler, who was detailed to remain with them.

Day dawned shortly after we left the station. We marched some fifteen or twenty miles to Trayman's store, near which we encamped on Monday night, having seen nothing of this valiant enemy which General Lee claims routed us so completely. The weather was hot and dry, and we could have been traced for miles by the clouds of dust raised by our progress had General Hampton been desirous to follow us up. From the best information gained by scouts, however, it is believed that Hampton removed his command from the battle field to Gordonsville on Sunday night.

The next day, Tuesday, 14th inst., the line of march was in the same direction, and the command halted at the cross roads, three miles from Todd's tavern. Here we found

MAJOR DARLINGTON,

of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, who had been wounded six weeks before at the battle of Craig's tavern. He informed us that he had lain four days with his leg all shattered, without surgical attendance, when General Hampton took up his headquarters at the house and visited him. The general treated him with great kindness and sent his surgeon in chief to attend him. Dr. Taylor amputated his right leg at the thigh and provided him with good nursing, which continued until we arrived and found him so much recovered as to come along with us.

LEE'S DEFENCES.

On the 15th we passed through the Court House, and inspected the splendid and formidable works which Lee had the honor to construct and Grant had the sagacity to flank. Line after line extended for miles, the last line which Grant did not favor Lee by attacking—being the most formidable of all. They consisted of high breastworks faced for rods by abatis of fallen trees lying in every conceivable direction.

We were informed by the landlord of the hotel that both armies "had it thar hot and heavy from the 8th to the 21st of May, when they both left by parallel roads, and he'd be dogged ef he knew which went first." The walls of the hotel, court house and church were all bored through and through with shot and shell.

On Wednesday night we encamped near Guyney's station.

[illegible]

Murray, Eddy & Co.—Covington, Ky.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 321—June 21, 1864.
67, 2, 14, 69, 21, 16, 40, 63, 12, 32, 51, 60.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 322—June 21, 1864.
46, 53, 35, 32, 45, 15, 44, 26, 7, 34, 56, 52, 61.

Z. E. Simmons & Co.—Covington, Ky.
SHELBY, EXTRA CLASS 313—June 21, 1864.
8, 45, 67, 41, 68, 36, 43, 70, 2, 16, 38, 43.
CLASS 314—June 21, 1864.
1, 64, 16, 23, 17, 5, 24, 35, 66, 30, 74, 56, 33.

France, Ellis & Co.—Managers.
DELAWARE, SCRIP CLASS 139—June 21, 1864.
27, 45, 61, 43, 23, 64, 8, 15, 35, 14, 5, 32.
CLASS 140—June 21, 1864.
16, 32, 21, 27, 60, 46, 57, 43, 23, 12, 65, 44, 61.

Official Circulars in Shelby College Lottery furnished by SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., New York Post office.

Prizes Cashed By S. A. Dunn, 16 John street, up stairs.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given.
JAMES EXCHANGE OFFICE, 176 Broadway, New York City.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Highest Premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Doubloons wanted. ALKOR & CO., Brokers, 31 and 36 Pine st., N. Y.

Royal Havana Lottery.—60 Per Cent premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Lottery Tickets Cashed.—Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, room 1.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

A FINELY FURNISHED HOUSE, IN EIGHTH street, good neighborhood, everything complete, to let for three years at $1,500. Apply at [illegible] Institute, 420 Broadway, second floor, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A SHOP TO LET—THE THIRD STORY OF 219 WEST Twenty-seventh street, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately. Rent $16 a month. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—FURNISHED IF desired at Westport, Connecticut, two hours' ride from New York; pleasantly located, near the water; house contains ten rooms; fine yard, garden, fruit and water; terms reasonable for the summer months or year. Inquire at 200 Front street.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE IN Ravenswood, only thirty minutes ride from New York, in a most genteel neighborhood containing six rooms, together with kitchen, store room, pantry, servants' room, &c. a one garden well stocked with fruits. Will be rented cheap for one year. Apply to J. H. WILLIAMS, on the premises or at 553 Broadway.

FURNISHED BASEMENT TO LET—WITH BAR AND Fixtures, for a lager beer saloon, at 179 Grand street, (Central Hall); will be rented low to a good tenant. Inquire of JAMES BURNS, at the above place.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET IN YONKERS—CONtaining eight rooms, fine view of the Hudson river, good garden, &c. Will be let for the months of July and August. Ten minutes walk from the depot. Apply to EDGAR & LAWRENCE, 61 Bleecker street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON WEST THIRTY sixth street, a genteel three story high stoop brown stone front, thoroughly furnished and in good order; possession July 1; rent $150 per month.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 377 West Twenty third street.

