The painting designated for the back of the smallest denomination (five dollars), is Vanderlyn's great work of the "Landing of Columbus." The left hand vignette on the face will illustrate the discovery of America by Columbus; and the symbolical design for the right-hand end will be Columbus introducing the New World to the Old, America long typified by a female figure, led by the hand of Columbus into the presence of Europe and Asia, who are reclining in the foreground, while Africa stands in the background, absorbed by the ceremony. To back of the ten-dollar notes will contain a copy of Powers's painting in the capital of "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi," and the left hand vignette on the face will illustrate a great event of the same epoch, viz.: Franklin's discovering the identity of lightning and electricity, while the symbolic design at the right-hand end is a spirited figure representing America, with an eagle's flight, grasping the lightning. Between the two vignettes on the face of all the notes there will be two legends, the upper one showing the national character of the note, and the lower one containing the name and obligation of the association issuing it. The upper legend on all the notes will be as follows:

"National Currency. This note is secured by the bonds of the United States, deposited with the Treasurer at Washington."

Which will be signed by the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury. The lower legend of the first note issued will be:

"The First National Bank of the City of Washington will pay the bearer five dollars on demand, at their office in the City of Washington, D. C."

This will be signed by the President and Cashier of the association.

The notes, though all bearing the general character of an illuminated history of the country's progress, will yet present such marked dissimilarities as to prevent the successful attention from one denomination to another. The engraving of the five and ten dollar notes has been intrusted to the Continental Bank Note Company of New-York, who will devote all their resources, in connection with the best engraving talent of the country, to its speedy and successful execution.

PARADE OF COLORED TROOPS.

The 1st Regiment United States colored troops marched from Mason's Island, through Pennsylvania avenue, to Bethel Church and back to-day. The regiment carried 800 muskets.

THE FULFILLMENT OF A PROPHECY.

The prophecy of *The Richmond Enquirer* of the 20th that the last two weeks of June would be the most momentous of the war seems likely to be fulfilled a little after date.

THE COMMAND OF THE SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, assigned to the command of the Second Army Corps, in place of Gen. D. N. Couch, transferred to another command.

A DILEMMA CONCERNING REBEL NOTES.

Judge Wylie, sitting in the District Court as a Court of Admiralty, is at a loss what to do with a large amount of so-called Confederate money, included in property brought before him for condemnation. He says that to condemn it would be to recognize it as property; to sell it would be to give it circulation, and to destroy it would be to give aid and comfort to the enemy by relieving him of his liabilities.

APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The following have been appointed Medical Examiners by the Commissioner of Pensions: John Root, Batavia, N. Y.; Delos A. Crane, Holland Point, N. Y.; A. H. Kellogg, Mound City, Ill.; John L. Allen, Laco, Mo.; E. A. Munger, Walworth, N. Y.

TAX ON CIRCULATION AND DEPOSITS.

Commissioner Lewis has promulgated the following revised decision concerning the tax on circulation and deposits:

By the seventh section of an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," [illegible] banks, associations, corporations, and individuals issuing [illegible] or bills for circulation as currency, are required to make a return on the first day of October, 1863, and each six months thereafter, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the manner by him prescribed, of the average amount of such circulation during the half-year then preceding, with pay of tax as follows:

Banks, associations, corporations, and individuals having a capital not exceeding $100,000, one per cent on the excess of the average circulation over ninety per cent of the capital.

Upon banks having a capital exceeding $100,000, and not exceeding $200,000, one per cent on the excess of the average circulation over 80 per cent of the capital; one-half per cent on the average circulation not exceeding 80 per cent of the capital.

Upon banks having a capital exceeding $200,000, and not exceeding $300,000, one per cent on the excess of the average circulation over 70 per cent of the capital; one-half per cent on the average circulation not exceeding 70 per cent of the capital.

Upon banks having a capital exceeding $300,000, and not exceeding $400,000, one per cent on the excess of the average circulation over 60 per cent of the capital; one-half per cent on the average circulation not exceeding 60 per cent of the capital.

Upon banks having a capital exceeding $400,000, and not exceeding $1,000,000, one per cent on the excess of the average circulation over fifty per cent of the capital; one-half per cent on the average circulation not exceeding fifty per cent of the capital.

