Christian & Telegraph

CUMBERLAND, MD.

GOOD MORAL, Editor.

Thursday Morning, June 9, 1864.

TO ADVERTISERS!

The Christian and Telegraph having a much LARGER CIRCULATION in the County than any other paper published here, while out of the County its circulation is four times larger, it offers a good medium for advertising. It numbers among its readers those who are able to buy liberally and pay promptly, and whose custom would be valuable to business men.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,

A. LINCOLN,

of Illinois.

Subject to the Decision of a National Union Convention.

The Baltimore Conventions.

We go to press too early to enable us to give our readers an account of the proceedings of the great National Convention to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States: and of our State Convention for the nomination of Electors to be voted for in November next. The former body met on Tuesday, and undoubtedly closed its labors last evening. We regard it as certain, that Abraham Lincoln has been unanimously renominated to the high office he has filled so worthily—No incumbent of the Presidential chair since Washington has impressed upon the general mind a more profound conviction of unspotted integrity, and of unselfish devotion to the country, than has the great and good man who now fills it—and who we confidently believe, is destined to carry the country safely through the most imminent and deadly perils that ever befel a nation in the whole history of recorded Time—The great masses of the people everywhere throughout the whole length and breadth of the loyal States with unparalleled unanimity, have spontaneously pronounced their determination to re-elect him; and we suppose that nearly all the delegates to the National Convention are pledged to his support. The State Convention which elected our Delegates to the National Convention, instructed them in terms which admit of no mistake; "to vote for Abraham Lincoln *first, last,* and *all the* time." They accepted the trust under these circumstances, and we have no idea that they have been, or will be unfaithful to them. If any of them have ever entained an opinion that some other man might enforce a more vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of this most hateful rebellion, or recognise more promptly the value of the "radical element in the Union party of the border States; we believe they now fully concur with the great body of that party, that the President's preferment of Gen. Grant to the chief command of our armies in the field, and his often expressed sympathy with the sincere and genuine friends of Unconditional Emancipation in those States, have removed the last and only objection which they possibly could have held against his re-election. The Union party in Maryland will be found a unit in his support and we have no doubt the electoral vote of the State will be cast in his favor.

The State Convention for the nomination of Presidential electors was held yesterday in Baltimore, and of course, no account of its proceedings has reached us at the time we write. The call for this Convention was issued by the State Central Committee and delegates have been chosen under that call, we presume from all the counties in the State, and the city of Baltimore. In the city, however, the city Convention issued a call for the same purpose, subsequently to the call by the Chairman of the State Central Committee and the primary meetings under both calls were held on the same evening last week and there were consequently two sets of Delegates elected to the Convention, both of which are pledged to the support of the nominee of the National Convention. It is hard for us in the counties to conceive of any necessity for this action of the Baltimore city Convention. The authority of the State Central Committee is as obligatory upon the city as upon the counties and it is besides the the only recognised authority from which legitimate calls upon the whole party in this State can proceed, we cannot see therefore, any reason for this disorganizing proceeding of the city Convention, unless it should have arisen from personal considerations of the most unworthy description; and if we are right in the conjuncture that such motives only; have caused this scandal at such a time as this we warn its promoters that the people of the counties have no sympathy with them. The pretence that the State Central Committee, or rather its Chairman, is not a sincere supporter of Mr. Lincoln is absurd. If Mr. Lincoln has been nominated he will be earnestly and faithfully supported by the State Committee and the entire body of the Union party of the State. If he has not received the nomination of the National Convention, (of which event, however, we have no fears) then the State Committee and the Union party will with equal fidelity, support the nominee, whoever he may be, as is most in keeping with their bounden duty. For while the Union men of Maryland, distinctly and strongly prefer Mr. Lincoln to any other candidate, they will support the country for the high office of chief magistrate the cause is dearer to them than any man whatever. For that cause they have made and are still willing to make sacrifices greater far, than are involved in the support of any truly loyal man for the Presidency, and we believe we may even say that our devotion to Mr. Lincoln is not so much for what he has done to aid us in our long struggle against the "powers of darkness" in Maryland; as for what we hope and believe, he can and will do if re-elected, better than any other man can do—while we cherish the most implicit faith in his own personal sympathy with our protracted efforts to effect the immediate and unconditional overthrow of the institution of Slavery in our State we cannot forget that he has maintained in his Cabinet a citizen of Maryland, whose influence whatever may have been his intentions has not always been in favor of the men and measures by means of whom and which we have so nearly reached that glorious and benificent consummation. Not to Mr. Blair, or to Mr. Swann, do we owe that measure of success in the cause of Emancipation which has thus far crowned our efforts, and if the movements in Baltimore city to distract the Convention is made in the interest of those gentlemen or either of them or even if it has its origin in the baser motive of hostility to Mr. Davis and a wish to use the popularity of Mr. Lincoln to destroy *him*, we are confident that it will fail.

