

New York Daily Tribune SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864. TRIPLE SHEET. To Correspondents. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What is intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. All business letters for the Tribune should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE, New York." We cannot undertake to return selected communications.

NEWS OF THE DAY. THE WAR. A Washington letter in The Express, speaking of the effort to repeal the \$300 commutation clause, says "The Democrats will not go for it, when substitutes are done away, and rich and poor brought into the field together." Let the reader mark the admission and remember it, in case the repeal should prevail—for then, with substitutes at a thousand dollars a head, we shall doubtless hear dismal shrieks from the Democratic organs about discrimination against the poor.

There is not much news that can be relied upon from the alleged Morgan raid in Kentucky. It is now believed, however, that the first reports were greatly exaggerated. A Cincinnati dispatch says that Gen. Barbridge whipped the marauders at Mt. Sterling on Thursday. Yesterday morning some of them made a descent on Lexington, burned the railroad depot, robbed a few stores, and changed their base. Barbridge is after them.

The Richmond papers of the 7th say: "Last night the enemy abandoned our left and part of our center, apparently in great haste. The prisoners captured say that Grant has gone to the White House, on account of his army refusing to fight elsewhere. The impression is that Grant is making his way toward the James River, to gain the south side of that stream."

Capt. Charles H. Brightly, a graduate of West Point, died at Germantown, Pa., on Thursday, from wounds received at the Wilderness on the 4th ult., while in command of the 4th United States Infantry. He was for some time stationed on Staten Island, as an instructor of artillery.

Lawrence M. Keitt, the South Carolina Congressman who aided and defended Preston Brooks in the assault on Senator Sumner, was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor. He was a Colonel in the Rebel army. Brooks died some years ago.

Gustavus W. Smith, the former Street Commissioner of New York City, now a vagabond traitor in the South, has been made commander of the home forces of Georgia. His career as a general has not been brilliant.

We have New-Orleans dates to the 4th inst., but no important news. The Rebels are making trouble up the river, and the report was that they had established a blockade.

A Richmond paper of the 7th says that "the Confederate Treasury, for the first time, has no money; no salary has been paid since that of Secretary Manning."

CONGRESS. SENATE, June 10.—Mr. Wilkinson introduced a resolution to amend the resolution for the protection of residence land emigration, in effect to change the route from Fort Abercrombie and Benton to Fort Ridge, Montana and Idaho. The bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in California, as amended in the Committee on Public Lands, was taken up. The consideration ceased on the expiration of the morning hour. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, which was read and the various amendments acted upon in Committee of the Whole.

GENERAL NEWS. Thus far, the bodies of 14 of the unfortunate men perished by the burning of the steamer Berkshire, near Hyde Park, have been recovered. The work of dragging for the bodies still goes on. It is supposed that a number are in the stern of the boat, beneath a mass of rubbish, the whole being at present submerged. The number of lives lost by this calamitous occurrence cannot be less than 40, and may foot up a much heavier number. It is generally believed that the large cargo of lead by which she was stowed with a most reckless disregard of human life. The entrance to the lower cabin from the main deck was almost completely blocked up, and the fire, which commenced near by in a moment after the alarm was given cut off this means of exit.

We have late and highly important intelligence from Northern Mexico, via Brownsville. Dado recently, with only about 2,000 men, attacked an entrenched French camp on the road between San Luis de Potosi and Saltillo, in which there were 4,000 troops. He was defeated, with a loss of 1,300 men and all his artillery. Two French men-of-war have appeared at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and made new offers to Cortina, the Governor of Tamaulipas, but without avail.

A Mr. Van Nostrand is now living near Farmingdale, Long Island, who is in his 107th year. His sight and hearing are very good, and he is still sprightly and cheerful. Long Island can boast of an unusually large number of centenarians.

On Thursday evening the Ohio delegation to the Baltimore Convention serenaded President Lincoln, and got a nice little speech from him. They also called at Secretary Chase's residence, but he was in New-York at the time.

Michael Foley and James Howard, while engaged yesterday in digging a cellar in Twenty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, were instantly killed by the caving in of an embankment.

On our supplemental page this morning (the third, fourth, ninth and tenth) we give Reviews of New Books and Magazines and Literary news in general; an article on the National Academy Exhibition; Horticulture; Science and Art; Letters from Florence, Paris, London, Constantinople and Japan; and various matters of interest concerning our own country.