Upon banks having a capital of over $1,000,000, and not exceeding $1,500,000, one per cent on the excess of the average circulation over forty per cent of the capital; one-half per cent on the average circulation not exceeding forty per cent of the capital.

Upon banks having a capital exceeding $1,500,000, and not exceeding $2,000,000, one per cent on the excess of the average circulation over thirty per cent of the capital; one-half per cent on the average circulation not exceeding thirty per cent of the capital.

SURGEON SUCKLEY ORDERED ON DUTY

Surgeon Suckley, Medical Director of the Eleventh Army Corps, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Chancellorsville, has been ordered on duty at Baltimore.

CRUTCHES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Crutches are now furnished to soldiers in hospitals, and a board composed of Medical Inspectors Vollum and Mossey, and Dr. Burlton has been convened to examine a new specimen with a steel spring at the top and gutta percha at the bottom.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1863.

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

Commander Clitz, of the U. S. steamer Juniata, reports to the Navy Department from "off the Island of Cuba," under date of the 13th inst., that on the afternoon of that day he fell in with and captured the schooner Fashion of Mobile, sailing under Rebel colors, and loaded with a quantity of salt, soda, ash, and carbonate of soda.

Lieut.-Commander McCauley, of the U. S. steamer Fort Henry, reports having captured on the 14th of May, in Wacassasa Bay, a flat-boat laden with corn.

The boats of the Fort Henry also captured, on the 22d May, the sloop Isabella from Tampa without cargo.

Commander McCauley also reports that on the 30th ult., one of the Fort Henry's boats captured in Wacassasa Bay a copper-fastened sloop.

On the evening of the same date, captured a scow loaded with 57 bales of fair cotton averaging over 500 pounds each. The scow was manned by four Rebel soldiers, who were made prisoners.

On the evening of the 2d inst., the launch of the Fort Henry captured off the mouth of Chrystal River a cotton barge loaded with 50 bales of Upland and 9 bales of Sea Island cotton, capturing three men who were in charge.

On the 9th inst., the boats of the Fort Henry captured, off the Withlacoochie River, a sloop boat, which had several times run the blockade.

On the 10th inst., near the same place, captured a skiff and flat, loaded with corn, consigned to D. Yulee.

Lieut.-Commander Simmons of the gunboat Tahoma reports to the Department from Tampa Bay, June 8, the capture of the schooner Statesman two days previously, loaded with cotton. She had no flag or papers.

SALE OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

In pursuance of the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of notice heretofore published, the second sale of captured and abandoned cotton will take place at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, the 6th day of July next.

ROBBERY.

The office of Paymaster A. B. Williams was robbed yesterday of $3,700. The money has been recovered, however, with the exception of $200, by Detectives Hogan and Dugan of the Treasury Department.

CHIEF OF THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Commander Henry A. Wise has been appointed Acting Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

The Command of the Army of The Potomac.

MAJ.-GEN. HOOKER RELIEVED.

He is Succeeded by General Meade.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1863.

The following dispatch was received here to-night from your special correspondent, P. D. Francis:

FREDERICK, June 28, 1863.

Gen. Hooker having been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, leaves here this evening at six o'clock, with his staff. Gen. Meade, of the Fifth Corps, is in command.

Major-General George G. Meade.