The people of Maryland have watched the career of this young and rising Statesman with deep interest for many years. His steadfastness of principle his unequaled energy his indomitable will, the chivalric devotion with which he has fought the rebellion, *and the cause of it*, from the very beginning; have won their admiration and secured their gratitude. At this hour he stands forth in the eyes of the whole nation as the head and front the very soul and embodiment of the cause of Union and Emancipation in Maryland. Mainly owing to his unwearied exertions that cause won its first victory in the State in the election of Gen. Goldsborough. *He* saddled and bridled the steed which others have since attempted to mount and ride—who *did* mount with change of spurs and tinkling of bells, but being unable to guide, they have long since tumbled ignominiously to the ground. "The soaring eagle was hawked at by the mousing owl," but with no very encouraging success and this present movement, if it be, as we believe an emanation from the same source, will share the fate of all previous attempts in that direction.

Let not our politicians forget, that in these times of revolution, moral and political, mere names and words, have lost their potency; and that the people now demand, conviction in principle, earnestness in purpose, and deeds to correspond Not the men *prestige* of a great name in politics, nor even the possession of high official station—can now dazzle the eyes, and blind the judgment of a people, whose senses have been preternaturally sharpened by the sight of the yawning gulf of National ruin, which has opened at their very feet. They have seen their danger, and, almost *instinctively*, have grasped the remedy. In this working out their own, and the National salvation—whoever is not *with* them—is *against* them, and will be so held in all future time.

Constitutional Convention!

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This body to form a new Constitution and form of government for the State of Maryland, adjourned over from Saturday last, to meet again to-day. Much time has already been spent, without apparently accomplishing any part of the work for which it was assembled. The opponents of a liberal constitution, appear to delight in throwing obstacles in the way of those who are anxious to consumate the obvious duties assigned to them as delegates. We also, regret to say, that some of the Union members, who have strong proclivities for talking, contribute largely by their indulgence, to retard the business of the Convention. It is proper that due investigation and deliberation should be had in the formation of the organic law of our States, but a glance at the journal of proceedings, clearly indicates a waste of time upon frequent proposition for adjournment, and other matters of similar trivial importance. The 4th and 23d Articles of the Bill of Rights, as reported by the majority Committee, will cover a considerable share of the discussion to be had in the Convention, as the subject matter contained in their involves radical changes in our political system. The consideration of these two articles, have been postponed several times for the benefit of absent members, who wish to engage in the discussion; and even third rate speakers disdain to speak to any other than a full house of members, and lobbies replete with the beauty and fashionable of the ancient City of Annapolis.

From the James River Arrival of Prisoners to the white House.

FORT MONROE, June 4.—The steamer Thomas Powel has arrived from Bermuda Hundred. No active operations reported since last published accounts.

The steamer Mayflower was fired into whilst ascending the James river this morning. No damage done.

Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Richmond last night.

A Rebel Major who came into General Butler's lines yesterday is reported to have said that Federal forces are at Secessionville and threatening Charleston—that the Rebel commander at Charleston had telegraphed the Rebel authorities for reinforcements, saying that unless he received them immediately Charleston would be lost

This is, of course, given only as a prisoner's statement.

One thousand Rebel prisoners have arrived at White House, captured by Generals Smith and Burnside.

PROVERB.—Pride is a great thief

CITY COUNCIL.

The New City Council met, at the Council Chamber, in Cumberland on Monday last, when the Mayor delivered the following Inaugural Address:

Gentlemen of the City Council:

Having by the spontaneous and uncoalicted action of our fellow-citizens been called to the management of their municipal affairs we have now assembled to enter upon the duties thus entrusted to our hands. These are times of rapid progression and require celerity of movement from all who would not be laggards in the work of improvement. From the manner in which we have been called to our present position it may reasonably be inferred not only that the people expect but also desire at our hands, the adoption and prosecution of such measures as shall correspond with the spirit of the times and the necessities of our community.