FOR RENT—AT LONG BRANCH VILLAGE, A DEsirable Dwelling, containing eight rooms; $150 for the season. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT WHITE, Long Branch village, N. J.

FOR RENT—IN BROOKLYN, CORNER OF CANTON street and Park avenue, a handsome three story brick House; has all modern improvements, in perfect order, and delightfully situated opposite City Park. Rent low. Apply on the premises.

GENTEEL HOUSES IN BROOKLYN—TO RENT, SIX of the ten new three story and basement brick houses, with every modern convenience, corner of Park avenue and Canton street, Brooklyn, fronting on the City Park. Rent $350. Apply from 12 to 2 at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New York.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—59 CHERRY STREET, suitable for any wholesale or retail business. Inquire at 310 Water street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS—LARGE OR SMALL, to let, without board, to single gentlemen only, in a small private family, at 129 West Twenty-first street. Gas and bath. Location good, and convenient to cars and stages.

NO. 81 TENTH STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only, without meals; location desirable, near Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

STORE TO LET—WITH TWO BACK ROOMS, IN A very pleasant location for a tailor, barber, shoemaker, tinshop, or fancy store, which it has previously been. Inquire at 160 Laurens street, near Houston.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—NOS. 83 AND 85 Prince street. To let, large Rooms with steam light, Power, Steam, Hoistway and Heating Pipes. A large Basement in same building, 50x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. P. MOORE, on the premises.

STORE TO LET—117 WILLIAM STREET, HAS A frontage of 30 feet, with basement under store. Possession can be had July 15. Apply on the premises.

STEAM POWER, NEAR BROADWAY.
A large Room, well lighted, front and rear, and ventilated; 1 to 16 horse power. Also the Basement, 29½ and opposite Earle's Hotel. Apply to P. J. INSLEY, Engineer, 182 Walker street.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, A very convenient cottage house, partially furnished, beautifully situated near the landing, and a quantity of fruit trees and good garden around. Apply to
C. J. DESPARD, 33 Wall street, or 70 West Thirty first street.

TO LET—TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH out Board, to a gentleman in a private family, near cars and stages. Apply at 153 West Twenty second street.

TO LET—TWO LARGE BUILDINGS, SUITABLE FOR a manufactory, or saw and planing mill, with steam engine, boiler and shafting or steam power, at 131 and 133 East Twenty sixth street.

[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) JUNE 22.
THE SECOND AND LAST
GREAT TROTTING CONTEST
between those renowned Champions of the Trotting Turf,
GEN. BUTLER,
ROBERT FILLINGHAM
and JOHN MORGAN,
FOR A PURSE AND STAKE OF $1,750,
will take place on Wednesday, mile heats three in five, to wagon. The intense excitement that prevailed during the trot in harness between the same horses on Wednesday, the 15th, and the enthusiasm created by the concourse of the [illegible] thousands assembled on the course, warrant the belief that the coming great trot to wagons will be of a most deeply interesting character. The most ample provision will be made for the comfort and protection of all the visitors. A large police force will be in attendance for the preservation of order. The race is play or pay.
ALL THREE ARE WELL.
ALL THREE CERTAIN STARTERS.
Special trains will be run at 11¼ A. M. and 1¼ P. M. from Hunter's Point and the last special in time for the trot at 3½ P. M., the boats leaving James slip at 2 P. M. Boats leave Thirty fourth street ferry every five minutes.

FASHION COURSE, VIA HELL GATE FERRY.—TWO boats will run on this ferry on Wednesday for the race.

TROTTING.—TICKETS FOR SALE AT JOE COOK'S Sunny Side Hotel, for the trot between Fillingham, Butler and Morgan. N. B.—After the trot a grand Ball at Cook's Sunny Side Hotel.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING ON Friday, June 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sweepstakes of $300, two miles and repeat. H. Woodruff names b. g. St. Lawrence to wagon. Mr. Walker names r. m. Lady Gaffney in harness. Mr. Rowle names b. s. Napoleon IV., Jr., to wagon. Cars leave South Ferry at one o'clock.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—ON SATURDAY, June 25, at three o'clock P. M., Match of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Hiram Woodruff names b. g. Brother Jonathan, Thomas Cregan names g. m. Nellie Holcomb. Cars leave South ferry at one o'clock.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

STALLIONS.