This able and experienced officer, who has been promoted to the chief command of the Army of the Potomac, was born in Spain in 1816, entered the Military Academy at West Point from the District of Columbia, and was graduated there in 1839 and appointed 2d Lieutenant in the 3d Artillery, resigned his commission Oct. 26, 1836, was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the Topographical Engineers May 19, 1842, was breveted 1st Lieutenant for gallantry at Monterey in 1846, became 1st Lieutenant in August, 1851, Captain May 19, 1856, Major in June, 1862, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers August 31, 1861. Few officers have performed more arduous duties or rendered more distinguished and faithful service to the country since the commencement of the war. In the seven days' fight before Richmond, Gen. Meade was struck by a ball, which entered his side and passed through his body, making a severe and painful wound. Under tender and skillful treatment he rapidly recovered, and it was scarcely known that he had left his couch when he was in his saddle, ready to take part in the sanguinary battle of South Mountain and Antietam. In these engagements he commanded the Pennsylvania Reserves, a corps whose reputation for courage and discipline has been surpassed by none. He was with that corps in the battles at Drainsville, on the Chickahominy and in Maryland. When Gen. Hooker was wounded at Antietam, Gen. McClellan placed Gen. Meade in command of the corps which had just been deprived of its heroic leader. During the action Gen. Meade received a slight contusion from a spent grape shot, and had two horses killed under him. He distinguished himself greatly during the battle, being in the thickest of the fight encouraging his men by his deeds of daring and valor. At Fredericksburg he maintained his reputation for coolness, courage and skill, winning the unstinted applause of the army and the hearty congratulations of a grateful and appreciative people.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Confidence of the Government as to the Result of Lee's Invasion.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1863.

The impending battle, likely to be fought within a very few days upon the soil of Maryland or of Pennsylvania, is looked forward to from the highest quarters without apprehension. It is believed that with our numerical superiority, and our position in a friendly country, we cannot, if our soldiers are handled with any skill, be beaten. But the hope is entertained that Gen. Hooker not only may be re-enforced to such an extent as to escape defeat, and win a technical victory, but to annihilate the army which has dared to cross the Potomac, to drive the fragments back into Virginia [illegible] ed. Then and not till then can Maryland and Pennsylvania consider themselves "safe."

It is fair, now that Pennsylvania and her Governor are the subjects of so much criticism and abuse, to intimate that there is another side to the question. Prominent Pennsylvanians say that Gov. Curtin, foreseeing the invasion from which the Keystone State is suffering to-day, asked authority weeks ago to call for fifty thousand men to defend the State, as he has since called for sixty thousand, and that his request was refused by the Secretary of War, who coupled his refusal with a reflection upon Pennsylvania of such a character that her Chief Magistrate turned upon his heel and left the discourteous presence without a word. It is certainly unfortunate that such a story should get abroad, whether it be true or false; but while it affords no sufficient excuse for backwardness to enlist, it may serve to show that the State authorities are not the only ones to blame.

About fifty iron-clads of the Monitor type are constructed, or in process of construction.

Not less than eighteen thousand freedmen have been organized as working or fighting force in the Department of the South by Gen. Saxton.

Among the letters received in the last English mail by Senator Sumner, is one from which I am permitted to take the following paragraph. It contains matter worthy of consideration by the loyal people of Missouri:

"The political prejudices of our commercial, aristocratic, and would-be aristocratic people, against the North, have been so strong that we can only get their *attention* through their *sympathies*. The shilly-shallying of your Government at first, on the subject of slavery, *deprived us of all power* to stem that tide of prejudice. But the tide is slowly and surely turning, and when Mr. Lincoln gives *immediate* compensated emancipation to loyal border States, and calls out Fremont and Sigel and Butler, and makes the formation of black regiments his staff of strength—the English common people will arise in one strong force of sympathy with the North, and compel their 'betters' to follow them.

"There is no power that can overcome aristocracy and (apparent) self-interest in England but religion. Cromwell found it so. It is not in our power to put all the religion of England into the scales of the North, but Mr. Lincoln can do it at any moment by a clear, decided, steady anti-slavery action. It is only (and also surely) by the cry of 'Abolition' that we can conquer the cry of 'Recognition.' My earnest prayer is that Mr. Lincoln may give us that cry in all its undoubted fullness."

FROM PORT ROYAL.—The U. S. steam transport Fulton, John Eldridge, Commander, from Port Royal, S. C., June 26, 1863, with passengers, etc., to Major Stewart Van Vliet, A. Asst. Quartermaster-General, arrived here last night. June 28, in long. 74 09 lat. 37 59, passed bark Annie W. Lewis steering N. The Fulton passed Sandy Hook at 9 o'clock P. M., 28th inst. The following is a list of passengers:

Brig.-Gen. Ferry, Mr. Capewell, Lieut. R. L. Johnson, Lieut. Geo. C. Ripley, Capt. W. C. Jarvington and servant, Lieut. Freedley and servant, Mrs Col. Barton, Mrs. Bonir, Mr. Chas E. Coker, lady and child; Capt. Chas. Garretson and lady Commander A. A. B. Brison, U. S. A.; Mr. H. C. Brown and lady, Mr. Jno. S. Simmons, U. S. N.; Jas. Stead, U. S. N.; Dr. Thomas J. Miner, Mr. A. P. Ketchum, Miss Alma Emerson, Mrs. H. G. Judd, Mrs. Bell and child, Mrs. W. E. Hall and servant, Mrs. A. Fox, Mrs. Lieut. Duhesne, Lieut. Ellis, Mr. H. A. Fuller, Mr. Harding, Mr. Gollianden, Mr. Lathrop, Mr. F. Spaulding, Mr. R. D. Powesson, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Charles S. Baldwin, Lieut. J. D. Barnum, Lieut. J. B. Parker, Lieut. J. T. Leslie, Lieut. W. C. Barney, Mr. Martin Doget, Lieut. A. G. Noxon, in charge of Rebel prisoners, Mr. Jas F. Smith, Capt. G. F. Stranger, Lieut. J. W. Davis, Lieut. E. B. Richardson, Mr. S. Clark, Capt. C. F. Gardiner, Mr. J. Dennison, Wm. Asor, Lieut. Thos. W. Fry, Mr. John Mott, Mr. P. Sulers, Benj. Bonce, U. S. N., Edward F. Oakley U. S. N., Mr. S. Moore, U. S. N., Edward F. Oakley U. S. N., Mr. S. Moore, Mr. H. F. Kersham, Mr. A. Brage, Mr. Adam Ford, Mr. A. Blume, Mr. C. J. Robinson, Mr. W. W. Tarkington.

Arrival of the Steamship Shannon at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, June 27, 1863.

The steamship Shannon, sistership to the Mersey, from Liverpool on the 12th, via Queenstown on the 13th inst., arrived here last night en route to New-York after discharging and coaling.

FROM GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

Important Expedition by Col. Spears.

Capture of Gen. W. F. Lee, a Colonel and other Officers.

ALSO 100 PRIVATES AND A MULE TRAIN.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Dix telegraphs as follows:

FORTRESS MONROE, June 28, 1863.

Col. Spear of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry whom I sent out two days ago, completely destroyed the bridge over the South Anna, captured Gen. W. F. Lee, Col. Hearsable, four captains, five lieutenants and 100 privates, and brought them in. He has also brought in 35 wagons with six mules each, and 150 mules in addition, and from 75 to 100 horses. He took $15,000 in Confederate bonds, just issued, from an agent of the authorities at Richmond. This is all public property. No private property has been touched. Col. Spear's loss is three killed and eight wounded.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 26, 1863.

The steamship S. R. Spaulding left for Boston to-day noon, with the 45th Massachusetts Regiment.

Lieut. F. R. Kent, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, has been appointed Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

The steamers Kennebec and Georgia arrived this morning from Baltimore.

The revenue-cutter Cayoga, Commander McGowan, arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day noon. She has been on a cruise south, and came in here for coal. She brings no news.

The Rebel Pirate Tacony.

[The following is the concluding portion of the account of the cruise of the Tacony, the first part of which is on the second column of the eighth page.—ED. TRIB.]

June 22—Burned the fishing schooner Marengo; same day captured the schooner Florence; put all the prisoners aboard of her, including the crews of the schooners Elizabeth Ames, Rufus Choate, and Ripple, which were captured and burned the same day.