The amendments made to our act of Incorporation confer very ample powers on the corporate authorities, and will require material alterations in many of our existing ordinances in addition to the enactment of new ones that our people may have the benefit of those amendments. Perhaps the paramount duty of Municipal authorities is the protection and preservation of the health of the people constituting the muncipality. This seems to have been considered a matter of very secondary moment, if possessing any importance in times past. I feel it my duty to urge it upon your earliest attention and most earnest consideration as a matter of the most vital importance. Nothing so materially affects the business interests of any community as the existence in its midst of infectious malignant diseases. The double motive therefore of life and business prosperity demand that municipal legislation on matters affecting health should occupy not only a primary position on your statue book but that such regulations as may be adopted should be zealously rigidly and faithfully enforced.

Legislation on this subject should be of a double character, first regulations against the introduction and spread of malignant infectious diseases; second the proper means for the prevention of diseases of malarious character and the use of means to promote general health. The amended charter contains provisions for the adoption of a measure the most effective and useful in regard to the latter branch of this subject. I solicit your early attention to this matter in the introduction of an abundant supply of good water. It is a matter not merely affecting individual comfort and health, which latter it affects in more ways than one, but attaches in a high degree to public health and comfort and as these are promoted it affects public and private prosperity, and n my judgment will prove to be a matter of municipal economy.

Cleanliness is a matter of importance of health and comfort, and is always attractive to strangers many of whom will no doubt be attracted to our locality by the changes in progress in the status of our State. The appearance of neatness and cleanliness will be a great additional inducement for the introduction of capital and population. We present as great inducements for manufacturing capital and population as any other locality in the Union, in which Coal and Iron are useful and in which leather and glass are materials. But filth, a bad supply of water, and unhealthiness are obstacles to prosperity in any community, and in proportion to the facilities it offers for these desiderata in proportion will be the prospects of success.

The suppression of vicious practices and professions in the center of the city and the midst of our people is another subject demanding early and prompt attention. The community have the right to demand that examples of infamy shall not be tolerated in their very midst to the corruption or shame of the rising generation and the deterioration of their property. Physical and moral health are both under the protection of legal enactments and of inherent or natural communal rights. The common law of the land recognizes the right of protection in regard to both subjects and natural rights also demand the necessary legislation to enforce this protection. The powers of the corporate authorities on this subject have been enlarged, and the ordinances required to make those powers effective claim your early attention.

Matters of public improvement too claim speedy attention. The introduction of water for the use of the city will be an additional reason for a better and more enlarged system of drainage Natural causes beyond the control of the corporate authorities have thrown larger bodies of water on certain of our streets than passed over them in earlier days, and the system of draining their adopted being now inadequate not only streets are flooded and rendered for a time impassible but private property suffers, and the deposit of decaying matter is to frequently permitted to remain exposed to the rays of the sun to engender offensive odors and pestiferous miasma. A proper regard for public convenience and private security demands that steps should be taken to remedy this evil by a proper system of sewerage. Whatever may be done in this matter should be well done and at the most favorable season for such operations. Two things in my judgment are essential; permanency of structure and sufficiency of capacity.

Our side-walks many of them at least are in wretched condition, or worn out and by the insufficiency of our system of lighting, dangerous to pedestrians after night. Both these subjects claim; and should receive your prompt consideration; the security of limbs is as much a matter claiming municipal watchfulness as the preservation of health.

A more correct system, of conducting the accounts of the corporation and of making statements for the information of the citizens should be inaugurated. In view of the inaccuracies of the last time and statement, and the false impression it is calculated to make on the public mind I would recommend the opening of accounts for our transactions separate from the present ones and the investigation by a committee and a report as to the true condition of financial affairs at the present date. The impression exists in the public mind that after the payment of all expenses incurred we will come into the administration with a surplus, of more than $1,200 in the treasury, while the Treasurer's report to be submitted to you this morning will show less than one-half the sum stated, and at the same time unpaid drafts are outstanding to reduce this sum to yet smaller dimensions.

There are many other matters claiming your consideration, but deeming these of paramount importance I have taken this mode of calling to them, your special attention

June 6, 1864. C. H. OHR.

STANDING COMMITTEES,

FOR 1864-5.