JUPITER, TROTTING STALLION, WILL STAND AT Snediker's, near Union Course, Long Island, at $50 the season in advance. Jupiter is the sire of Lady Emma, Major Anderson, Jupiter, Jr., the Pearsall Colt, &c.

YOUNG TROTTING STALLION MAJOR ANDERSON will stand the present season, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at the Woodruff Hotel, Flatlands, Long Island, and the alternate days at the farm of Mr. Z. B. Van Wyck in the village of Flatbush, Long Island. Terms $50 to insure a foal. Any further information will be furnished by Mr. Van Wyck or the subscriber.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A FARM OF 100 ACRES, NEAR PLAINFIELD. INquire of R. F. GARRATT, 14 Pine street. Dirt cheap.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AND RESIDENCE, in a pretty and populated village on the Long Island Railroad is for sale for $2,000. It is a new house, with about ten rooms, large garden, &c. A first rate situation for a doctor. Apply to J. H. SCHULZ & CO., No. 2 New Chambers street, N. Y.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Greenwich, Conn., ten minutes walk from the depot, one acre of ground tastefully laid out in lawns and ornamental walks, stocked with the choicest fruit of all kinds, shrubbery and ornamental trees, the house is large and of tasteful architecture, superb garden with dwarf fruit and vegetables of all kinds; evergreens, barn and carriage house, &c., beautiful water and ice house, &c. The house is elegantly furnished; horses, carriages, fine Durham cow, hennery, &c. The whole will be sold, together or separately. Possession immediately if desired. Terms to suit. Apply from 9 to 12 at 152 West Twenty-first street, or to RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, on the premises.

A VERY VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE FARM FOR sale cheap—75 acres, 4 miles of Chicago, 75 acres elevated rich prairie land, good buildings, in excellent order and cultivation, and plenty of fruit.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 19 Pine street.

A SPLENDID FIRST CLASS TENEMENT HOUSE—With all the modern improvements, must be sold. House 25x50 feet, lot 100; four story and cellar. Rents for $370. Price $5,000. Mortgage made to suit the purchaser. Location good. Apply to JAS. FETTRETCH, 217 East Thirtieth street.

A MODEL HOMESTEAD FARM OF 75 ACRES, BEAUTIful soil and highly cultivated, 38 miles on Long Island; good and numerous buildings, fruit, wood and water, all in complete order. Price $4,500.

E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers street.

A BARGAIN.—A FINE TIMBER TRACT OF 80 ACRES estimated to cut 40 cords of wood per acre, 6 miles from Old Bridge dock, 7 miles from Middletown Point; 2½ from railroad.

E. R. FERGUSON, 37 Nassau street, third floor.

A FARM FOR SALE—OF 150 ACRES: 45 WOOD, THE rest under cultivation, good house and outbuildings, abundance of fruit, all at 37 miles from New York, 2 miles from depot. Address John Andrews, Jamesburg, Middlesex county, New Jersey.

A NUMBER OF FARMS FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE of 100 acres at Rahway, N. J., also one of 160 acres at Pittstown, four miles from Freehold, N. Y. This is a

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

REWARDS.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

LOAN OFFICES.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

For Amusements and Other Advertisements See Ninth and Tenth Pages.

SALES AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

[illegible]