On the 3d burned the schooners Ada and Wanderer; 24th, lat. 43 10, lon. 67 43, captured the packet ship Shatemuc, from Liverpool to Boston, with 350 passengers, was anxious to burn her, she being loaded with iron plates, &c.—tried to catch schooners to put the passengers aboard, but failed, and had to let her go, bonding her in $150,000; same day, captured the schooner Archer, chased the Shatemuc, and put the Archer's crew aboard; hearing that Union cruisers were after the Tacony, and fearing recognition, burned the Tacony, transferring everything to the Archer; thence came direct to Portland; picked up two fishermen for pilots, but they would not serve; took the positions from the Coast Survey charts; got in at sunset, and anchored below; had no communication with the shore. [From this it appears that the reports that the pirates were ashore in Portland are unfounded.—*Ed.*]

Lieut. Read also says he watched till 12:30 a. m. when the moon went down; then rowed direct to the cutter Catch Cushing in two boats, with muffled oars; boarded her one boat on each side, seized her crew without resistance and ironed them, captured [illegible] chor, being unable to slip the cable, and started at 3 a. m., going out by Hussey's Sound, towed by the boats ahead, followed by the Archer, as fast as her limit would permit, laid to outside waiting for the Archer. When the steamers attacked us we could only fire round shots, and were obliged to fire stones and pieces of iron.

Lieut. Read belongs in Mississippi, near Vicksburg, and graduated from Annapolis in 1860. He came in with the intention of burning the shipping and two gunboats, which he learned were unarmed here from a coal-laden English schooner bound from Picton to New-York. He also intended to catch the steamer Forest City and burn her.

All the Tacony's crew came out of Mobile in the Florida, except the three taken from the Byzantium.

The Tacony passed many steamers during her cruise. On the day the Byzantium and Goodspeed were burned, a large steamer, showing the French flag, sailed around the burning vessels, examined them, and passed on.

Capt. Gould who died this morning from an accidental shot aboard the Archer, last night, was a stevedore and pilot, and not connected with a tugboat as before stated. He was one of Kit Carson's old men.

The Rebel prisoners are strongly confined in Fort Preble, with double guards.

Women's Loyal League.

A public meeting of the Loyal League was held on Friday, June 26, at 3 p. m., at their room, No. 20 Cooper Institute. The number attending was not large, mostly ladies, yet very earnest and interested listeners. Mrs. Gale opened the meeting with prayer, after which Miss S. B. Anthony offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The probable expense of preparing, circulating, and presenting our petitions will amount to not less than one cent for each name; therefore,

Resolved, That we request those who circulate the petition to collect of each person signing a contribution of one cent, and forward the same, with petition and signatures, to the Secretary, Susan B. Anthony, room No. 20 Cooper Institute, New-York.

Resolved, That the Central League in New-York will bestow their badge and membership as a gift upon each boy or girl under eighteen who shall collect and forward to them fifty or more names and as many cents.

Resolved, That the Central League will bestow a handsomely bound copy of each of the celebrated and recently published works of Augustin Cochin on Slavery and Emancipation on the person who shall collect and forward the largest number of signatures from any city of the Union having a population of twenty-five thousand or over, also on the person who shall collect the largest number of names in any of the States outside of said cities.

Resolved, That each lady to whom the pledge and petition blanks are inclosed be requested to bring them to the notice of the clergymen and teachers in her vicinity, with a request that they shall take some action in the matter.

Resolved, That such ladies are earnestly requested to organize Auxiliary Leagues in their towns and neighborhoods, for the purposes of correspondence with the Central League and of collecting and forwarding with facility names and money for the furtherance of the grand object in view; also, for holding meetings to discuss and elucidate the necessity of our demand for an act of Universal Emancipation.

Miss Anthony moved a vote of thanks to the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, for his most acceptable gift to the League of a silver ice-pitcher, waiters and glasses, which was also unanimously carried.

The meeting was then addressed by Lorenzo Sherwood, late of Texas, on the Theory of the Rebellion having arisen from opposition on the part of the South to free labor.

He was followed by Mrs. Stanton, in some earnest and appropriate remarks.

An elderly lady of 70 and upward, of the name of Mrs. Ginley, was unable, as she said, to refrain from expressing her hearty approbation of Mrs. Stanton's views.

The meeting was then adjourned until Friday, July 3, but was afterward ordered for Thursday, the 2d, at 3 p. m., in consequence of the 4th coming on Saturday.

A distribution of petition blanks and pamphlets then took place, after which the ladies separated.

Arrival of the Steamship Shannon at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Saturday, June 27, 1863.

The steamship Shannon, sister ship to the Mersey, from Liverpool on the 12th, via Queenstown on the 13th inst., arrived here last night, en route to New-York after discharging and coaling.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Reported Capture of 3,000 Rebels.