The Hon. AARON H. CRAIGIN of Lebanon, N. H., who will succeed the Hon. John P. Hale as U. S. Senator on the 4th of March next, was first chosen to the House from the 11th District of that State in 1855—succeeding a Democrat—and was re-elected in 1857. He retired at the close of his second term. He is in the prime of life, solid, practical and unassuming, and a devoted Unionist.

We understand that the Internal Tax bill, as it has nearly passed, imposes five per cent on books, in addition to and irrespective of the three per cent they will have already paid on paper, on leather, &c., &c. This is too harsh. Five per cent is a high tax on such a manufacture; and it should not be assessed twice. While Paper and Leather pay three per cent, an addition of two or at most three per cent on printed books should be deemed sufficient.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES. We pity Mr. Memminger—rebel though he is—for the duty of providing ways and means, no matter how illusory, for the maintenance in efficiency of the insurgent armies, is too severe a punishment even for treason. We pity also Gov. Chase; for, though he is not compelled to make his brick absolutely without straw, as is his rival, yet his task is Herculean, and he has to encounter an amount of sinister and serpentine hostility that would not be permitted or endured in Dixie. The Copperhead press, with scarcely an exception, and including a good many snakes in the grass like The Commercial Advertiser of our city, war upon his efforts to sustain the public credit and meet the enormous current obligations of the Government, with untiring pertinacity and implacable malignity. He who reads The Albany Argus, Philadelphia Age, Chicago Times, Cincinnati Enquirer, and the kindred journals issued throughout the loyal States, and does not know that they are animated by a joyful hope of producing a hopeless collapse and paralysis of the National credit, whereby the War for the Union shall be arrested and a triumph of the Rebels secured, must read with little discernment and less patriotism. To exaggerate the amount of the National Debt and of the current ratio of Expenditure—to disparage and belittle the National resources—to cast doubt on the ability or the will of the Union to pay the debt now being incurred for the preservation of its existence—to magnify the reverses and losses of the National armies and belittle those of the Rebels—such are the means whereby the Copperhead journals incessantly labor to undermine the National Credit and arrest subscriptions to the National Loan.

A favorite resort of that disloyalty which prefers to war upon the Government with a pen rather than a market is noisy and super-serviceable championship of the State Banks. Gov. Chase holds it essential to the maintenance of the solvency and credit of the Government that all the paper circulation of the country shall contribute thereto—in other words, that whoever shall be permitted to circulate their own notes as money, and thus to receive interest on their debts, shall pay into the Treasury a large share of the profit thence accruing. He urges that the entire currency shall, so far as possible, be secured by and rest upon the credit of the nation, so that every banker shall have a direct and palpable interest in upholding and extending that credit. This, of course, interferes somewhat with the convenience and profits of bankers, especially those of the "red dog" and "owl creek" varieties, who, very naturally, prefer to bank on public credit rather than on public securities, and who consider six per cent net income from their debts decidedly better than three or four. We do not at all blame them; we neither marvel at nor reproach them for the light wherein they view the subject; but we insist that the Government must be upheld and the Union armies fed, equipped and paid, even at the cost of a serious curtailment of their profits. Necessity is upon us, and there is no alternative.

Our Paper Currency is notoriously too redundant, causing an inordinate and hurtful inflation of prices. Gov. Chase is trying hard to reduce its volume by a moderate, yet steady withdrawal of Legal Tenders or 'Greenbacks' from circulation. But he finds that, as he contracts, certain of the State Banks expand, so that nothing is gained by his efforts. We fervently hope that the recent and pending nets of Congress affecting Banks and their taxation will remedy this evil.

For some weeks, a clamor has been kept up against the Secretary's policy in that he has endeavored to float a five per cent loan, when the cavaliers insist that six per cent is the key to all the hoards in the country. Without abandoning his five per cent loan, Gov. Chase now invites proposals for a six per cent, having seven years to run, the interest payable semi-annually in coin. Bids are to be received until the 15th inst., when the loan will be awarded to the highest bidder. The rates of premium will probably range above six and below twelve per cent. Bids for small sums will be welcomed and treated precisely as are those which proffer tens of thousands or even millions. We entreat, then, every loyal man or woman who has a few thousands, hundreds, or even \$100, at command, to make a bid for a slice of this loan. It is needed to pay our soldiers now heroically fighting, and to furnish the ways and means for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Patriots! subscribe each and all of you, if only as an assurance that your faith and courage are in no wise exhausted! We want to hear and to proclaim, not merely that the Loan is abundantly taken, but that the number of bidders is beyond all previous precedent.

Unionists! The War visibly draws to a close. We indulge in no idle exultation—we vault no

assured success—but, since the Rebels have called out their last man, it is clear that their bloodhounds can hunt them up but very few more; while the exposures and hardships of a first campaign must tell fearfully on the green boys and old men whom they have recently pressed into their service. As Grant and Sherman are fighting, something must soon give way. The War is closing; the Public Debt is less than Two Thousand Millions; the Taxes are now being largely enhanced; and, even if we should fail to beat the Rebels, we shall at all events pay our Debt. Give your country a lift by bidding for some portion of the new Loan!

THE FOURTH WARD SCHOOL CASE. We publish on the other side of this morning's paper the evidence taken before a Committee of the Board of Education appointed to investigate certain charges against the School Officers of the Fourth Ward. Its length should deter nobody from reading it from beginning to end, who has—and what citizen has not?—an interest in knowing to whom are intrusted the management of the educational system of this city. There is to be said, on the one hand, that the Board of Education has expelled from office the eight guilty members out of the ten who constitute the Local Board of the Fourth Ward; on the other hand, we cannot escape the grave reflection that this abuse of power in one locality by officers holding so important a trust may not be limited to a single Ward. "I believe," said one of these shameless witnesses, Mr. Jeremiah Murphy, Chairman of this Local Board, in relating, in the course of his examination, a conversation between himself and another as to the payment of money—"I believe it is a common thing throughout the city. I have heard," he said further, "rumors throughout the Ward and outside of the Ward about everybody being taxed." What truth is there in these rumors? How common a thing is it throughout the city to sell the positions of teachers in the public schools to those who will pay the most money for them? Wouldn't it be well to know? Isn't it time to uncover the abuses which this exposure proves it is possible may exist in other localities, and look into the character of men to whom is intrusted the power to commit them?

This report gives a list of the school officers of the Fourth Ward. Next to the Sixth, this is the most Democratic Ward in the city, and these men are all Democrats. Let the reader take the trouble to inquire the nature of the business of most of them, and learn to what class of men so sacred and important a trust as the care of our common schools is committed. The wonder is not that the keepers of low grogshops should sell offices, but that such men should be put in positions where they can have any offices to sell. Such a question should be raised above and beyond the influence of party politics, and the people taught—as even the most ignorant and misled no doubt can be—that, for the sake of their children and the privilege of education, which none are so benighted as to despise, a system in which such abuses can exist must needs be reformed. There can be little hope for the future of a community which can quietly tolerate such a state of things as this report exposes, and no limit to the mischief that may follow unless it is corrected in time.

Ten Democrats only voted in the House on Thursday to give the country the benefit of a Bankrupt Law. There are quite as many bankrupts of that party as of ours; yet the Yeas on the bill stood—Unionists, 54; Copperheads, 10. Six of the ten were from this City and Brooklyn. Had the two Woods been in their seats, the bill would have probably passed at the first effort.

Did any one ever hear of an act to unshackle men of any color that obtained a Democratic majority? —Is it not remarkable that, while the creditor sections of our country generally favor a Bankrupt Law, the debtor sections preferentially vote against it?

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, June 10, 1864. CHER FOR OUR WOUNDED HEROES. The best women in America, temporarily staying in Washington, have engaged in the laborious business of distributing fresh and seasonable fruit among all the severely wounded brought in from Grant's front. The slightly wounded they regard, as everybody else regards them, as demi-semi-stragglers, whom they will be speedily driven back to the front, and be put under picket fire, and kept under picket fire. That is their place.

Seven hundred quarts of strawberries were distributed among the seriously wounded, and 5700 were received for more strawberries, of which Mrs. Heard of Boston, the most benevolent of women, coaxed 6000 out of the solid men of the Hub of the Universe, and somebody else logically and easily coaxed 1000. I need only say to the rich boys of New-York that the bravest, the youngest soldiers in this war of Freedom, patriots and heroes, are lying in hundreds in the hospitals around Washington, silent and uncomplaining, yet all in need of fresh fruit and fresh care to restore them to the service.

ward across the two continents, around to Cape Fear, Ireland, to the westernmost point of Europe, thus surrounding the world to all practical purposes.

THE HAIR BLAIR CASE. The House to-day, after the fullest debate on the Blair election case, knocked Frank square out of their body and gave Knox his seat—most tardily done justice.

CASE OF MR. CROSEY. The treatment of Mr. Crosey of The Philadelphia Inquirer, an honorable member of our profession, has been received with indignation by every good paper man in Washington.

UNION NATIONAL COMMITTEE. A meeting of the National Union Committee was held in this city to-day, when, on motion of Mr. Senter of Ohio, it was resolved that the Chairman appoint an Executive Committee of Five, and that the headquarters of the Committee be in the City of New-York.

On motion of Senator Lane (Ind., Kansas), it was resolved that the Chairman of this Committee be a member and Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Hon. C. M. McPherson declining to accept the office of Secretary, it was resolved that the Hon. M. D. Sperry of Massachusetts be appointed in his place, and that he also be a member, and Secretary of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Senator Lane of Kansas it was resolved that an Advisory Committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to have its headquarters at St. Louis, for such purposes and with such powers as the Executive Committee may deem expedient to confer upon it. The Chairman then appointed as the Executive Committee Messrs. Clifton of Mass., Ward of N. J., Suter of Ohio, Purviance of Pa., and Clark of N. H.; and as the Advisory Committee provided for by the resolution, Messrs. Lane of Kansas, S. H. Boyd of Mo., H. C. Cook of Ill., D. P. Stubbs of Iowa, and Thomas Simpson of Minnesota.

On motion it was resolved that the Chairman of the Committee be also Treasurer. On motion of Senator Lane it was resolved that the Chairman be authorized and requested to correspond with the President of the National League in regard to the Presidential campaign. The Committee then adjourned.

SECRETARIES AT BALTIMORE. As the names of the secretaries appointed at the temporary organization of the Baltimore Convention for the purpose of publishing in many newspapers, it may be of some interest to state that they were G. A. Shaw of Massachusetts; R. H. Dool of New-York, and the Rev. M. C. Briggs of California.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS ENVOY. The President has given an audience of reception to the Hon. Kihisa H. Allen, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty Kamehameha, fourth King of the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Allen, in presenting his credentials, said: "You are aware that citizens of the United States reside in the Hawaiian Kingdom, and are engaged in commerce, and have a very large interest in trade, commerce, and agriculture. The commercial relations with the United States, which are constantly increasing in importance, and the geographical position of the islands as a center of trade, of equal importance to the islands and highly important. The rapid growth of that portion of the United States bordering on the Pacific, in population and commerce, renders the produce of the island of great value to the United States, and through the Hawaiian Islands, the desire of the King is to foster these great interests, so mutually advantageous, by the most liberal policy, and he feels assured from the history of the past interviews with the United States Government, that the same spirit will be shown in the future."

SECRETARY CHASE. Secretary Chase returned here to-day from his visit to New-York. CONTESTED SEATS. The House Committee on Elections still have before them two contested election cases (from Missouri), two from Pennsylvania, and the credentials of the three members elect from Arkansas.

CHARGES AGAINST THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. The Select Committee to inquire into the charges against the Treasury Department, have nearly terminated their investigations, and have not taken so wide a range as was anticipated.

ALLEGED CAPTURE OF THE WATER WITCH. The Navy Department has not received any information concerning the reported capture of the steamer Water Witch.

President Lincoln Serenaded. WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 9, 1864. The Ohio delegation this evening, accompanied by Prof. Mentor's celebrated brass band, waited upon the President and tendered him a serenade. A large number of persons had assembled at the White House prior to the arrival of the band in the expectation that a serenade would take place.

After the band had performed in an excellent manner "Hail to the Chief" and the Soldiers' Chorus from the opera of "Faust," and the throng had become largely increased, the President made his appearance upon the steps of the portico. His appearance elicited three rousing cheers, after which he addressed the assembled throng as follows: "GENTLEMEN: I am very much obliged to you for this compliment. I have just been saying, and will repeat it, that the hardest job I ever had to answer is a serenade. I never knew what to say on such occasions. I suppose you have done me this kindness in connection with the action of the Baltimore Convention which has recently taken place, and which, of course, I am very well satisfied, [laughter and applause.] What we want still more than Baltimore Conventions or Presidential elections, is success under Gen. Grant. [Cries of "Good," and applause.]

Now, without detaining you any longer, I propose that you help me to close up my hat, and am saying with three rousing cheers for Gen. Grant and the officers and soldiers under his command. Three hearty cheers were then given, as proposed, the President leading off and waving his hat with as much earnestness as the most enthusiastic individual present. Three rousing cheers were then given for the nominees of the Convention, after which the band played an air from the opera of the Bohemian Girl; "Happy Moments," from Maritana, and an American overture. The assemblage then proceeded to the residence of Secretary Chase, where several National airs were performed. The Secretary being absent from the city, the serenaders called upon James C. Whitmore, the State Agent of Ohio, and performed several choice pieces.

Nomination of Aaron H. Cragin for United States Senator from New-Hampshire. COXCORD, Friday, June 10, 1864. The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus last night and nominated Aaron H. Cragin of Lebanon for United States Senator in place of Mr. Hale. There were four ballottings. On the first ballot G. W. Marston had 29, A. H. Cragin 58, Amos Tuck 37, John P. Hale 27, T. M. Edwards 19, and 5 scattering. On the fourth ballot the whole number was 50. Mr. A. H. Cragin had 186; Mr. Marston 75.

A Blockade Runner. BOSTON, Friday, June 10, 1864. The schooner Nancy Mills reports that a British steamer left St. George, Bermuda, on the night of the 4th inst. for Wilmington, N. C. She was commanded by Makita, late of the Florida, and her mate was the man who shot the lieutenant of the Chesapeake. She had five heavy guns on freight.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS. Arrival of the George Washington—Proclamation of the Fugitive Governor of Louisiana—The Blockade of the Mississippi—Rebel Attrocities. The steamship George Washington, which left New-Orleans on the 4th inst., arrived here at a late hour yesterday afternoon. The True Delta publishes the following PROCLAMATION OF THE REBEL "GOVERNOR" OF LOUISIANA: EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SHREVEPORT, La., April 2, 1864. To the Citizens of Louisiana: "I have already made such disposition of the militia of the Parish adjacent to the Red River as the laws demand. I now, by this Proclamation, call on all men in the State who are able to bear arms, without regard to age, vocation or condition, to come and aid in the defense of their homes and borders. The enemy is advancing. He comes to rob, and to burn, and to destroy. Your wives and daughters are in peril. Your property is in jeopardy. Your negroes are driven off into exile, and your wives and daughters basely insulted. Shall this be permitted? In God's name, no! We will meet him and drive him back. Let every man who wishes to engage in this patriotic service come to me. Let those who are not in their places in the Confederate army, where the law has placed them, and whether patriotism points them, do their duty, and come without a moment's delay. Come, then, as did the patriot Crocker who defied the demand of the Persian monarch. Come, as did the heroes who left their plows standing in the field and gathered to the defense of Rome. Come as did the men of Brno at Bannockburn. Come as did the soldiers of Israel's king who met and conquered the Egyptian army who intended to live—as freemen who are resolved to die! The laws from the East is more cheering. We have gained four victories within the last thirty days. The President of the Confederacy has assured you that your armies never were so well led, and that he has never before been so successful in the actual conduct of the country. These recent events attest his truth and candor. Citizens of Louisiana! my heart warms to you all. I have every swamp and pine-land hill in your now beleaguered State. Our armies are marching—our troops are marching. Rally in defense of your wives and children, your homes and sacred altars, and all I will ask of you is to follow where I shall lead. Ladies of Louisiana! I appeal to you by all you hold sacred in heaven or on earth. Search for every man who can fire a gun to respond to this call. The enemy must be met. We will conquer him and you shall be free. HENRY W. ALLEN, Governor Louisiana and Commander-in-Chief.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI. A brief telegraphic account of the following has already been published: "The Rebels have succeeded in temporarily closing the Mississippi River. By the arrival of the steamer Joseph Pierce from Vicksburg, we (True Delta) learn that batteries have been planted at Greenwell, which is on the east bank of the river, about five miles from the mouth of this fact was brought to Point Chicot by the little tug boat Pantaña, which arrived at that port on Tuesday. She ran the gauntlet of the batteries in the night. She reports that the steamers Henry Ames, Mississippi, City of Brno and others were lying about Greenwell, waiting the result of an engagement which had been going on for two days, between the batteries and the gunboats. But little, if any, impression appears to have been made on the batteries."

REBEL ATROCITIES. The True Delta says: A few days ago a party of guerrillas under one Lieutenant Bryant, had been sent to a plantation on the Opelousas Railroad, owned by Mr. Thomas J. Henderson, and took off four white men, one of whom, Victor Abnar, was about two hundred yards from the field in which he was working, fired, and shot through the forehead. The deceased leaves a wife and family in Algiers. This is another cold-blooded murder. Gen. McNeil, commanding at Brashear City, will be here to-day to consult with the Commanding General as to some means by which these outrages may be prevented or redressed. The deceased leaves a wife and family in Algiers. This is another cold-blooded murder. Gen. McNeil, commanding at Brashear City, will be here to-day to consult with the Commanding General as to some means by which these outrages may be prevented or redressed. The deceased leaves a wife and family in Algiers. This is another cold-blooded murder. Gen. 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