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

[illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

slightly; Jacob Agnis, D, 53d N Y, severely; Lewis Glover, C, 2d N Y, severely; H Marsh, K, 5th N H, slightly; G W Smith, E, 63d N Y, slightly; Isaac Hollinbark, H, 53d N Y, slightly; H P Sadoler, C, 6th N Y, severely; Jose Comber, H, 7th N Y, severely; P Markle, M, 8th N Y art, slightly; Sergt J C Dawley, M, 6d N Y art, slightly; J Saur —, 7th N Y art, severely; J Riley, F, 69th N Y, slightly; Will Smith, E, 53d Pa, severely; Horatio Nelson, M, 2d N Y, slightly; John Smith, K, 59th N Y, slightly; Ed Howe, K, 1st Mass art, slightly; Sergt Fred Russell, G, 81st N Y, severely; Sergt H Fraser, H, 28th Mass, slightly; Captain J M Farill, Acting Adjutant General, Third brigade, slightly; Michael Kelder, E, 69th N Y, slightly; Adam Doll, B, 66th N Y, slightly; Sergt Geo Montgomery, C, 53d Pa; Jos Mathews, D, 53d Pa, slightly; Isaac Hobard, B, 26th N Y, slightly; John Cooney, B, 69th N Y, severely; T — H, 53d Pa, severely; S F Rager, G, 148th Pa, severely; H Wallace, A, 8th N Y, slightly; B Reinhardt, K, 39th N Y, severely; — Furgeson, A, 7th N Y, severely; G N Ross, B, 148th Pa, severely; W H Brewer, B, 3d N Y art, slightly; A Primrose, F, 39th N Y, severely; H Tompkins, D, 64th N Y, severely; D Murphy, C, 111th N Y, slightly; Geo Smith, G, 2d N Y, slightly; A Woodward, G, 2d N Y, slightly; J Dougherty, K, 69th N Y, slightly; J Norton, K, 61st N Y, slightly; Corp H G Adams, E, 26th Mich, slightly; L L Butler, K, 6th N Y, severely; F W Brewer, K, 8th N Y, severely; Dan Prentiss, K, 53d New York, slightly; G W Loyd, M, 1st Me artillery, severely; Thos Kelly, I, 28th Mass, severely; H Stonegrab, I, 170th N Y, severely; [illegible]

[illegible]

about four hundred prisoners, including eleven commissioned officers. They belong to the First brigade, of Hancock's corps. All is quiet at this moment.

Communication was interrupted on the railroad at Petersburg, but after tearing up a mile and a half of the track and pulling down three hundred yards of the telegraph wire, the federals were so warmly pressed that they backed out and retreated from Port Walthall Junction, after making a stubborn fight until late in the evening. The principal fighting occurred two miles from Chester, where we repulsed the enemy and took two lines of their breastworks. We also captured a few prisoners, and some of the enemy's dead and wounded fell into our hands. The enemy's troops were commanded by Gillmore. They consisted of about two thousand five hundred, all told. Our force consisted of Pickett's division. Our whole losses were not very heavy.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The following despatch has been received from General Lee:—

HEADQUARTERS, June 17, 1864.

His Excellency Jeff Davis:—

At eleven o'clock last night we took the breastworks at Howlett's House. Other portions of the same line were also taken. The battery at Howlett's is being re-established. Five vessels have been sunk by the enemy in Trent's Reach. Ten steamers are within the Reach behind the Monitors. Some fighting occurred near Petersburg this morning, without result. I have ordered the railroad at Port Walthall Junction, destroyed by the enemy yesterday, to be repaired and reopened.

R. E. LEE.

HUNTER.

Destruction of the Railroad Between Charlottesville and Lynchburg.

MR. THEODORE C. WILSON'S DESPATCH.

HUNTER'S ARMY, IN THE FIELD, June 14—A. M.

I have only time to announce that the line of railroad passing between Charlottesville and Lynchburg has been effectually destroyed for a distance of ten miles, besides being also impaired at other points. By these successful operations the rebel force left to guard Charlottesville is cut off from reaching Lynchburg by railroad. This gives us a very considerable and desirable advantage.

DESTRUCTION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY—HUNTER'S VIGOROUS POLICY.

In the course of the movement on the line of the railroad referred to a great deal of public property was destroyed. We also made capture of quite a number of prisoners.

General Hunter is pushing movements vigorously.

The movement on the line of the railroad was a very interesting one. The details will have to be given hereafter.

The rebels are displaying the utmost activity to counteract our movements; but the chances are that they will fail.

Our Special Army Despatch.

BEVERLY COURT HOUSE, West Va., June 16—P. M.

Information has been received here direct from Staunton that General Hunter had a heavy engagement with the rebel forces near Lynchburg on the 15th or 16th. All accounts, except one, represent the result of the battle as favorable to our side. There is good reason to believe the report of "Hunter's defeat" to have been circulated by latent rebels.

Rebel Accounts.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL HUNTER.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 18.]

A gentleman who left Lynchburg on Thursday states that a Yankee force fifteen thousand strong, under Generals Hunter, Crook and Averill, was at Forrest depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, some eight or ten miles from Lynchburg. They have done a good deal of damage to the railroad, as was to have been expected; but we did not learn the particulars of their vandalism.

A train of cars arrived from Danville last evening. The Yankee feat has not been accomplished.

The Rumored Raid into Maryland.

BALTIMORE, June 21, 1864.

We have letters from Martinsburg, only a few miles from Falling Waters, written yesterday afternoon, and they make no mention of any large body of rebels passing in that vicinity, but, on the contrary, state that Mosby and his guerillas are operating between Winchester and Staunton, preventing, as far as possible, any communication with General Hunter.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1864.

The statement in some of to-day's papers that Mosby is north of the Potomac with a large force, or any force, is totally unfounded. No hostile force, great or small, has crossed the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at any point during the present season, and for several weeks not even an armed guerilla has been seen near the road.

General Washburn and the City Government of Memphis.

CAIRO, June 21, 1864.

General Washburn, commander of the Department of West Tennessee, has declared, in answer to a communication of inquiry from Mayor Parks, that, owing to the disloyal character of the present city government of Memphis, as well as its utter inefficiency in the management of city affairs, he is compelled to announce, in the event of the re-election of the present Mayor, it is the intention of the military authorities to take charge of the municipal department of Memphis. The General expresses the hope that the citizens of Memphis will elect a ticket friendly to the government, so that he may be relieved from the duty of interfering; but he expresses his determination that while he commands there shall be no hostile municipal government within his jurisdiction.

The Capture of the Granite City.

BOSTON, June 21, 1864.

A letter to the Transcript gives the following list of casualties on the gunboat Granite City, captured at Calcasieu Pass, La., on the 6th inst. (?) with all on board, after an engagement of an hour and a half:—

Ensign S. S. Tyrrell, arm shot off, dangerous; Ensign A. H. Curry, shot through the leg; Quartermaster John W. Tisdell, killed; Joseph Johnson, seaman, killed; John Scott, seaman, arm shot off; Quartermaster John Jacobs, thigh, dangerous; William E. Hayden, thighs, badly; William Fitzpatrick, arm, slightly; Ira Leeks, foot; John Gogin, leg; Joseph Schallinger, leg; M. McNamara, leg; H. Spencer, arm; —— McCullom, shoulder, slightly.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10, 1864.

[illegible]

Fire in the City.

[illegible]

The Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

[illegible]

Wounded in Hospital.

[illegible]

Additional Names.

[illegible]

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Despatches from Generals Beauregard and Lee.

[illegible]

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 16, 1864.

A telegram from General Forrest to Captain Adair, dated Tupelo, June 16, says:—

There are no Georgians hurt. The victory was complete. The killed, wounded and captures of the enemy exceed the total of my troops engaged. I have shot forward 1,800 prisoners, and there are more yet behind.

THREE MILES FROM MARIETTA, June 16, 1864.

There was but little skirmishing by the enemy yesterday. Sharpshooters were firing all day. Major Massey, of the Twentieth Mississippi regiment, was killed.

At five o'clock yesterday General Hooker's corps made a charge on Cleburne's division, three lines deep, and was repulsed with great slaughter.

A few prisoners taken confirmed the above. Cleburne's division fired three hundred and fifteen times with shot, shell and canister. The enemy was not able to bring his artillery to bear.

Banquet to the Ninth Regiment New York State Militia.

SPEECHES, TOASTS AND SENTIMENTS—ENTHUSIASM FOR GRANT AND M'CLELLAN—THE REGIMENT'S SERVICES, ETC., ETC.

The Ninth regiment New York State Militia was entertained at the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening by a dinner. This corps, it will be remembered, returned from the seat of war some ten days since, after having served a three years' campaign. They fought in all the principal battles of the war, and everywhere distinguished themselves as brave and efficient soldiers. Going out to battle in defence of the Union over one thousand strong, they return to us with decimated ranks and with scarcely one tenth of their original number. This fact alone will attest the bravery which characterized their movements during their advent in the present war. On their arrival home the city authorities, from want of funds, it is alleged, did not tender to them that reception which their valor and services warranted; but the matter was taken up by ex-members of the regiment and others, who gave a dinner to the gallant fellows last evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel. This dinner was prepared on a scale worthy the occasion and the circumstances calling for it.

[illegible]

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CAIRO, June 22, 1864.

The steamer Mollie Able, from New Orleans on the 15th, has arrived.

The steamer Progress was burned to the water's edge at Dead Man's bend, Mississippi river, on the evening of the 8th instant. She came out of Red river, her cargo comprising 1,350 bales of cotton, 800 of which may be saved. The cotton was marked William Butler & Co., Cairo. The boat took fire from a lamp in the engine room. Twenty lives were lost.