A GALLANT CAVALRY FIGHT.

Price Attempts to Blockade the Mississippi.

Active Operations Throughout That Section.

LOUISVILLE, June 28, 1863.

To-day's *Nashville Union* reports that one division of the Union army captured 3,000 Rebels on Saturday, when going through Hoover's Gap. There are no further particulars.

The Union also states that the 17th Indiana Mounted Regiment, being surrounded by four regiments of Rebel infantry, cut their way through, taking a number of prisoners. Col. Miller, of Gen. Negley's division, is reported wounded in the eye.

A special dispatch from Manchester, Tenn., to *The Louisville Journal* says: Col. Wilder's Mounted Infantry dashed into Manchester, capturing a large party of Rebels, including Capt. Anderson of the 1st Kentucky (Rebel) Cavalry.

Wilder's scouts captured, yesterday, a courier from Morgan and Wheeler's command, with important dispatches.

Bragg reviewed the Rebel troops at Hoover's Gap on the morning of the battle.

Col. Wilde's forces burned the trestle-work yesterday on the Manchester and Tullahoma Road.

The Chattanooga Rebel of the 26th says firing continues with increasing rapidity at Vicksburg.

Price Attempting to Blockade the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Saturday, June 27, 1863.

A member of Gen. Ashbolt's Staff, from Columbus, reports Gen. Price with 6,000 Rebels in the vicinity of Island No. 37. It is said he is preparing rafts to cross the Mississippi, his object being to cooperate with the Rebel force in the vicinity of Memphis.

Another report says he will occupy Island No. 35, and intercept navigation. Capt. Pennock of the navy is alert, and will entrap Price.

The latest dates from Vicksburg are to the evening of the 21st. The cannonading on the 20th and 21st, reported yesterday, is confirmed, but there are no particulars.

The steamer Lebanon, from Cincinnati to Yazoo Landing, sunk near Hurricane Island, in the Ohio River, on Thursday, with ammunition and government stores, most of which were lost. An ammunition barge in tow was saved.

Gen. Rosecrans's Army Moving.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 27, 1863.

Gen. Rosecrans's army, with the exception of one division, moved on Wednesday night.

The Steamers Prima Donna, Jacob Strader, and New Kentucky Fired into by Rebels—The 1st Mississippi Cavalry Routed by the 13th Illinois Cavalry—A Terrible Cannonade Opened at Vicksburg—Arrival of Disabled Soldiers at Cairo.

CAIRO, Friday, June 26, 1863.

The steamers Prima Donna, Jacob Strader, and New Kentucky, laden with commissary stores, and convoyed by two iron clad gunboats, were fired into [illegible] by a party of Rebels at Cypress Bend on Monday. Several persons on board the steamers were killed and wounded. The Prima Donna was badly riddled by cannon shot. The Rebels were finally beaten off by the gunboats.

Major Wilson, with a detachment of the 13th Illinois Cavalry, surprised and routed the 1st Mississippi Cavalry, near Mechanicsburg, Yazoo County, a few days since, killing quite a number.

Terrific cannonading was opened all along our lines before Vicksburg on Saturday last, continuing till Sunday evening.

The result is unknown. No civilians were allowed to go below Helena.

The steamer Taylor has arrived with 600 disabled soldiers from below. They will proceed to Jefferson Barracks.

News From Rebel Sources.

From The Jackson (Mississippian of the 19th.

HAMBURG TAKEN BY COL. RODDY.

PANOLA, June 12.—A report has just reached here that Col. Roddy crossed to the west side of the Tennessee river, and captured Hamburg, a few miles above Savannah, securing a large amount of bacon and other stores.

TRANSPORTS TAKEN.

Capt. Jas. Mathews of De Soto has brought intelligence which may be relied upon, that Gen. Marmaduke fired upon two downward-bound transports a few miles above Helena, sinking one and taking the other. A force of two regiments was sent up against him from Helena, which he completely routed, and drove what was left of them howling back to their den.

Gen. Price is cutting a road through the bottom for his artillery, &c., to Old Town Point, some eighteen miles below Helena.

