New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 78 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS: MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1864.

Auction Sales This Day.

By McCorren & Landry, at their Auction Mart, Masonic Hall—Furniture, Pianos, &c.

By E. Jaudon, at 11 o'clock, at Moore's stables, near Bienville market—A Dairy.

This day, at 11 o'clock, McCorren & Landry will sell Furniture, Pianos, &c., at their Mart, Masonic Hall. See their advertisement.

FISK'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.—The most fashionable apparatus, powerfully recommending both by economy and convenience, is among the large assortment of lamps and articles appertaining to their use, including pure and safe Kerosine and coal oil, to be found at Mr. A. Jaudon Hill's well known Emporium of Light, No. 6 Chartres street.

Captain Cobeh and Farmer Cook, of the steamship Yazoo, from New York, have our thanks for courteous and acceptable attentions.

ARRIVAL OF THE TAMPICO.—The steamship Tampico, Capt. Cosch, from New York the evening of the 18th, arrived at her landing yesterday about 6 p. m. The consignments by this steamer will be noticed in another place.

The steamer which brought the news telegraphed from Fort Hudson was probably the Leviathan or Empress, one or both of which may be here early this morning.

[From the Times Extra last evening.]

One Day Later.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM FORT HUDSON.

Bombardment of Fort Morgan Commenced—Gen. Sherman Advertises for 100 Days Men—Sixteen Assaults from Sherman's Gunboats—Forces from Georgia—Gen. Johnston's Army still Retreating—Rps., &c.

[By Telegraph from Port Hudson.]

Louisville, June 19—A staff officer from the front reports that Sabine (Wednesday) fell on our left. Hooker's Corps was storming the rear day's work. The whole army this time and driving back the whole rebel front, the rebels being driven back under his musketry and artillery. Our loss slight. Bragg was reported south of Allatoona yesterday afternoon. Johnston has opened his artillery to prevent our right from throwing up.

Washington, June 19.—The two days passed around Petersburg have been marked with severe fighting.

On yesterday afternoon Burnside arrived with his colored troops and took a position on the Prince George road. At 6 P. M. he was ordered to attempt the capture of an important position, Gen. Smith's corps also making an advance at the same time, and opening fire from all batteries. Advance was made a short time before sunset, and a severe contest opened. All the ground gained we had to fight for, and the principal works were not taken but by night. Our lines were considerably advanced and we obtained a better position from which to make further attacks.

The First and Third Brigades of Barlow's Division, which was on his right, succeeded in driving the enemy from their intrenched picket line, and sent the rifle pits. Hancock and Martin Brigades, on the left, were less successful. On the right of the corps Gen. Birney succeeded in advance of three-quarters of a mile, at which time his line had held the position he had captured, which is within about 2500 yards of the city. In this advance they captured over 200 prisoners from Kwell's, Hill's and Beauregard's commands. The casualties in this charge are probably not less than 1500.

At 6 o'clock, this morning, Burnside, in accordance with instructions, embarrassed an adjacent rebel position, which formed the right of the enemy's line. During the night, he had closed the right of his line on the left of Barlow, and Potter had orders to act with him if he saw it could be done with advantage. Gen. Ferrero's division formed the first line in Burnside's corps, and only a portion of the corps was actually engaged, although the remainder was in support, and ready if needed. The advance was made promptly at 3 A. M., Gen. Barstow's division advancing simultaneously with Potter, and closely connected with the right of the latter. Not a gun was fired in the charge, and the works were carried at once at the point of the bayonet. Two rebel ditches with 7 guns in each, 700 prisoners, and 3 battle flags were captured. The whole was the result of a few moments' work.

A charge was made this P. M. upon another rebel position and some advance made, our men holding their ground behind the crest of a hill. The work on the left of our lines, and the troops engaged were Wilder's division of the Ninth Corps.

War Department, Washington, June 19, 9:45 P. M.

General Dix:

This evening a dispatch from Grant, dated 5 o'clock P. M., reached the War Department. It represents the forces advance yesterday to the vicinity of Petersburg, where they then were in front of the enemy occupying new line of entrenchments, which, after a desperate assault, they carried, and held as intrenched position. The enemy's line of fire was forced from Petersburg. It is inferred that the enemy has been retreating during the night.

Gen. Sherman advertises to-day that the enemy gave way last night in the midst of the death, and we are storming. At daylight he entered his line from Richmond and left. The whole army is in pursuit as far as the Chickahominy. Gen. Sherman adds, I start for Marietta at once.

E. M. STANTON.

War Department, Washington, June 18—11 a. m.

To Major General Dix:

Dispatches from Gen. Sheridan received, reports a victory at Trevilian Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, south of Gordonsville, where Gen. Lee a few days since reported a rebel victory.

Sheridan encamped at Trevilian Station June 15th, 4 a. m., having destroyed the railroad from that point to Louisa Court House on the morning of the 11th.

After an obstinate contest he drove the enemy from successive lines of Breastworks through an almost impassable forest back on Trevilian Station. Gen Custar, in the meantime, was ordered with his brigade to proceed by country roads to the rear of the enemy's cavalry (Fitz. arrival shelling point the enemy broke into a complete rout, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands, who, in number, exceed five hundred men, and three hundred horses.

The destruction of the railroad occupied until 3 o'clock of the 12th, when Custer and General Tarbin to advance with his division and Devin's brigade, of General Gregg's division, in the direction of Gordonsville and attack the enemy, which had concentrated and intrenched forced by infantry during the night, and had also constructed rifle pits at a point about five miles from Louisville. The advance was made, but as the enemy's position was found too strong to assault, no general attack was made on the extreme right of our line.

A portion of the reserve brigade carried enemy's works twice, and was twice driven from them by infantry. Night closed the contest. I found on examination of the command that there was not a sufficiency of ammunition to continue. Next day a train of cars also came down to where we were engaged with the enemy.

The reports of prisoners and citizens were that Pickett's old division was coming. I therefore during the night withdrew my command over the North Anna.

The animals were engaged two days without forage.

The enemy's loss is heavy. My loss in killed and wounded will be about 575. Of this number 490 are wounded. Brought off by my ambulances 377, all that could be transported.

I captured, and have now in my possession, 370 rebel soldiers, including 22 commissioned officers. My loss in captured will not exceed 160. They were principally from the 5th Michigan cavalry. This regiment gallantly charged down Gordonsville road, capturing 1500 horses and 800 men, but were surrounded, and had to give them up when the enemy broke hurriedly between Gen. Custar's command and Col. Gregg's brigade, capturing five colonels of battery, three of which were afterwards recaptured.

E. M. STANTON.

The Gold Bill and the New Loan in Washington.

The New York *Evening Post* of the 18th (in the latest edition brought by the George Washington,) has the following dispatches:

Washington, June 18.—Upon his return here the President found many important bills awaiting his signature, and among them the Gold Bill, which will probably be signed to-day.

Washington, June 18.—All the bids for the new loan have been opened. The higher rate is 110, at which price several small amounts were offered.

The bids assumed the second day ranged at a higher premium than those of the previous day. The average rate at which the whole loan has been awarded is required to be 106½.

Mr. Sumner on the Presidential Vote for Senator.

A Washington dispatch in the New York *Commercial Advertiser* of the 18th says:

The Baltimore Convention having recognized Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana as States, it now remains to be seen whether or not their loyal citizens will be permitted to vote for President at the coming election. Sumner has gone and his political friends take the ground that they cannot, unless authorized to do so by Congress. To a certain extent, says Mr. Sumner, military governments may be constituted by the President, as commander in chief of the army. But permanent civil governments, (to use beyond the war,) with the right of representation in Congress and in the Electoral College, cannot be constituted by the President. Every State which, in all its parts, throughout its whole jurisdiction, accepted the proclamation of secession and maintained it by force, is beyond all question a rebel State, which, on this ground, has no place in the Electoral College and until re admitted to its ancient rights by a vote of both Houses of Congress.

The Brazilian Ocean Mail Steamship Service—Proposals Called For.

Washington, June 18.—In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, recently passed, authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil, the Postmaster-General has advertised for proposals.

Twelve round trips are to be performed annually for a term of ten years, commencing on the 1st of September, 1865. The steamships used for this service must be American, built, and no proposal will be accepted from any person who is not an American citizen.

The amount is not defined that may be paid, but yet none taken by Brazil in the establishment of the proposed line of steamships.

Items from Northern Mexico and Texas.

(From the N. Y. Herald's Matamoras Correspondence.)

Matamoras, June 1.—Cortinas left Matamoras on the 30th of May, with about seven hundred infantry and cavalry, for Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, to suppress an insurrection in favor of the French headed by Serafin Garcia, supposed to meet with no serious opposition, and hoped to put down the insurrection with his little trouble.

Cortinas has declared his intention to support the Juarez government, and to repel the advance of the French towards Matamoras.

A French man of war is now off Boca Del Rio, he presumed has landed a force by boat, to interfere with the disembarkation of Maximoro.

Colonel Ford, of the Texas rebel cavalry, leaves Rio Grande City, Texas, and at Laredo and Eagle Pass, crossed into Mexico. From three to five thousand bales a day arrive at Matamoras, and ample supplies of provisions, produce and dry goods are sent off by the wagons that bring down the cotton.

Brownsville, Texas, June 1, 1864.—E. Fagoss from Texas continues to arrive at Brownsville in considerable numbers. Cotton would come in more faster if transportation was adequate, mules and oxen die on the road for want of forage, owing to the extreme drought from which the portion of Texas has suffered.

The railroad from Brazos Santiago to White Ranchopan the Rio Grande, a distance of 12 miles, is completed to Santa Maria, and, if the charter of vessels to that point instead of to Matamoros is encouraged, the large quantity of cotton and shipping to Matamoros for the supply of Northern Mexico, will go by that route, transportation being more speedy and easier, and the revenue to the railroad will thereby be rendered largely remunerative, independent of the freights carried over it for the use of the Government.

Two Sac government scouts ran daily between White Ranchos and Brownsville.

Old Fort Brown has been completely repaired.

Major General Herron, commanding chief at Brownsville, by his judicious administration, acts, has gendered himself extremely popular with the people of the vicinity.

Fort Ocotillo is to be abandoned by our forces and Fort Esperanza to be blown up.

Rebinda's Losses in the Late Battle.

The New York *Express* of a recent date, says:

In addition to the Mexican Intelligence, by the Havana steamship of the 4th edition, we learn that Gen. Mejia has defeated Gen. Dubindo on the 17th ult., at Matehuala, and took 1117 prisoners and 17 pieces of artillery, 27 wagons 200 mules, and a large quantity of arms and ammunitions of war.

Mejia's skirmish is reported at Valparaiso, Mexico, near Zacatecas, which the French are reported to have killed 120, captured 300 men and 2 cannon, 500 small arms, and 200 horses.

Gen. Alvarez is reported to be at Atemajac with a considerable force, this is only four and a half miles from Guadalajara.

Gen. Vidaurri is at Laredo, in Texas.

The Gold Bill Passed by both Houses.

The gold bill sent from the Senate was passed by the House on the 15th, and only awaits the President's signature to become a law. Below is the text of the bill, with the brief proceedings which preceded its passage.

The House then reconsidered the vote by which recently the Senate Gold Bill was laid upon the table.

Mr. Fernando Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., asked unanimous consent to speak ten minutes upon the subject.

Mr. Spaulding, (rep.) of Ohio, objected.

The House first voted on the amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Davis (rep.) of N. Y., namely:

Provided, moreover, that during the operations of this act the laws of trade and gravitation be and the same are hereby suspended.

This was voted down amid much laughter.

Mr. Hooper's substitute for the first section of the bill was agreed to.

The bill was then passed by yeas 76, nays 62.

It provides as follows:

That it shall be lawful for any person to make any contract for the purchase or sale and delivery of any gold or bullion, to be delivered on any day subsequent to the day of making such contract, or for the payment of any such money due and contingent, in default of the delivery of any gold coin or bullion, or to make such contract upon any other term than the actual delivery of such gold coin or bullion and the payment in full of the agreed price thereof on the day on which such contract is made; in United States currency or money, or by set off or otherwise; and such contract for the purchase or sale of foreign exchange to be delivered at any time within ten days after the date of such contract, or for the payment of any money due and payable in which the person making such contract may at the time of such contract be indebted, and it shall be lawful to make any loan of money or currency not being in coin to be repaid in gold or bullion, or to make any loan of coin or bullion to be repaid in money or currency other than coin.

Sec. 2. It shall be further lawful for any banker, broker, or any person to make any purchase or sale of any gold coin or bullion, or of any foreign exchange, or any contract for any such purchase or sale, at any other place than the ordinary place of business of either the seller or purchaser, owned, or hired, or occupied by him individually, or by a partnership of which he is a member.

Sec. 3. All contracts made in violation of the act, shall be absolutely void.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall violate any provision of this act shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a period not less than three months nor longer than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall likewise be subject to a penalty of one thousand dollars for each offence.

Sec. 5. The penalty imposed by the fourth section of the act may be recovered in an action at law in any Court of Record of the United States, or any Court of competent jurisdiction, which action will be brought in the name of the United States by any person who shall sue for and prosecute the same, one half for the use of the United States, and the other half for the person bringing such action, and the recovery and satisfaction of a judgment in any such action shall be a bar to the prosecution of any fine for the same offence in any prosecution instituted subsequent to the recovery of such judgment but it shall not be a bar to the infliction of punishment by imprisonment as provided by said fourth section.

Sec. 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Rejection of the Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendment.

The New York *Times* of the 17th says:

The Anti-Administration portion of the House, arraying itself against the proposition to submit this amendment to the States, has deprived it of the requisite two-thirds, and an end is thus made of it for the present Congress. The vote stood ninety four Yeas to sixty five Nays, sixty four Democrats—Bailey, Griswold, Odell, and Wheeler—voting in the affirmative. We deeply regret this. It imposes a needless delay upon the consummation of a great measure, without which the reunion of the States between the South and the North can reach no end. Reconstruction is impossible so long as Slavery exists in the land. The institution, in inspiring the rebellion, has committed an inexpiable crime, and the people are fixed in their determination that it shall die the death. In Northern Virginia and the parts of the North and Middle States, the people are in a poor service in seeking to prolong its agony. They are doing the country a worse service yet. The public mind, so long harrassed by questions touching Slavery, needs repose. It is high time that a definite and final policy were adopted settled—that the only solid foundation for a reconstruction should be reckoned and accepted.

(From the New York Tribune.)

By the votes of a decided majority of the Representatives of the people, it has been officially adjudged that slavery, having instituted and tenaciously upheld a gigantic conspiracy for the destruction of our national existence, ought to die the death of the rebellion, and that the Federal Constitution should be amended so never to authorize or tolerate its revival in any part of the republic. The constitutional amendment to this effect originated in and passed the Senate by an overwhelming majority; but the House yesterday failed to concur—a decided majority, but not two-thirds, voting in the affirmative. The check thus encountered was caused solely by the election of a majority of the members in 1862 instead of 1863.

The following is the vote, yesterday, in detail: 93 Union and 4 Democrats in the affirmative, to 52 Democrats and 1 Union in the negative. 12 Union and 13 Democrats absent or not voting.

[From the New York Times, 17th inst.]

The Rebel Workers in New York.

One thoroughly trustworthy Paris correspondent, "Slakhoff," in his letter published yesterday, has the following intelligence:

"The Secessionists are constantly gaining ground in their attempts at corrupting and controlling the City of New York. They have collected there enough money and men of talent to be able to pursue their working systematically. Agents have gone from here to well as from England for the purpose, and they profess to have money enough to control, through the press and otherwise, one-half the population of the city. In these agents are those who are filing the European press with false reports on the progress of the war and on the discussion of affairs at the North."

That there is and long has been a thoroughly systematized plan of converting New York City into a rebel Bastile is no secret. The assumption of the Southern conspirators, before the war, was that this Metropolis would shut, if not actually lock their movement. The extraordinary triumph of Mayor Fernando Wood, then Mayor, in proposing and actually succeeding in persuading the Federal Government to surrender the whole power of arms to the South, and his strong appeal to the Democrats of Congress, on the ground that the Southern Confederacy had sufficient reasons why this City should desirous of the protection of the State and of the Federal Government, were simply the out-cropping of a secret understanding by the conspirators of certain leaders in this City and Democratic leaders at Washington.

The subsequent attempted correspondence of Lamar, of Georgia, with Fernando Wood, (not shown by his organs,) on improving the hostilities by blockade running in the Southern ports of Long Island in his famous blockade dispatch, that certain "leaders of the Democratic party" had called upon him in this city, and had asked him not to press foreign intervention until they got into power, when "they would be disposed to accept an offer of mediation if it appeared to be the only means of putting a stop to hostilities" and the New York Post last summer, all indicate the same conspiracy.

We have always regarded it as unfortunate that these matters were not subjected to a regular and searching investigation. It is morally certain that they spring from a deliberate plot, organized and managed by men of talent who did nothing on the scene. Their exceedingly sudden, without a single premonitory symptom, appearance to the public eye, evinced that the were not generated spontaneously, but were an artificial product. Their mathematical line of procedure clearly betokened a preconcerted arrangement to get complete control of the city, and in secession revolution. There is a secret history of that extraordinary episode in our city life which ought, at any pains or expense, to have been brought to light. It would have helped vastly to a better understanding of the character, and the power, of the alliance here allying with the "Confederacy."

[From the New York Express, 18th.]

The Navy—What Is It Doing?

It is come to be quite common to ask the question—"What is the Navy doing?" Where are the fleet? Some naval vessels there was adequate, when, which Mr. Welles says are now included in the United States Navy,) that were expected to be had a hand to pat down the rebellion? With such a force at command how is it that, as yet, we have been only able, in point of fact, to capture but four or five rebel ports—that is to say, Port Royal, Port Royal, Newborn, Merlots, with one or two more of inconsiderable importance down and about Florida? Are Galveston, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington never to be rescued from Confederate rule?

Newspaper, though popularly supposed to "know everything," cannot be expected to answer these questions. It would be contraband to answer them, specifically,—but it will do no harm to say, that the Navy has not been idle. Admiral Farragut, for instance, has apparently dropped out of sight, of late, but is never busy as a bee with his preparations for a telling blow in a quarter upon which it is to be regretted, perhaps, that an impression was not made long ago. If we could print the communications which has been communicated to us it would no doubt be very gratifying to the general public and to the rebels; but the *Express* cannot consent to so tribute "aid and comfort" to the latter for the sake of gratifying the penchant of the loyal public for sensation news. Enough to know that what we have stated is perfectly correct—and that Farragut, are many scores was and waste, will be heard of again thundering away at one of the strongholds of Secession, with every prospect of a result that will add one more cotton port to those we have already acquired.

How War Correspondence is Made Up.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday publishes a letter from a gentleman at Martinsburg, purporting to be the New York *Herald's* recent dispatch from that place, concerning Hunter's victory, a pure *fabrication*. The writer says, among other things: "You find the probabilities, and even the possibilities of the results of the action of the 5th instant represented here as actual occurrences witnessed by the same Mr. Wilson. He seems to have taken a few details connected with the magnitude of the victory and the important results attending it, the capture of a number of pieces of cannon, etc.

There is not perhaps a word of truth in it. This correspondent never saw a single incident he mentions, even if it did occur, he being in Harrisburg at the time—not having been within one hundred and seventeen miles of Staunton. Neither has the *Herald* any reporter with Hunter's command. Mr. Wilson knows how here at this writing, and his dispatches of this kind from the front are made up from the merest rumor, and to judge from them he pale well on the long bow. He has no nothing from the front.

(Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.)

Washington, June 15, 1864—The Democratic party in the House to-day deliberately surrendered the issue of slavery in its shoulders for the coming Presidential election. It votes to maintain human slavery, and refused to consent to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States to abolish it. Four years ago, in a period of profound peace between the North and South, every member of the democratic party in the House voted for the abolition of slavery through an amendment of the Constitution. To-day, in the pinch and crisis of the war waged by the South to destroy the Union in the interest of slavery, every member of the party except three voted to retain the accursed institution and to retain it within the Constitution the doubtful guarantee of its existence.

Military Visitors from France.—The N. Y. *World's* Washington dispatch of the 17th says:

We understand that a week or two ago Col de Chanaland and Captain Gaumen arrived in this country from France, whence they had been sent here by their government to report on anything which they might deem worthy of notice relative to military science and affairs. It is remembered that our government sent a similar commission to the Crimea during the last war in that quarter. The arrival of these officers probably occasioned the recent statement that the French government had dispatched agents hither with a view to intervention or mediation.

Defences of Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Times* states that the fortifications around that city cover an area of nine miles, have eighty pieces of canon of large calibre, and two hundred rounds of ammunition to each gun. Artists at Tuesday last on this extreme circuit of defence there were, but ten men guarding these valuable works. John Morgan, with his force, if he had chosen to make diversion from his route to Cynthiana, could have reached these works in twelve hours, and the early dawn might have announced to the citizens of Cincinnati that a heavy tribute was demanded, or a notice been served to be treated to a game of shot and shell.

Earl Russell and Jeff. Davis.

The London *Index*, says that Earl Russell made a second attempt to communicate officially with Jeff. Davis, from Cuba, but that the effort was abandoned after the receipt of a communication from Secretary Seward by Lord Lyons of all the dispatches addressed to the Davis Cabinet and been returned to the Foreign Office in London.

A Year's Emoluments for the Federal Army.—Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, said lately in the United States Senate:

Since the 17th October of last year, we have received or re-enrolled six hundred thousand men, without sounding the alarm bell in the year past, we had put on foot seven hundred thousand soldiers. We have expended in bounties one hundred and twenty five millions, and have sent more than forty eight thousand men to Grant since he crossed the Rapidan.

How the Laird Rams were Sold.

In the British House of Commons on the 14th instant the government was asked whether the offer to sell the Mersey rams for £300,000 was made by their owners, Messrs. Bravay, or by Messrs. Laird, the builders.

The Attorney-General replied that the offer came from Messrs. Bravay, as the owners. There was no communication with the Lairds in regard to the sale.

On the 30th ultimo the Attorney-General made a fuller statement, recounting the circumstances of the sale. The government, before the seizure, offered to purchase the rams, the offer was declined, and the ships subsequently seized. Mr. Bravay, the alleged owner, offered to sell them at a price which was considered too large, and his offer was declined. Later, he asked the government what price they would give, and the terms of purchase were agreed on, the alleged owners still maintaining that there had been no violation of the law on their part. The government was not regarded as the condonation of an offence committed by the defendants. The government thought the law as it stood sufficient to check malpractices, and to stop this piratical transaction would operate as a premium to shipbuilders to speculate in building vessels of war for the South. The price given for the ships was £195 000; and a further sum of £22,000 for their completion. The price first asked was £300,000.

[FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.]

FLOUR, CANDLES, ALCOHOL, WHISKY.—Flour, Plant's extra and favorite, 550 barrels; together with a large lot of star candles, alcohol and whisky, are advertised by B. H. Kennedy & Co., 36 Poydras street.

ARREST OF THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON HERALD.—Mr. Joseph A. Scoville, well known under the pseudonym of Mashattan, correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* from New York, was arrested at his residence in that city, for having sent to that paper letters "erroneous in their views, false in their statements, and outrageous to the Government." Condemned at his request before Gen. Dix, he obtained his release upon parole, conditioned that he should confine himself in future correspondence to presenting facts such as the telegraph affords, and that he should submit himself to any tribunal before which the authorities at Washington might see fit to cite him.

New York Winnowed.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, evening of the 16th, says:

Gold is again dull. Operators are at present embarrassed by the many uncertainties that affect the market, and especially by the movement of General Grant, which the "bulls" regard as far more dangerous to their interests than the Gold bill. There is very little demand of a regular character. The sales at the board were only $1,500, at 109¾ to 109¾. The opening quotation was 109¾ on the street; at 12:30 P. M. the price was 110.

Foreign exchange is dull. The rumors of a foreign loan have unsettled prices, and mere bills are offering in consequence. Baxter's sterling 110 to 110¾ gold, and 214 to 214 currency.

One New York agent writes at 2:45 P. M. that gold was 109¾ to 109¾.

The War in Kentucky.

Arrest of a Rebel Flag of Truce—Movements of Rebel Guerrillas—Pillage at Hartsville.

Louisville, Ky., June 17.—The rebel Colonel Chenoweth, commanded by Charles Morgan and a number of John Morgan's staff, came into Lexington yesterday with Gen. Hobson, under a flag of truce, with the design of arranging "bodies of the respective parties." Gen. Hobson expressed to the rebel rebel said. Gen. Burbridge refused to recognize the flag, arrested Colonel Chenoweth and ordered Gen. Hobson to the command of his division.

About 150 mounted men of Jesse's band crossed the Louisville and Frankfort Rail road early this morning at Smithfield, and were subsequently heard of at Shelbyville, en route to Taylorsville.

On the 19th inst., Col. Weatherford, of the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, evacuated Hartsville, and on the following Wednesday Hennessy's gang took possession of the post, and gave the town up to pillage.

From Havana and San Domingo.

The Havana correspondent of the New York *Times*, writes on the 8th:

The *Redactor* of Cuba gives some interesting particulars about the defeat of the Insurgents in San Domingo at Laguna Verde (Green Lake) by the soldiers of troops under Col. Ferrer. The chief of the insurgents was Benito Monteio, who had been chief in command at Moca Chrisof, and then escaped, thanks to the swiftness of his horse. The brigade, under Count Balmaseda, had already begun its march to Santiago de los Caballeros, according to a Cuerfos of insurgents, but the Cuba papers do not confirm this report.

The Gutenhouse regulations of this island (Cuba) with respect to the shipping dues, are to be modified, and, for our information, is a work to be published, pointed out the inconveniences of the present system which will be superseded on the 1st of July by new regulations.

Great advantages to the commerce of the port are also expected from the new line of English steamers which are to call here; the company having succeeded in getting the privileges which are already granted to the other lines of English and American steamers. Of this line the Hayti is expected from Tampico on the 25th, and on the same day the steamer St. Thomas will arrive from Colon (Aspinwall) en route to Liverpool.

LARA.

The Reported French Commission to the United States.

In the New York *Courrier des Etats-Unis* we read:

Upon the faith of the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, our American contemporaries vie with each other in repeating that two French envoys, one civil and the other diplomatic, have arrived in New York for the purpose of ascertaining the real condition of things and making a report of it to the Emperor. They proceed from thence, among others the *Express*, to pronounce the word intervention and to publish highly sensational articles.

We are able to affirm that there has not arrived from France any civil or military agent, and that no Ministerial Commission has been given to the Emperor has no other envoy or representative than his Minister at Washington, or the diplomat who takes the place in his absence. No officer was to have left Paris to attend the campaign in Virginia, but there was nothing political in his mission. He comes simply to study the organization of the Federal army and above all the artillery. It is a commission analogous to that of McClellan in the Crimea, authorized by the usage of all nations, and having no relation to politics.

New York Press on the situation in Virginia.

[From the New York Express, 18th.]

The more lively and rapidly-changing aspect of the campaign, in Virginia, attract universal attention,—and the interest in the place is the solemnest of the journals. Editorial analysis of the official and semi-official telegrams, we publish elsewhere, we shan't attempt—but there are few or no new facts, to add. Praise of General Grant, for what has been so successfully accomplished, is universal and hearty.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We know not where in military history to look for a more extraordinary example of rapidity, in moving by the flank large bodies of troops in the face of the enemy, or of that swift resoluteness which advances over all obstacles to the accomplishment of its purpose.

[From the World.]

The sudden capture of Petersburg, before the change of base was effected, is a very marked instance of the rapidity with which Gen. Grant executes his movements. Yesterday morning the sudden march of General Sheridan's Corps to route to Taylorsville.

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From Havana and San Domingo.

The Havana correspondent of the New York *Times*, writes on the 8th:

The *Redactor* of Cuba gives some interesting particulars about the defeat of the Insurgents in San Domingo at Laguna Verde (Green Lake) by the soldiers of troops under Col. Ferrer. The chief of the insurgents was Benito Monteio, who had been chief in command at Moca Chrisof, and then escaped, thanks to the swiftness of his horse. The brigade, under Count Balmaseda, had already begun its march to Santiago de los Caballeros, according to a Cuerfos of insurgents, but the Cuba papers do not confirm this report.

The Gutenhouse regulations of this island (Cuba) with respect to the shipping dues, are to be modified, and, for our information, is a work to be published, pointed out the inconveniences of the present system which will be superseded on the 1st of July by new regulations.

Great advantages to the commerce of the port are also expected from the new line of English and American steamers which are to call here; the company having succeeded in getting the privileges which are already granted to the other lines of English and American steamers. Of this line the Hayti is expected from Tampico on the 25th, and on the same day the steamer St. Thomas will arrive from Colon (Aspinwall) en route to Liverpool.

LARA.

The Reported French Commission to the United States.

In the New York *Courrier des Etats-Unis* we read:

Upon the faith of the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, our American contemporaries vie with each other in repeating that two French envoys, one civil and the other diplomatic, have arrived in New York for the purpose of ascertaining the real condition of things and making a report of it to the Emperor. They proceed from thence, among others the *Express*, to pronounce the word intervention and to publish highly sensational articles.

We are able to affirm that there has not arrived from France any civil or military agent, and that no Ministerial Commission has been given to the United States. The government of the Emperor has no other envoy or representative than his Minister at Washington, or the diplomat who takes the place in his absence. No officer was to have left Paris to attend the campaign in Virginia, but there was nothing political in his mission. He comes simply to study the organization of the Federal army and above all the artillery. It is a commission analogous to that of McClellan in the Crimea, authorized by the usage of all nations, and having no relation to politics.

New York Press on the situation in Virginia.

[From the New York Express, 18th.]

The more lively and rapidly-changing aspect of the campaign, in Virginia, attract universal attention,—and the interest in the place is the solemnest of the journals. Editorial analysis of the official and semi-official telegrams, we publish elsewhere, we shan't attempt—but there are few or no new facts, to add. Praise of General Grant, for what has been so successfully accomplished, is universal and hearty.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We know not where in military history to look for a more extraordinary example of rapidity, in moving by the flank large bodies of troops in the face of the enemy, or of that swift resoluteness which advances over all obstacles to the accomplishment of its purpose.

[From the World.]

The sudden capture of Petersburg, before the change of base was effected, is a very marked instance of the rapidity with which Gen. Grant executes his movements. Yesterday morning the sudden march of General Sheridan's Corps to route to Taylorsville.

On the 30th inst., Col. Weatherford, of the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, evacuated Hartsville, and on the following Wednesday Hennessy's gang took possession of the post, and gave the town up to pillage.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 27, 1864.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Cosch, from New York 18th inst, to Wakeman & co—M ditcher.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Orange, Horton, from New Orleans.
Ship Ocean Pearl, Hall, from Philadelphia
Bark Red, Auld, from Philadelphia

BELOW AT QUARANTINE.

Steamship Sonora, Goodspeed, from Tampico, to F Claiborne.
Brig Orbelia, ——, from Vera Cruz, to master.
Schr Ellen, Wilson, from Campeachy.
Schr Lulu, Hilton, from Campeachy.

REPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Yazoo—$4456 in specie 300 bags butter 300 bbls oilcake 600 bales hay to order; consignees.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Yazoo, from New York—W H Wheeler—F Trowbridge, J O Grief & co—G W Ryan—W Brown—D Sondes & co—J Lanman—J Hoyt—W Brown & co—B Chase—H Mehr—H e Sewell—E Jones & co—B Flower—H Hunter—J Hunter—D Foley & co—E J Hall & co—G Ketel—J Kemp, jr—J Gelpar & Frederickson—Bell & Davis—S S Jones—J Lane, Pierce & co—R Baker—Davidson & Gates—T E Adams—H B Wagner—C Palmer & co—H Gelbman—Eles Bros & co—M W Fernandez—Hyde & co—Shaw & Frank—Wolf Bros—A Thibaut—W Kock—Fox & Wright—Lyons & Bro—Bonnin & Morgan—T Seibert—S Hite—T L Walsh—Wetmore & co—J Bennett—Bell & Martin—M Hoyt—Hoyt & co—J Lane and a—F Sampson—Jos Byrne & co—Bonnin & Morgan—Ryan & Bro—Ryan & Bro—T Carey—A Monnot—J Whitaking—J H Odell—R Lefevre—E Pages & co—J Lane—B Fidler—Collector of the Port and order.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY EVENING, June 27, 1864.

A GREAT BILL.

New House, New Decorations, New Negro Comicalities, The RAILROAD FAMILY in the Rousing Farce of THE PULICIONE OYSTER.

ALX. ZANESFIELD as Crow in his Comic Farce of the UNFORTUNATE PANTALOON.

All the Stars in our Firmament.

Commencing Promptly at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ P. M.

Discontinuance of the Throat, Lungs and Chest

TREATED BY INHALATION.

DR. A. POLLIN

Desires to inform those suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma or any disease of the Throat, Lungs or heart, that he may be consulted at his office,

NO. 104 CANAL STREET,

corner of Royal street,

between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All other diseases attended therein. Also Surgery. Invalids in the country, unable to attend personally can consult him by letter.

Consultations in English, French and Spanish.

Office Hours—9 to 2 and 7 to 8.

Succession of John B. Hoet, No. 15,973.

B. GOZIE, Auctioneer.

Office—No. 52 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Mansion of the deceased, Exchange, Royal street, between Conti and Bienville streets, in the Succession of John B. Hoet, a portion of the plantation belonging to said succession, situated in the Parish of Jefferson, on the left bank of the Mississippi River, about 7 miles above the Jackson Railroad Cotton Press, adjoining the plantation of the late Jean Pierre Rodrigue, the boundaries of which are known to the parties interested.

Terms Cash.

Sold at the request of Mr. Jean Pierre Rodrigue, Notary Public.

jn22

One lot of Household Articles and Furniture.

By B. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office No. 52 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at my office, No. 52 Exchange Alley,

One lot Household Articles and Furniture, including Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, 1 Large Arm Chair, Mattrasses, Oil Cloth, 1 Set Curtain Ornaments, 1 Large Mirror, 1 Set Parlor Chairs, 1 Large Bookcase, 1 Ice Chest, 1 Small Ice Box, 1 Set Chamber Ware, 1 Set Tea Ware, 1 Set of Empty Bottles, 1 Lady's Saddle, &c, &c.

Terms Cash.

jn22

Property at the Corner of Tilloed and Columbus Streets.

By B. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office No. 52 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 25 July, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Mansion and Auctioneer Exchange, Royal street, between Conti and Bienville streets, in the Succession of John B. Hoet, the following Lot of Ground, situated in the Parish of Jefferson, on the left bank of the Mississippi River, about 7 miles above the Jackson Railroad Cotton Press, adjoining the plantation of the late Jean Pierre Rodrigue, the boundaries of which are known to the parties interested, to wit:

ONE LOT OF GROUND forming the south corner of Tilloed and Columbus streets, measuring 75 feet 6 inches front on Tilloed street, by a depth on the upper side of 120 feet 6 inches, and on the lower side of 120 feet 6 inches, and fronting 75 feet 6 inches on Columbus street, with the buildings thereon, consisting of a Dwelling House, containing four rooms, with cistern, privy, &c., for the price of $1,000.

Terms—One half cash, and the balance at one year, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable and secured by a mortgage on the property purchased.

Sold at the request of Mr. Jean Pierre Rodrigue, Notary Public.

jn22

Sugar.

BY B. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Office No. 52 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at my office, No. 52 Exchange Alley,

The Entire Stock of Fine Granulated Sugar, in the store of Mr. Frank Gaudet, consisting of:

MILK CONFECTIONERY,
TRUFFLES,
MILK CANDY,

Which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash.

Sold at the request of Mr. Frank Gaudet.

jn22

Wanted.

A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER. Applies at No. 52 Chartres street.

WANTED FOR THE COUNTRY NEAR THE City, a good cook, a smart mulatto girl, a washer and ironer, a chambermaid, and a good