The New Orleans cotton market was active, but the offerings were small; middling, $1 07 a $1 08, low middling, $1 03 a $1 05. Good inquiry for sugar and molasses, with little offering.

Three buildings were blown down this afternoon in Cairo during a severe rain and wind storm. One man was killed, being crushed in the ruins.

REBEL NEWS.

The Fight at Tishimingo Creek.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 14.]

BALDWIN, June 11, VIA MOBILE, June 16, 1864.

General S. COOPER:—

The battle of Tishimingo creek, fought yesterday by Major General Forrest, is one of the most signal victories of the war for the forces engaged.

The ascertained results on the field, so far, are two hundred prisoners, twelve pieces of artillery, one hundred and fifty wagons mostly loaded, and more still coming in.

Most of the animals were ridden off by the enemy.

The rout was complete. Our forces are in close and vigorous pursuit.

Our loss so far will not exceed four hundred in killed and wounded.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the gallant Forrest and his brave command.

S. D. LEE, Major General.

A previous despatch from General Lee states that General Forrest attacked the enemy at ten A. M., six miles west of Baldwin, and fought until five P. M., gaining a complete victory. The force of the enemy was estimated at ten thousand. The enemy had already been driven ten miles.

OKOLONA, VIA MOBILE, June 13, 1864.

General S. COOPER:—

General Forrest reports from Ripley on the 11th that he has scattered the forces of the enemy and was still pursuing them.

The loss of the enemy so far amounts to two thousand killed and wounded, and one thousand prisoners, twenty pieces of artillery and two hundred and fifty wagons and ambulances. The rout is complete.

S. D. LEE, Major General.

Miscellaneous.

Files of Savannah papers to the 11th of June have been received here. The following extracts are taken from them:—

Standwatie, Chief of the Cherokee nation, has recently been commissioned as brigadier general in the Confederate army. He is the first Indian who ever attained that rank.

A company of boys, about forty strong, has been formed at Columbus, Ga., to guard the railroad bridge at West Point. Their captain is Master Walter Gordon, brother of Major General Gordon, of Lee's army. Not a member of the company is over sixteen years of age.

The papers contain eulogies on Lieut. Pelot and suggest his name be given to the Water Witch, which he has bequeathed to the confederacy, purchased with his heart's blood.

Police Intelligence.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC ROBS HER EMPLOYER—THE STOLEN MONEY RECOVERED.—Eliza Doody, an Irish woman, twenty-two years of age, recently a domestic in the family of Mr. Edward N. Laffey, was arrested by officer McDermott, of the Seventeenth precinct, charged with having stolen four hundred and fifty dollars from her employer. The money was taken from the pocket of Mrs. Laffey's dress, hanging in a room to which the accused had access. In possession of the prisoner the officer found four hundred and forty nine dollars of the stolen money. Justice Mansfield committed Eliza to prison for trial. She pleaded guilty to the theft.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN

OF

$200,000,000.

This loan is authorized by act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the government.

Until its redemption five per cent interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

Subscriptions to the loan are received by the National Banks in United States notes or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.

Its exemption from State or local taxation adds from one to three per cent per annum to its value.

The rate of interest on this loan, although but five per cent in coin, is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

As a rule the five per cent specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the national loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.

The authorized amount of this loan is two hundred million dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington is over

$70,000,000.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New York, No. 4 Wall street.

Second National Bank of New York, Twenty third street and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New York, No. 5 Nassau street.

Fourth National Bank of New York, 27 and 29 Pine street.

Fifth National Bank of New York, 338 Third avenue.

Sixth National Bank of New York, Sixth av. and Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New York, 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New York, 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New York, 71 Duane street.

National Exchange Bank of New York, 184 Greenwich st.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks), will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as part and parcel of the Quota of the city and county of New York under any future call of the President for men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after Saturday, the 18th June, instant, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller they will receive bonds of the county for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent per annum.

Our fellow citizens and the public generally are respectfully invited to cooperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this county, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TENDER FEET, &c. cured without pain by Dr. RICE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 63 Bowery, over Citizens Bank. Rice's Annihilator cures Corns, Bunions, &c. By mail, 50 cents.

DEMOREST'S NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.— Splendid novelties in this week's number. Portrait of General A. E. Burnside. Incidents in the War. Philadelphia Sanitary Fair. The Prejudices of the People on the Constitution Illustrated. Going in the Cavalry. Fashions, by Mme. Demorest; Valuable Music and General Literature. Out to-day.