From Newbern.

NEWBERN, Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

In order to secure the families of colored troops in this department from all danger of recapture by the enemy, and for the purpose of educating and giving them permanent homes, Maj.-Gen. Foster has recently formed an extensive colony for them on the fertile grounds of Roanoke Island, where they have all the advantages of civilization.

Chaplain Horace James, the popular and energetic Superintendent of Contrabands, leaves here to-day for Boston and New-York, to obtain by contribution a steam saw and grist mill, and other necessary materials for the colony.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, June 27, 1863.

A motion by Mr. Henderson to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which it was agreed to submit the ordinance of Emancipation to the people, was carried 65 to 21.

The question then recurring on adopting the report of the Committee, Mr. Drake moved to amend by substituting 1866 as the date of emancipation instead of 1876.

Governor Gamble moved to amend, by striking out the second section of the ordinance, and substituting the following: "Slavery shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1876, but all slaves, emancipated by this ordinance, shall remain under control and be subject to the authority of their owners, as servants, during the following periods: Those from and over 40 years of age, during their lives; those under twelve, until they arrive at 23; those of all other ages until the 4th of July, 1874."

Mr. Drake moved to amend his amendment, but still adhering to 1866 instead of 1876, as the date of Emancipation, to which Gov. Gamble assented.

Mr. Henderson moved to strike out of Mr. Drake's amendment the words 1866, and insert 1868, which was carried; Ayes 51, Nays 32. The amendments were ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

The Indiana State Debt.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28, 1863.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. of New-York have concluded an arrangement with Gov. Morton for the payment of the July interest on the Indiana State debt, and the funds have been placed subject to the order of the agent of the State for that purpose.

Ohio Raising Troops Rapidly.

CINCINNATI, June 28, 1863.

Gov. Tod, in answer to an urgent letter from Gen. Burnside, has made a strong appeal to the people of Ohio, to organize for the defense of that State.

He recommends all places of business to be closed at three in the afternoons, and the rest of the day devoted to the raising of volunteers. The various independent military companies of this city are rapidly completing their organization under the new militia law.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1863.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $1,292,850 of five-twenties on Saturday; for the week $6,744,050; and for the month of June $74,367,000. Deliveries of bonds are made to June 4. Further large sales are anticipated up to the 1st of July, inclusive, which closes the popular option of converting legal tenders into five-twenties by act of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury may at his discretion continue the sales or reopen them at such time as he may deem proper.

LADIES' LOYAL LEAGUE AT MILTON.—Last Friday evening there was an interesting meeting of the Ladies' Loyal League at Milton, N. Y., Mrs. Sarah Hallock in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Clark invoked the divine blessing upon the proceedings. Mr. Degarmo of Poughkeepsie delivered a patriotic address, and Mrs. Hallock read extracts from Mrs. Swisshelm's late letter, published in THE TRIBUNE. The music was gotten up under the direction of Mrs. Ordway. Miss Ordway presided at the melodeon. Milton is one of the most delightful villages on the banks of the Hudson, and is noted for the picturesque beauty and grandeur of its scenery, the purity of its atmosphere, and the high moral tone of its society. It is a fashionable place of resort during the Summer season, several commodious family mansions being open for the reception of visitors (a notice of one may be found in its proper place in these columns), and the series of loyal meetings now being held there by the intelligent ladies of that place are most opportune.

BROOKLYN MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday last was 135.

AMUSEMENTS.—Broadway offers but few theatrical entertainments. "The Duke's Motto," at Niblo's Garden, which this evening enters upon the second month of its prosperous career, and the series of composite performances at Laura Keene's, under the title of "The Wives of Paris," are all that up-town play-goers can turn to in this time of Summer heat. At Barnum's Museum the dwarfs remain the leading attraction. The domestic drama of "The Old House at Home" is announced for performance here every afternoon and evening this week, which will be the last of the season. The exhibition of the Stereopticon continues at Irving Hall, and Duflocq's Panorama of the Holy Land is still at Hope Chapel.