On Ordinances.
Messrs. Campbell, Armbruster, Engler.

On Printing.
Messrs. Armbruster, Rizer, Kolb

On Finance.
Messrs. Engler, Campbell, Rizer.

On Accounts.
Messrs. Bruce——Rizer——Engler.

On Streets and Alleys.
Messrs. Rizer——Kolb——Bruce.

On Market House.
Messrs. Kolb——Bruce——Engler.

On Fire Department.
Messrs. Armbruster—Engler—Rizer.

On Petitions & Remonstrances.
Messrs. Rizer, Bruce, Kolb.

On Elections.
Messrs. Kolb, Bruce, Armbruster.

On Gas and Lamp Posts.
Messrs. Bruce, Campbell, Kolb.

Shocking Calamity.

Explosion of Four Torpedoes—Over Forty Soldiers Killed and Wounded.

A letter to the New York *Herald*, dated Bachelor's Creek, near Newbern, N. C., 27th ult., gives an account of an explosion of four Torpedoes, by which over forty New York soldiers and contrabands were killed, and between twenty and thirty terribly wounded. The writer says:

The train which left Newbern at three o'clock in the afternoon brought to the outposts the remaining four of thirteen torpedoes, of monstrous weight and proportions, intended to complete the blockade of the Neuse river in the direction of Kinston. The last of the four was about reaching the station platform, when an accidental blow, from a log of wood striking upon the cap, exploded the torpedo. The concussion was so great that the other three followed the explosion of the first, and so quick as to make but one mighty report, like the crush of a thousand pieces of artillery fired simultaneously.

The disaster was one of the most appalling and heartrending that has happened in this country in a series of years. Soldiers whose gallantry has been displayed on battle-fields, and whose eagerness to hear the news from their brave comrades in Virginia had brought them clustering around the station, were hurled, mangled and torn, into eternity in a moments time. Heads, bodies and limbs were scattered for a quarter of a mile around, and in many instances it was found impossible to recognize the remains of the unfortunate victims. The signal tower and commissary building, twenty feet by eighty feet, built of logs, were thrown into the air a distance of eight hundred feet, and strewed the country for a great distance around with the fragments.

The greatest sufferer by this terrible catastrophe was the One Hundred and Thirty-Second New York, stationed for the last twelve months on this front, and whose camp is adjacent to the railroad station. This regiment had 26 killed and 14 wounded. The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers had 3 killed and 2 wounded, and the Twelfth New York Cavalry had 1 killed. Lieut. W. W. Wells, of the Fifty-eighth Penn. was so badly wounded that his foot had to be amputated. The killed and wounded of the contrabands will number between twenty and twenty-five.

Later from Mexico.

PREPARATIONS MADE FOR THE RECEPTION OF MAXIMILIAN—A REPORTED CONSPIRACY AGAINST HIM, ETC.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Havana dates to the 31st ult, state that news from the City of Mexico to the 16th and Vera Cruz to the 21st has been received.

Great preparations were making for the reception of Maximilian, who had not yet arrived. A conspiracy in Guadalajara had been discovered, and thirteen of the conspirators arrested.

The French suspect that there are lodges in all the towns that they hold which declared for intervention. Incendiary placards continually appear on the walls of the City of Mexico, and persons have been arrested for crying "Death to Maximilian and the French."

A French frigate is outside, and it is rumored that Maximilian is on board.

The rebel steamer Denhigh, two and a half days from Mobile, arrived yesterday with glorious news for the Federals from Georgia and Virginia.

As if the battle wounds were not ghastly enough, we read of a surgeon's amputating at the hip joint of a poor mained soldier, who survived the operation only a few hours. The surgeon should be tied down to a board and have his own hip joint divided, just to see how pleasant the torture is. The operation is successful, except in killing the patient, and probably a devilish love of science caused its performance in the above instance; the result, "surviving only a few hours," being of no consequence to the remorseless 'sawbones" who hacked at a dying patriot with all the ardor the pursuit of knowledge could inspire.—*Boston Post.*

AN exchange commenting on the fact that a number of Cincinnati young ladies have been married and carried away to other places, says no city has a better claim to supply *spare ribs* for the immense West.

Latest From General Grant.

No Fighting Yet—Sunday, 3d Made Intrenched by the Rebels Throughout Kuykland—Gen. Sherman—The Rebels Advance—Sherman Repulsed—The Rebels Again Driven in—Abandon a Strong Position.

[OFFICIAL BULLETIN.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C. June 6th, 7 A. M.—*Major Gen. Dix, New York:*—We have dispatches from Gen. Grant, he has finished up to six o'clock last evening, which state that there had been no fighting during the day. The enemy made an attack on Saturday night upon Hancock, Wright and Smith, but were every where repulsed. Gen. Hancock's lines were brought within the rebel works.

The rebels were very busy on Saturday constructing entrenchments on the west side of the Chickahominy at Bottom Bridge, and towards evening threw a party across to the east side.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated yesterday, afternoon, June 5th, at half-past three o'clock, at Alatoon, Creek, states that the enemy, discovering us moving round his right flank, abandoned his position last evening and marched off. McPherson is moving to day for Ackworth. Thomas is on the direct Marietta road, and Schofield on his right. It has been raining hard for three days, and the roads are heavy.

An examination of the enemy's abandoned line of works here show an immense line of works, which I have thinned with less loss to ourselves than we have inflicted upon them.

The army supplies of forage and provisions are ample. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

[OFFICIAL BULLETIN.]

The Latest from General Grant—No Further Fighting Yet—All Going on well—Later from Sherman—Ackworth in Our Possession.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 10 P. M.—*Maj. Gen. Dix, N. Y.*—Dispatches have been received from General Grant's headquarters to-day, but they report only certain changes in the position of corps and contemplated operations. They state that "everything is going on well."

The Chief Quartermaster of the army reports a personal inspection of the depot at White House—that it is in a most efficient state; all needful supplies on hand and wagons to transport them easily to the army. The wounded are being brought in and transports are not delayed a moment.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated 12 o'clock noon to-day, at Ackworth says:—"I am now on the railroad at Ackworth station, and have full possession forward to within six miles of Marietta. All well."

No other military intelligence to-day.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Official Bulletin.

Highly Important from General Grant—He Orders an Assault—The Rebels Driven at all Points Within their Entrenchments—The two Armies only Fifty Yards Apart.

WAR DEPARTMENT. June 4, 10 A. M. —*Major General Dix, New York:*—Dispatches from General Grant's Headquarters, dated 3 o'clock yesterday [Friday] afternoon, have just been received. No operations took place on Thursday.

At half-past 4 o'clock this [Friday] morning General Grant made an assault on the enemy's lines, of which he makes the following report.

We assaulted at 4-30 this morning, driving the enemy within his entrenchments at all points, but without gaining any decisive advantage. Our troops now occupy a position close to the enemy—in same places within fifty yards, and are remaining. Our loss was not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy to to have lost heavily. We captured over three hundred prisoners, mostly from Breckenridge."

Another later official report, (not from Gen. Grant,) estimates the number of our killed and wounded at about 3,000.

The following officers are among the killed; Col. Haskell, 36th Wisconsin, Col. Porter, 8th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Morris, 66th New York.

Among the wounded are General R. O. Tyler, seriously—will probably lose a foot; Col. McMahan, 164th New York; Col Byrnes, 28th Massachusetts, probably mortally; Col. Brooks, 53d Penn'a.

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

Particulars of Friday's Fight.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1 P. M.—*Major General Dix New York:*—A dispatch from General Grant's headquarters, dated half-past eight o'clock last night, has been received. He states "that about 7 o'clock P. M. yesterday, (Friday, 3d of June,) the enemy suddenly attacked Smith's brigade of Gibbons' division The battle lasted with great fury for half an hour. The attack was unwaveringly repulsed. Smith's losses were inconsiderable.

At 6 P. M., Wilson with his cavalry fell upon the rear of a brigade of Heth's division which Lee had thrown around to his left, apparently with the intention of enveloping Burnside. After a short but sharp conflict, Wilson drove them from their rifle pits in confusion. He took a few prisoners. He had previously fought with and routed Gordon's brigade of rebel cavalry. During these fights he lost several officers—among them, Col. Preston, 1st Vermont cavalry, killed; Col. Bejamin, 8th New York cavalry, seriously wounded; General Stannard, serving in the Eighteenth corps, was seriously wounded yesterday (Friday.) Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing during the three days operations around Cold Harbor, will not exceed according to the Adjutant General report, 7,500.

This morning (Saturday, June 4th,) the enemy's left wing, in front of Burnside, was found to have been drawn in during the night.

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

Telegraphic communication between Cherrystone and Fortress Monroe continues interrupted.

A despatch from General Sherman, dated yesterday, June 4th 8 A. M., thirteen miles west of Marietta, reports that his left is now well around, covering all the roads from the South to the railroad about Ackworth. His cavalry has been Ackworth and occupies in force all the Alatoona pass.

No other military inteligence has been received by the Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 6—The steamer Virginia, from Liverpool, May 24, *via* Queenstown, 25th, has arrived.

The Steamer Olympus, from New York, arrived out on the 22d, and the City of Washington on the 25th.

The news from Auction of General Grant's campaign has created a great sensation, and the advance of gold in Washington increased the excitement. The news was generally regarded in Europe as disastrous to the Rebel cause. The Rebel loan had declined ⅝ per cent.

The Laird rams have been purchased by the British Government. The Duke of Malakoff is dead.

Washington News.

THE BANKING ON THE BANK BILL.

The disagreeing amendment of the two Houses of Congress to the National Bank bill have been adjusted on the following basis. The Senate receded from its amendment limiting the amount to $300,000,000 to apply either to the notes for circulation, or to the amount of capital stock. The former branch of the proposition only is therefore retained. The city of Washington is included among the places of redemption. The circulation of the banks in lieu, of all existing taxes is taxed one-half of one per cent., semi-annually, and a similar tax is imposed on capital in excess of United States bonds.

Nothing in the act is to be constructed to prevent all the shares of any of the associations held by any person or body corparate from being included in the valuation of the personal property in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority, at the place where the bank is located, and not elsewhere, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State; provided that the tax imposed by the laws of State upon the shares of any of the associations authorized by the act shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under the authority of the State where such association is located.

This amended National Bank bill having now passed both Houses, will undoubtedly receive the signature of the President Its main features are the same as those of the original act. The principal changes are:

1. No banks can be organized with less capital than $100,000 in small towns and $200,000 in cities with a population of over 5,000.

2. Banks must redeem at par at National Banks in certain designated places regarded as commercial centres.

3. None but registered bonds can be received as security for circulation, and the necessary memorandum on these can be signed by an officer of the bank or by the Comptroller.

Complete forms of all kinds, to correspond with the new bill, will immediately be prepared by the Comptroller.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have instructed their Chairman, Henery Winter Davis, to report a resolution, accompanied by a report, reiterating the doctrine laid down in their former resolution, reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine. The committee also maintain the right of Congress to indicate, by resolution or otherwise, the policy which it is proper for the Government to adopt respecting the attempt of foreign powers to substitute Monarchial for Republican Government in Mexico, or any part of this continent.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in conference with the House and Senate Finance Committees in reference to the proposed new loan. The reason assigned for the delay in placing the loan in the market is that Mr. Chase has under consideration other schemes; Several members of the Ways and Means and Finance Committees have suggested to him to issue fifty millions Seven thirty legal tender notes, interest payable in currency. The impression, however, is that the Secretary, in case he puts any loan upon the market, will not go beyond six per cent.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE STATES.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have reported the House resolution regulating commerce between the several States.

It will be taken up in the course of a few days and put upon its passage The resolution is as follows: "That every railroad in the United States, whose road is operated by steam, its successors and assigns, be and is hereby authorized to carry upon and over its road, connections boats, bridges and ferries, all freight property, mails, passengers, troops and Government supplies on their way from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor,"

RATIONS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

The rations allowed prisoners of war have been modified by the War Department. They will consist hereafter as follows;

Ten ounces pork, or bacon, (in lieu of fresh beef;) fresh beef, fourteen ounces; flour, or soft bread, sixteen ounces; hard bread, fourteen, and corn meal sixteen ounces (in lieu of soft bread;) to one hundred rations of beans or peas, twelve and a half pounds, or eight pounds rice or hominy, four pounds soap, three quarts vinegar, three and three quarter pounds salt, fifteen pounds potatoes. Sugar, coffee and tea will be issued only to the sick and wounded, on the recommendation of the Surgeon in charge.

The savings in the difference between the above and regular army rations, form the "Prison Fund."

THE STATE DRAFT.—Adjutant General Berry gives notice that the State draft to complete the city's quota of the hundred day's men will be commenced to-day, beginning with the wards Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The city quota of the two thousand men required is put down at seven hundred and twenty-one men, over one-third of the whole number called for; only three hundred and sixty-three have so far volunteered, being a deficit will be drawn for with one hundred per cent, added.—The whole number of volunteers in camp is not over seven hundred, so that the deficit in the rest of the State is still larger than that of Baltimore. The whole matter of raising their volunteers has been poorly managed. No adequate effort has been made or the city's quota would have been in camp a week since. —*Baltimore American.*

HERE is a remarkable story of family affliction:—Mrs. George W. Harvey, of Portland, Maine, recently lost in one week her husband, father, and brother. Her husband was Captain in the 3d Maine regiment, and was mortally wounded in the recent battles, and while her brother, a soldier in the same regiment, was helping to carry him to the rear, he was also shot and instantly killed.

A PAINT MINE.—A paint mine has lately been discovered in California, which yield seventy-four different tints, varying from vermilion to dove color.

PROVERB.—A chaste eye banishes evil desires.

Personally Engaging—Death of a [illegible]

[illegible] before the war broke out one of the sons joined Mosby's band, and a daughter became a volunteer nurse in a rebel hospital. High tea[illegible] celebrated in Carroway. A person was passing [illegible] entertained the pride of the [illegible] for thirty miles around the place of his nativity. He was soon the dread of Union soldiers and Union men in Virginia.

"Not a stray soldier from picket escaped him, not a Union farmer but trembled at his name. The vicinity of Dranesville, Chantilly, Falls Church, and Vienna, can attest to his notoriety and achievement. The father of a rebellious son and daughter sternly maintained his loyalty and fidelity to the Union. At the the opening of the war he immediately offered his services to the Federal Government, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the volunteer service.

A few days ago a scouting party, consisting of detachments from the 13th N. York and 2nd Massachusetts cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant E. B. Lyett, started to Falls Church in pursuit of guerillas reported to be in the neighborhood of Chantilly and Herndon Station. On the morning following their departure the troop were quietly drinking their coffee within half a mile of the Station, five of the advance guard posted on the road suddenly, as if rising from the earth, came galloping a full speed—five men fully armed and equiped. A volley from the advance guard caused a momentary pause, the next minute the guerillas turned and fled, the advance starting in pursuit, an exciting chase ensuing for half a mile.

A second volley was fired by the pursuers, but still the rebels kept onward in their course till they arrived near the pine woods, when they dashed in and our men dare not follow. A stray horse was seen to gallop from the woods without a rider. A man was shot! where was he? The neighborhood was searched, and in an adjoining house, stretched on a bed, pale and breathing hard, was found a wounded man, a young lady fanning him tenderly. The officer in command asked him, "Do you belong to the regular Confederate army, and what regiment?" He replied, "I belong to Mosby's command"

He stated that he had always used the the Union men well when he had taken them prisoners, and begged that a surgeon be sent, (a part of the lungs were protruding from the side,) with which request Lieutenant Lyett promptly complied. The surgeon came too late, for two nights afterwards the notorious Frenchy Delaney breathed his last, Col. Delaney arriving just in time to take a last farewell. Curious to relate, Colonel Delaney sometime since was taken prisoner to Richmond, and his own son was present at the capture.

The news of his fate flew fast; on arriving at Dranesville, the officer in charge was accosted by the fair damsels of rebeldom, in terms like this: Now, have you really shot Frenchy Delaney? wel, now, that is too bad; I hope he won't die. "Yes," replied Lyett, "and very soon you will have no rebel beau to marry? you will have to take up with Union men." "We will," was the answer, but we will convert them." "Perhaps," said the Lieutenant, "we shall convert you." The maiden smiled incredulously, and Lyett left for his command.—*Washington Chron. 3rd.*

Newspaper Accounts.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—News has been received here direct from Kingstown, Tennessee, by telegraph, which says that Gen. Sherman arrived at Dallas last Saturday, and pushed on reinforcements to McPherson, who was to reach Atlanta by next Saturday, unless a heavy force of the Rebels was met on the way. At last accounts he was at Sweetwatertown, and had driven the rebels across Powder and Nickajack Creeks, and got possession of the bridge cross the Chattahochie twelve miles from Atlanta.

The main army under General Thomas is advancing, and he occupied Marrietta on Monday, taking some four hundred prioners and a railroad train of sick and wounded rebels, with several cannon and some small arms.

It is believed that Atlanta will be in our possession by next Sunday.

It is said that Gen. Johnson, with fragments of his disorganized army, has crossed the chattahochie and is falling back to Atlanta, east from Marietta about fifty miles.

Polk, with an army of all sorts of men, mostly conscripts and "Pemberton boys," is retreating to Macon, on the Central Georgia railroad.

Official advices touching these reports may be looked for immediately.

Marietta is the capital of Cobb county Georgia, and is surrounded by rich farming and mining lands Atlanta is 138 miles from Chattanooga. The successive points of importance occupied by Sherman are as follows—the figures indicating the distance from Chattanooga:—Ringgold, 23 miles; Tunnel Hill, 31 miles Dalton, 38 miles Resaca, 56 miles; Kingston 79 miles; Marietta, 118 miles. The army moved from Kingston on Tuesday last, thereby flanking Johnston out of his strong position at Allatoona (98 miles from Chattanooga,) and by defeating the enemy at Dallas—a post village of Paulding county—had advanced to Marietta from the west, thus successfully performing another important flanking operation.

RETIREMENT OF MR. PEABODY.—It is announced in a correspondence from London of the New York Commertial Advertiser, that Mr. George Peabody, the great London banker, and our fellow-countryman, will retire finally from active business in October next, when his existing partnership terminates. The house will be continued, but its name will be changed. It is also stated that Mr. Peabody is desirous to return to and spend the greater part of the rest of his life in the United States, but that he has resolved never to gratify that wish until the Union is restored in amity and peace We should be glad to have the contingency on which Mr. Peabody makes his return to this country depend; speedily come to pass, but wherever he may reside henceforth, his many munificent charities, both in England and America, as well as his high character as a merchant, will cause him to be long and honorably remembered on both sides the ocean.—*Phila. Ledger.*

AN Irishman, who found on the street a bill of fare of a recent dinner at the Kirkwood House, Washington, discovered therein the information of "oysters cooked in champagne," as one of the dishes served

"Begad," says Pat, drawing his sleeves across his thirsty mouth, I wish I was an oyster."

THOROUGHBRED BULL FOR SALE.

BY [illegible] on the premises, on

TUESDAY, THE 21st DAY OF JUNE, 1864,

all that VALUABLE BULL, BERTE, standing in Washington County, Maryland, known as the

GREEN SPRING FURNACE PROPERTY.

[illegible] Furnace and entitled to a [illegible] Company, and is now the property of one of the [illegible] said property, containing

196 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS;

of which about 100 are cleared and in an excellent state of cultivation, the balance being

TIMBER-LAND,

The FURNACE on said land is 35 feet high, with a 9 foot BOSH, CASTING HOUSE, COAL HOUSE and BRIDGE HOUSE, and is run by an overshot wheel 40 feet high. It is in good repair and the water power unfailing and all sufficient. Said FURNACE is only one mile from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and about the same distance from the Iron Ore Bank. There is also

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE

near the Furnace, also a large BARN and other out-buildings, and on different parts of said tract of land there are a number of TENANT HOUSES, (in all ten or twelve) in good repair.

The above property will be sold entire or in parcels to suit the purchaser; such parcels to be made known at the sale.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, about

FIFTY-THREE ACRES OF LAND,

separated from the above by the lands of Geo. Feidt. Also, a

LIMESTONE QUARRY,

on said Canal, near McCoy's Ferry, containing

FIFTY SQUARE PERCHES OF LAND.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree, are: One-third of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, and the balance in two equal annual instalments of one and two years from the day of sale, with interest from said day, the purchaser to give his note with approved security for the deferred payments, and and on payment of the entire purchase money, the Trustee will execute a Deed, to the purchaser, as required by the Decree.

F. M. DARBY, Trustee.

May 26—ts

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3th, 1864. which provides that all Bonds issued under under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will recive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation.

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight Per Cent Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which the interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from the customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United State Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BALTIMORE, MD.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON D. C.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CARLISLE, PA.

And by all National Banks,

which are depositaries of Public money, and

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.

May 12—3m

JUST RECEIVED, a fine lot of Blacksmith's Bellows Anvils and Vices, and for sale by HUMBIRD & LONG.

Feb 11 ly

A FINE lot of SPECTACLES just received and for sale low for cash.

mar17-ly KELENBECK & JOHNSON