Entertainments. Monday, June 29.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATER—Wives of Paris.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and wife, Com. Nutt and Miniole Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½.
IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.
HOPE CHAPEL—Duflocq's Holy Land.
GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Darcy's Drawings.
JONES'S WOOD—Liederkranz Festival.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Great Britain and the Continent, by steamer Scotia, Wednesday, July 1.....
For Canada and West Indies, via Havana, by steamer Eagle, Tuesday, June 30..... 2 p. m.
For California, &c., daily (Sundays excepted), overland via St. Joseph, Mo.....5 a. m. and 3½ p. m.
North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas...5 a. m. and 3½ p. m.
North and West (way Mail .....5 a. m.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....5 a. m. and 3½ p. m.
Southern and South-Western Mail.5 a. m., 4½ and 10½ p. m.
Eastern Mail.....5 a. m., 12½ and 4½ p. m.
New-Bedford, Newport and Fall River..... 4 p. m.
The Long Island Mail closes at 5½ a. m., 2 and 3½ p. m.
Sunday Mails—On Sunday all mails close at 11 a. m.

Business Notices.

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FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain; sure to regulate the bowels; perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers testify.

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MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

Lyon's Rat Pills, certain death to Rats and Mice. Sold by all Druggists and Furniture dealers.

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COVERINGS FOR THE FEET.—CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts. Ladies are invited to examine, at Cantrell's, a large assortment of all the different kinds of Boots and Shoes, manufactured expressly for customers' wear, and at prices as cheap as any other establishment in the city.

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ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

JEFFERS'S LADIES' AND GENTS' SHOES for Summer wear attract crowds of the elite, who appreciate genuine French Material and fine work. JEFFERS, No. 375 Broadway. Also, depot for the sale of Bayly's "Eau Bouquet."

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

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MARRIED.

CROMWELL—COCK—At Highland Mills, Orange County, 6th month, 25th, in the order of Friends, John Cromwell of New-Windsor, to Elizabeth Cock.

CHUMASERO—YOUNG—At Trinity Chapel, New-York, on Thursday, June 25, at 12 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, John T. Chumasero of Rochester, to Eva C. Young of New-York, daughter of B. T. Young.

FISKE—CLARK—At the M. E. Church, on Wednesday, June 24, by the Rev. S. Stocking, Frederick C. Fiske, M. D., to Miss Aggie T. Clark, daughter of Perkins Clark, esq., all of Canastota.

MAPES—HALSTED—On Thursday, June 25, at the High-street Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., by the Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D., Charles V. Mapes of this city, to Martha M., daughter of O. S. Halsted, jr., of Newark. No cards.

DIED.

BENNIT—On Saturday evening, June 27, Nostrand Bennit, in the 47th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 125 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

ELTON—On Saturday morning, June 27, at Morrisania, Robt. H. Elton, aged 57 years and 26 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Fifth street and Boston Road, Morrisania, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting, and leave Harlem Bridge at the end of Third avenue, at 9½ o'clock. Train leaves Twenty-sixth street at 8½ o'clock.

HATFIELD—On Friday morning, June 26, Gussie Hoyt Hatfield, daughter of Robert C. and Charlotte S. Hatfield, in the 16th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 29th inst., at 2 p. m., from the residence of the family, No. 225 East Thirtieth street.

LEWIS—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, June 27, 1863, after a lingering illness, Julia, the wife of John W. Lewis, in the 59th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Taylor, No. 205 South Ninth street, this (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

STARK—On Sunday, June 28, William Winans, only child of A. Jackson and Susan M. Stark, in the 8th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Wm. W. Winans, No. 161 East Fifteenth street, without further notice.
Delaware (Ohio) papers please copy.

STRATTON—At Russell, Bay of Islands, New-Zealand, in March last, Charles K., youngest child of Ezra M. and Angeline Stratton of this city, in the 20th year of his age.

Special Notices.

Marvin & Co.,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES,
No. 265 Broadway.
Reference to 23,000 Customers.

Republican Central Committee.—The Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee will be held at Headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, June 29, 1863, at 8 o'clock.
By order, A. J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. PALMER, JOHN I. SHAW, } Secretaries.

Sixteenth Ward Republican Association.—A meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Association will be held at their rooms in 8th-av., near West 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVEN