NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT!

GOLD ABOVE 200

READ! READ! READ!

IMPORTANT!!

The Albany Atlas and Argus and other papers thus refer to the merits of

HUBBEL & Co.'s GOLDEN BITTERS.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the Golden Bitters, prepared by Hubbel & Co., of Hudson, N. Y. These Bitters, though only recently brought into market, have acquired a marked degree of public favor, which must soon create for them a very general demand all over the country. They are composed of gentian root, calisaya bark, sassafras, calamus, and other of the best approved vegetable remedies, preserved in rum; and aside from their conceded excellence as a remedy for dyspepsia, heartburn and nervous debility, are unequalled as a pleasant and invigorating beverage, encouraging a healthful appetite and imparting buoyancy to the body. We feel perfectly safe in recommending them, not only for their purity, but for their remarkable qualities.

HUBBEL & Co.'s GOLDEN BITTERS.—No medicine of modern times has met with a success superior to that of the Golden Bitters of Messrs. Hubbel & Co. They have rapidly obtained wide and well deserved celebrity, and are at home the purest and most efficacious medicine of their kind. They are composed of gentian root, calamus, calisaya bark, etc., all the ingredients being vegetable remedies preserved in rum. For those nervous distressing and yet common complaints—nervous debility, heartburn, and worst and most common, also! of all, dyspepsia—the Golden Bitters act almost as a specific, while they are not only remedial, but delightful, serving as an agreeable tonic drink as well as a capital medicine. The demand for the Golden Bitters has been somewhat astonishing, and is a proof and the best proof of their really wonderful merits. *N. Y. Daily News, April 23, 1864.*

GOLDEN BITTERS.—Gold has now reached so high a point as to be out of the reach of ordinary mortals, but Hubbel's Golden Bitters, which are better than Gold for persons suffering from dyspepsia, loss of appetite, weakness, general debility, are within the reach of all, and can be exchanged for greenbacks, without discount, at the Central Depot, 55 Hudson street, or at drug and liquor stores generally. They are a purely vegetable, healthy and invigorating tonic.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS.—Hubbel & Co's celebrated Golden Bitters are considered the best tonic in the world. They invigorate, strengthen, and create a healthy appetite. They will alleviate the pains of dyspepsia, and overcome the effects of dissipation; and for general feebleness and languor they are claimed to be the most reliable remedy of the age. Those who have used them say that in families they are almost indispensable, as they may be taken by old and young alike, male and female, without regard to diet or time of day.—*Albany Express.*

GOLDEN BITTERS.—This pure and safe tonic should be used in every family, and, to judge from the demand, we should say it is in universal use already. Its excellent qualities as a tonic are indisputable, and we advise those who have not done so already to give it a trial. It can be procured of all respectable druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants, and also of the wholesale agents, Messrs. Cornwall & Johnson, Army and Navy Exchange, opposite Willard's Hotel.—*The Programme, Washington, D. C.*

NEW YORK, April 23, 1864.

GEO. C. HUBBELL & Co.—Gentlemen: We have analyzed your Golden Bitters, and find that its component parts entitle it to the notice of the medical profession. Since our analysis we have used it in our practice with very satisfactory results, and find it particularly well calculated to correct derangements of the digestive organs, such as dyspepsia, diarrhœa, sick headache, colic, etc., and as a superior tonic for daily use in moderate quantities for aged persons, and also those of delicate constitutions. Yours, &c.,

DRS. J. F. & T. S. NORBURY,
No. 136 East 33d street.

ORDER NO. 1.

WHEREAS, Certain parties are offering for sale a spurious imitation of Hubbel's Golden Bitters, these presents come to them greeting, notifying them that any goods sold in bulk under this trade name, and by them sold at retail or otherwise, is an infringement on our rights, as well as a gross imposition on the public. Our goods being put up in our own patent bottles only, all such acts will be immediately prosecuted under the law protecting proprietary manufactures.

GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO, Hudson.
Central Depot, American Express Building, 55 Hudson street, New York.
Proprietors of the Golden Bitters.

See that the United States Revenue stamp is on the cork of each bottle.

We congratulate Messrs. Hubbel & Co. on their success in meeting a want so much felt of a really good, healthful stimulant, which is fully supplied by the production of this most excellent article, and we cordially recommend it to the public.—*Empire City Sketch Book, for January, 1864.*

NEW YORK, June 27, 1864.

We respectfully invite your attention to and consideration of this celebrated and reliable remedy for

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Debility and Prostration.

The proprietors are proud to acknowledge the unparalleled success which has attended the sale of their valuable preparation, known in nearly every portion of the civilized world as the

"GOLDEN BITTERS."

We ask nothing when we term them a valuable preparation, for they are one of the few articles of the present day which are not a humbug, and we are willing and able to satisfy any person or persons who will call upon us, that the celebrated GOLDEN BITTERS are a genuine bona fide hygienic article. It is the desire of the proprietors that the virtue of so much merit be tested before condemning. A decision of their merits by one who has tried them, is worth a million of purchased bogus testimonials.

For Creating a Healthy Appetite

they are invaluable, and are unequalled as a

TONIC.

They are mild in their action, and operate by giving *vigor and strength* to the system—not by any change they produce in the solids, but through the medium of the living principle.

They are Purely Vegetable,

composed of Gentian Root, Calamus, Sassafras, and many other remedial agents of the Vegetable world, all preserved Jamaica Rum and Sherry Wine.

As a Beverage,

they are the most *wholesome, invigorating* and *palatable* stimulant ever offered to the public. And the fact of their being prepared chemically and scientifically, precludes the possibility of a bitter, unpleasant taste, commonly ascribed to Bitters generally offered for sale. We especially recommend them to LADIES, and particularly those suffering from

Debility, Weakness and Prostration.

Half a wineglass of these Bitters three or four times a day will produce a remarkable healthy change in persons greatly debilitated.

THE "GOLDEN BITTERS"

have been tried and not found wanting. They are put up in our own patent quart bottles, and for sale by Druggists, Grocers, &c., throughout the world. Each bottle bears a facsimile of the signature of Hubbel & Co.

GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING,
New York.

june30-157

Cleveland Morning Leader.

VOL. XVIII. CLEVELAND, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1864. NO. 140.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 28, 1864.

SEALED OFFERS WILL BE received at this Department, under the Act of March 3, 1863, until noon of Wednesday, the 6 h of July, inst., for bonds of the United States, to the amount of thirty three millions, being the amount of unexcepted offers under the Notice of proposals for loan dated 6th instant. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin on the first days of July and January in each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including the premium, offered for each one hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, exclusive premium, of the whole amount offered must be tendered, as guaranty for payment of subscription if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the Designated Depositaries at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo, or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits when may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposit will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the original of which must be forwarded with the offers to the Department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of July 6. No offer not accompanied by the proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denomination of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Wednesday, the 6th of July, by the Secretary or one of the Assistant Secretaries, who award will be made by the Secretary to the highest officers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective officers; and in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the Department, on final payment of instalments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned to the last instalment paid by successful officers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-third on or before the 20th; one-third on or before the 15th; and the balance, including the premium and original deposit, per check, deposit, or on or before the 4th of July. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

No offer will be considered at a less rate of premium than four per cent.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Notice to Officers receiving deposits under this advertisement:

The preliminary certificate of deposit of two per cent. must not be credited upon your accounts current, as it is to be included in the final deposit.

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ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Cleveland, June 28, 1864.

NO MORE CAVALRY HORSES purchased at this office.

BASIL L. SPANGLER,
Captain and A. Q. M.

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FUEL FOR U. S. COURTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by me at the office of the Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, at Cleveland, until WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1864, for the supply of Fuel for the use of the Courts of the United States in said District, to be furnished and delivered at the United States building in Cleveland, in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Marshal, for the year ending July 1, 1865. Bidders will be required to specify the prices or rates at which they will furnish the several articles and their proposals will be accompanied by samples thereof, viz:

Bituminous Coal per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Anthracite " " "
Pine kindling wood per load of 16 cubic feet.

Fuel to be delivered in such part of the said building as the Marshal may direct, free of all charges for measurement, porterage or otherwise.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids in case the interests of the government shall require it, on account of excessive prices or fraudulent combinations.

EARL BILL,
United States Marshal.

Cleveland, June 25, 1864. june27-158

MORNING LEADER

THURSDAY, MORNING, JUNE 30, 1864

Sow Buckwheat.

It is now time to prepare for sowing buckwheat. It will not be too late till the middle of July north of us, and in this latitude it may be sown some days later.

We urge all who have spare ground to put in this crop. Barley will come off soon enough, and some wheat stubble can be plowed in time for it.

The reasons for an unusual amount of buckwheat are:

"1. What will be short throughout the West and the Northwest. We did think there would be two-thirds of an average crop; but the drouth in Minnesota, Wisconsin and some portions of Iowa and Illinois has been so severe and the ravages of the insect in other localities have been so great that if half the usual yield shall be obtained it will fully meet our present expectation. Therefore sow buckwheat.

"2. Wheat will probably be $2 25 to $2 50 per bushel by next December, and of course buckwheat will be largely profitable.

"3. The prospect now is, that there will not be an unusual yield of corn this season; indeed unless copious rains shall soon visit about the half of the West in which the drouth prevails, this crop will be short."

Sow buckwheat! It will enter largely into the home consumption of breadstuffs during the winter, provided a supply shall be furnished. Don't stand back appalled at $2 or $3 per day for labor or $4 or $5 per team and man, but breast the occasion heroically, and not only save all your harvest, and give your growing crops good culture, but put in the buckwheat largely. Its harvest will come at a time when you will be somewhat relieved from pressing work.

And finally on this subject, and to conclude the whole matter briefly we say, sow buckwheat!

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE GRAND ARMY.

Latest News from the Potomac Army.

Rebels Fire on Hospital Trains.

Movements of General Sheridan.

The Rebels beginning to Stop his Progress.

News from General Butler.

He is Strongly Entrenched.

The Rebels Cannot Dislodge Him.

The Reports of Rebel Deserters.

Operations Around Petersburg.

Railroad Accident in Canada.

Forty or Fifty Emigrants Killed.

Philadelphia Sanitary Fair.

The Receipts One Million Dollars.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

FROM WASHINGTON.

First Dispatch.

[Special Despatch to the Cleveland Leader.]

WASHINGTON, June 29.

Our latest dispatch from the Army of the Potomac brings news up to yesterday, (Monday) morning.

On Sunday night Sheridan's forces had not succeeded in getting across the James River, but the boats were ferrying them over as rapidly as possibly.

Late Sunday night firing was heard in the direction of Wilcox's Landing.

The impression prevailed at headquarters that the rebels had again made efforts to impede Sheridan's progress.

On Friday P. M., the rebel battery in front of Petersburg opened on one of our hospital trains killing several horses, but fortunately the men all escaped.

The railroad has been completed from City Point to the front and trains are now running. Transports, loaded with ties and rails, are lying in the stream off City Point for the purpose of extending the road as our lines advanced.

A hospital landing has been established on the Appotomox River, some two miles above City Point, from whence the wounded are taken by steamers. Several thousand wounded are there. Owing to the extreme warm weathrr the mortality among them is considerable.

The soil of the country in the vicinity of Petersburg is so horribly dry that it is not possible for either side to make a sudden movement for surprises, as immense clouds of dust arise upon the least movement.

All is quiet along the line of the Appomattox River.

General Butler is strongly entrenched, and the enemy can have no hopes of dislodging him, unless they bring such a powerful force of all arms against him as would dangerously weaken other points of their lines.

Rebel deserters, many of them officers of the rank of lieutenant, continue to come in, and they universally report more or less demoralization and disaffection, not only among the ranks of the rebels but among many officers.

One deserter, a member of the 1st South Carolina Cavalry, who came in Sunday night, reports that Lee has sent two brigades of cavalry, among them the 1st South Carolina Cavalry, to Western Virginia, to act against our forces. The deserter also understands that an infantry force was sent in the same direction.

The rebel General Winder is reported sick with typhoid fever, and his recovery doubtful.

Another deserter states that an order was issued from headquarters a few days ago stating that the Yankees had, with characteristic cruelty and disregard of the usages of warfare in the civilized nations, placed a number of helpless prisoners in conspicuous places in Charleston Harbor, exposed to the fire of our [rebel] batteries in order to prevent us [rebels] from keeping the vandals away from Charleston, while, at the same time, they [the Federals] are murdering the helpless children and women of that city.

This was intended, deserters says, to operate on the South Carolinians in Lee's army, as appeals were made to them to revenge their friends.

Among the prisoners captured in front of Petersburg within the last few days are several grey-headed old men, over sixty years of age, and boys from fourteen to sixteen years of age have been captured with guns on their shoulders. They say, one and all, that they were impressed into the rebel army.

The bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs was considered again to-day.

The Senate's amendment, repealing the resolution explanatory of the Confiscation act, was adopted by a vote of 23 against 15. By this amendment the officers under its provisions are so far placed under military law as to be tried by court martial.

The amendment by Mr. Wilson provides for finding homes for freedmen when when abandoned estates cannot be found among human employers, and requires the opening of correspondence with the State authorities on the subject.

The bill amendatory of the law concerning the commercial intercourse between the loyal and insurrectionary States, was considered and passed.

The amendment of Mr. Morrill was adopted, making punishment for the violation of the act, not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding three years.

Another amendment allows trade to extend for the supplying of the actual wants and necessities of persons residing in insurrectionary districts within our lines.

The Senate passed the House Bill for the relief of the officers of the 4th and 5th Indiana regiment who were commissioned but not mustered in.

A Conference Committee was appointed on the part of the Senate to confer with those appointed on the part of the House to adjust the disagreement of the two houses on the Tariff Bill.

The Committee consists of Fessenden, Morril, Foster and Cox.

Mr. Riddle, to-day obtained seventeen votes for his Joint Resolution allowing Senators and Representatives to visit military prisons and forts, but twenty-four senators stand between him and Fort Delaware.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will report against the admission of the Arkansas Senators.

The Treasury investigating Committee will not be ready to report before the last of this week. There will be a majority and minority report.

The matter will probably go over till next session.

Second Dispatch

WASHINGTON, June 29—11 P. M.

Mr. Smithers substitute to the bill to amend the enrolling act, passed the House to-day by a majority of 79 to 73. It does not materially differ from that reported by the Military Committee. It authorizes the President at his discretion to call out any number of volunteers in case the quota of any State or District shall not be filled in sixty days. The President may order a draft for one year, and those who serve for one or three years are to receive bounties respectively of two, three and four hundred dollars. No commutation is to be allowed.

An amendment authorizing enlistments in rebellious States was approved by the Massachusetts delegation, so they all voted for substitute.—Thad Stevens stuck out against it to the last. Six Democrats made it convenient to be absent when the vote was taken, fearing the bill might not pass and that they would loose a valuable lever in the coming Presidential campaign, as the bill is pretty generally regarded as somewhat odious to the people. It is proper to say that its passage was secured only by the urgent requests and representations of the President and the War Department, what its final shape will be cannot yet be told, as it will now go to the Conference Committee, where some unimportant modifications may be made.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution which was ordered to be printed, requesting the President to appoint a day of humility and prayer.

The bill which was under consideration to establish a Bureau of Freedmens Affairs was passed.

Adjourned.

Mr. Hale's resolution calling for information as to the construction of gunboats under contract of 1862 was adopted.

Mr. Anthony reported in favor of printing the report of the Commission over which General McDowell presided, to investigate certain alleged frauds in the Western Department, but after debate the subject was postponed.

The bill for the relief of Mary Kellogg whose husband was executed in Richmond as a spy, was passed. The is to draw a navy pension.

Mr. Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. moved that the message of the President and accompanying documents on Marine affairs, and the conduct of France be referred to the Committee on printing, as the committe were unable to affirm that they were of sufficient importance for publication. agreed to.

Mr. Van Winkle reported a bill to provide for the reissue of certain lost bonds to Adam's Express Company.

The resolution declairing Messrs. Fishback and Baxter, not entitled to seats as Senators from Arkansas, was taken up.

After a long debate, Mr. Wade moved to postpone the question and take up the bill for the reorganization of the Rebel States.

The resolution was then passed by yeas 27, nays 6.

Mr. Anthony from the Committee on Public Printing, reported in favor of printing the report of the Commission over which General McDowell presided, in relation to certain alleged frauds in the Western Department.

Mr. Hendricks said that in this report the name of Colonel Slack, 47th Indiana, was mentioned as having been connected with cotton speculations. He had known Colonel Slack for a number of years and was not aware of any fault in his character.

Mr. Grimes wished other gentlemen to be vindicated, some of whom had died in the military service since the report was made.

Mr. Lane of Indiana said that several of the parties charged with improper conduct were thousands of miles away from the Commission and knew nothing of the charges against them. He caused to be read letters exonorating Colonel Slack from what is characterized as false and slanderous charges.

Mr. Grimes moved for the indefinite postponement of surther proceedings, which was agreed to.

A resolution declaring Messrs Fishback and Baxter not entitled to seats as Senators foom Arkansas, was passed by Yeas 27, nays 6.

On motion of Mr. Foster the pension act of July 14, 1862 was taken up. He stated that 15,000 cases would be relieved by the provisions of this bill.

The committees amendment extending to the wives and children of colored soldiers the benefits of this bill, without further proof than the fact that the parties have lived together for two years was adopted.

Other amendments were agreed to and the bill was passed.

Mr. Conness, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to provide for the sale of mineral lands, and extend the right of pre emption thereto.

The consideration of the bill to reimburse Pennsylvania being resumed, Mr. Sherman submitted an amendment, striking out Pennsylvania, making the bill general, and paying all the militia engaged in repelling the invasion of Pennsylvania, or where they have been paid refunding to the Government of the State to which they belonged, in trust for the State, institution or individual who advanced money to the State.

The amanement was adopted.

Mr. Ten Eyck withdrew his substitute.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill, further, to regulate and provide for the national militia.

The President pro tem appointed Messrs. Harlan, Foster and Conness a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate on the Pacific Railroad Bill, and Messrs. Doolittle, Harris and Nesmith on the Northern Pacific Route Bill.

On motion of Mr. Harlan a joint resolution was adopted, That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States.

HOUSE.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill regulating prize proceedings and the distribution of prize money.

Mr. Dawes called up the resolution declaring that Mr. Schenck was properly a member of the House and that Mr. Blair was not. Adopted.

Mr. Dawes also called up the resolution postponing the admission of Representatives from Arkansas until further information was received, heretofore published. After a long debate the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr. Cole, of California, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether any disloyal clerks are employed in the War Department, and whether rebels are employed in any capacity, and if so, who is responsible for the same, but objection was made.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, moved to lay the whole subject of the admission of Arkansas members on the table. Motion carried by yeas 80, nays 47.

The House acted on the Senate's amendment to the civil appropriation bill.

The Senate had amended the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the detection of persons counterfeiting Treasury Notes, by adding that in the Courts there shall be no exclusion of witnesses on account of color, nor in civil action because he is a party to or interested in the issue.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion it was resolved that the Committee on public expenditures entrusted with the investigation of the affairs of the New York Custom House be authorized to sit during the recess with the same power and authority as hitherto exercised.

The bill to organize and regulate engineer corps in the regular and volunteer army was passed.

The House acted upon and concurred in the action of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Senate's amendment to the civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Mallory had offered an amendment to the bill providing that negro testimony be only admitted in the Federal Courts in States whose laws should authorize such testimonials. This was disagreed to by 47 against 66.

The Senate's amendment to which Mr. Mallory had proposed his amendment as above was concurred in by 61 against 47. It provides that no witness should be excluded from Federal courts on account of color, nor in any civil suit on which such person is interested or is a party to the suit.

Mr. Morrill made a report from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing amendments to the tariff bill and it was concurred in.

The House agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill to extend the contract for carrying the overland Pacific mails.

At 10.30 the House adjourned.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, June 29.

The steamer City Alton brings Memphis dates of the 28th and New Orleans papers of the 22d. No news.

The Little Rock Democrat of the 21st says that a regiment of cavalry under Colonel Slemmons, attacked our pickets near Pine Bluffs a few days since but were repulsed. While the fight was going on a scouting party from the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, under Lieutenant Graves, found and destroyed the camp of Slemmons' regiment with all their equipage.

The enemy was pursued thirty miles on the night of the 19th.

The 8th Missouri, stationed at Brownsville on the railroad, were attacked by the rebels, said to be Shelby's command. The object of the rebels were to destroy the railroad, but they failed. Reinforcements were sent to Brownsville, and considerable skirmishing occurred yesterday.

Shelby is said to have six pieces of artillery.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 29.

Philadelphia papers state the gross receipts of the fair will amount to about $1,000,000.

The vote for the sword, stood; Meade 2,432. Hancock 1,508, McClellan 297, Grant 176, Scattering 119, General Hancock got the horse equipments. General Birney the camp chest, and Mrs. General Burnside the Leghorn Bonnet.

The Washington Star of Yesterday has the following:

Since Grant crossed the Rapidan he has taken 17,000 prisoners, not including those of the last four or five days. His own loss is less than one third that number.

Among the recent prisoners were men over sixty years of age, and boys from fourteen to sixteen. They all say they were forced into the rebel ranks.

The Post's Washington special says Congress will be urged to continue in session to pass additional war taxes.

Army news this morning is encouraging. More hopeful feeling prevails.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

A special to the Commercial says:

The only real business remaining undone by the Senate is an extra war tax of five per cent. which will probably be added.

The Pacific Railroad Bill as finally passed will be nearly the same as the House bill.

A special to the Post says it is settled that that there is to be a special war income tax of 5 per cent in addition to notes of five, seven and a half and ten per cent. imposed on the new tax law.

The Tariff bill is finally agreed to, and the duty on old scrap iron is increased from seven to eight dollars a ton.

The Conference Committee on the Pacific Railroad will report substantially in favor of the House bill.

FROM FORT SMITH.

FORT SMITH, June 27.

Information has been received from the cavalry expedition recently sent southward from here that a rebel force 800 strong, under Colonel Wells was attacked on the 25th at a point not mentioned, and those not killed were taken prisoners and sent to Little Rock. Our loss was very slight.

Yesterday Afternoon's Report.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

NEW YORK, June 29.

The Tribune's special, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 26th, says:

This evening the enemy are in very strong force in front, exhibiting a determination to resist every attempt of our men to advance. The possession of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad is of such vital importance to them that only the most consummate skill and bravery will be able to rest it from them.

The repulse of Vernon's brigade on Friday, shows the stubborn determination of the enemy, and there is no doubt that over since, they have strengthened that position of their line with defenses and men.

The World's special, dated Headquarters 27th, says we have not got possession of the Weldon and Petersburg Road as yet, and as matters stand now, there is no ground for saying that we will have it immediately. Our position is such, however, as to prevent the enemy running any trains on that road.

General Grant is making the enemy's position a warm one.

The Herald's Bermuda Hundred correspondent of the 25th, says the situation of the enemy to-day in relation to General B. S. Foster's position at James neck, is somewhat menacing though quiet. A reconnoissance resulted in some picket firing. Just now the gunboat Hunchback opened on the enemy who was discovered throwing up earthwork at the head of Four Mile Creek. After several rounds the rebels left.

The World's special, Washington 28th, says that rebel deserters continue to come into Butler's lines, reporting demoralization among the men and officers. Lee has sent two brigades of cavalry and infantry forces to operate against Hunter.

The endurance of the rebel troops is giving way. Forced marches to defend the different points menaced by our cavalry, has broken down and used up a large number of men. Diseases of various kinds prevail to a fearful extent. It is estimated that Lee has between 40,000 and 50,000 sick on his hands, whom he finds impossible to remove beyond the scenes of conflict, besides a population of 200,000 dependent on him for food.

The Herald's City Point correspondent, the 28th, says Sheridan's loss in the recent fight was less than 250.

General Wilson and Kautz are expected to do great damage around Lynchburg.—They have not been heard from.

The Herald's 9th corps correspondent of the 26th, says that our loss in the rebel attack on Sunday night did not exceed six wounded. The rebel loss was severe as the skirmish line marched right agaist our breast works.

The Herald's Bermuda Hundred correspondent of the 25th says:

Our iron clads draw 12 feet of water, and that the channel above Trent reaches only 14 feet, hence they cannot approach nearer Richmond.

The steamer Electric Park, from New York arrived at New Orleans on the 20th. Gold at New Orleans on the 21st was 104 premium.

Cotton quoted at 110 with light business.

The Tribune's special says:

Secretary Chase will ask Congress to provide for raising from seventy-five to one hundred millions more revenue by increased taxation on incomes, tobacco, petroleum and whisky.

FROM CANADA EAST

ST. HILAIRE, C. E., June 29.

An emigrant train of eleven cars went over Beloit Bridge to-day with 354 German emigrants aboard. Thirty-four bodies have been recovered so far, and about forty persons taken out injured. One car has not yet been reached.

The Engineer appears to be to blame for not stopping before going on the bridge.—The place is about 19 miles from Montreal

FROM THE FRONT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28.

Our left wing swung around and took possession of the Weldon railroad, four miles from the city, without opposition—It is believed the enemy's line has been contracted and a force sent to drive back Hunter.

There are about 5,000 sick and wounded at City Point Hospital.

Appearance of Mormon Saints Just Arrived in New York.

Eight hundred Mormons arrived in New York a few days since. They are thus described:

The Mormons came mostly in families, and the company comprises persons of all ages. There are old men and women, and nursing children: The number of unmarried young men and young women, is about two hundred; nearly all of whom, however, are with their relatives; though there are a few young persons who have embraced the faith for the love of it, and who expect to realize in Utah the enthusiastic hopes they have been led by the Mormons to cherish.

The general appearance of the persons comprising this company was not very impressive. They were yesterday afternoon congregated on one side of the great floor of Castle Garden, each family or circle having in its possession a tin pail or vessel of two or three gallons capacity, and some boxes which individuals could carry in their hands, and which contained the food and drink they would need on their journey. Around these pails and boxes the families were frequently gathered, and they consumed provisions, and advocated the faith with equal energy and pleasure.

A majority of the Mormons were not well dressed. They belonged generally to the poorer or peasant class of Europe. A few of the young women, however, were clad in neat fitting and tastefully arranged attire, and one or two wore a profusion of flowers on their heads. These persons were apparently of so different a class from that to which the others belonged that the idea which was suggested of a future of peculiar blessedness designed for them may very likely prove to have a sufficient foundation.

Slavery Abolished in Maryland

The Constitutional Convention of Maryland yesterday passed, by a vote of fifty-three yeas to twenty-seven nays, the following article of the Bill of Rights:

"Hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor, as slaves, are hereby declared free."

"Mr. Davis proceeded at length."

Such is the style in which the long-winded Senator from Kentucky is reported, when he opens his mouth to instruct the wise men of the nation.

The usual profound silence reigned, no doubt, in the galleries; the Vice President slumbered, Senators went off rambling through the huge Capitol. The pages leaned listlessly against the desks. General dreariness settled down upon the grave and reverend Senate chamber.

We are informed also that Mr. Davis is soon to make another speech on Peace.—Garrett Davis is but garrulous Davis, and his peace speech will, no doubt, console Jeff. Davis.

Death of Hon. O. P. Brown.

Public and private sorrows thicken upon us. Daily we are reminded, hourly we are admonished of the brevity of mortality, that it is not all of life to live.

The remorseless angel has again sought our midst. Hon. O. P. Brown died at noon on Saturday last, aged forty-seven years. Like the calm and gentle breeze, that at the sunset hour fans and cools the heated brow, he fell asleep. Death came kindly, tenderly, and the sufferer was at rest.

It need hardly be stated that Judge Brown, was one of our most prominent and able men. His death, though anticipated, produced profound sensation, and each one felt, as the announcement was made, that he had lost a friend. Few men in any community possess in so large a degree the respect and regard of their fellows, as was the case in this instance.—Generous, kindly and courteous, the deceased had won the social heart of the community, and his fearless and brave championship of the rights of man, which gave him strength and prestige in the political arena, commanded the respect as well as antagonism of his opponents. As a public man and a private citizen, upon the political platform, or in the line of professional life, Judge Brown avoided no responsibility, shrunk from no duty. In his large heart and generous nature the wrongs of mankind and of those who sought his professional counsel found the earnest and faithful champion and defender. A man of his strong characteristics could not pass along the life course without the creation of antagonisms, but within no instance of general observation have the beautiful words of Irving seemed so appropriate:

"There is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song. There is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charms of the living. Oh, the grave! the grave! It buries every error. Covers every defect—extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and peaceful recollections."

For months the deceased has languished and wasted with the most acute suffering. Those who daily ministered to him, and those who occasionally stood by his bed side, bear witness of his heroism. He truly put his trust in the great Father of us all, and consecrated himself and his, to the care of him who smoothed his dying pillow, and who, through the new born faith and love of the Christian heart sustained his last hours and made death triumphant.—*Ravenna Democrat.*

Miseries of Campaigning in the Rain-Amusing description of army life in Georgia.

The Commercials correspondent, writing from before Kinisaw mountain, under date of June 22, says:

For two weeks together, as the clock runs, the rain has fallen on this army more or less—generally more—in quantities about as great as could descend through the thick trees, and it will scarcely be disputable at present, that matters are generally very moist. The extent to which such a state of affairs is productive of inconvenience and downright nuisance, every one who has not actually experienced it will utterly fail to appreciate To those who are permitted to lie quiet in camp, the mud is robbed of much of its terror; but to an army correspondent, who must be agog in all weathers, unless he is content with one undisputed fact and a half per month out of which to make a semi-weekly letter of unquestionable veracity and reliability, it is a great vexation. Let the reader look for a short time into a camp on a rainy day and note what presents itself. Look just a few minutes at the teamsters' camp, in the evening after a days march, when the wagons are parking for the night. In a convenient tract of upon woods the train of onecorps, forming a line seven miles long, and composed of about six hundred and fifty wagons, will be massed with as much regularity as is possible. In one part of the woods three or four hundred wagons have already disposed themselves in order, and the six mule teams are tied round a tree or elsewhere, while each individual mule of them divides his spare times between kicking the remaining five and braying his own variations of the assinine symphony. In one place a teamster, in attempting to "carry out" of his animals to water and feed the remainder, is hustled by his unruly caravan under an overreaching limb and suddenly deposited in the mire; in another place, one is gathering savory oak boughs, a part of which he spreads before the team to lengthen their pinched rations and with another part he spreads for himself a couch. A part of the wagons have not yet come up and are still in the midst of the troubles of a march. In a profound slough at the bottom of a valley they are laboring through the mud, which is nearly hub-deep, when one of the animals, weak from starvation, is cast, and the driver, after a nominal exertion to restore him to his feet, cuts him out of his harness and drives over him if he can. When ten wagons have passed over the place the wretched brute is half submerged and soon disappears entirely. If any part of the army swears it is the teamsters, and if any part is excusable for it, it is they. In the camps of the soldiers everything is discomfort. The tired and bedraggled soldier is often willing to satisfy his hunger with a hard cracker and a slice of raw meat, rather than lose any hours from sleep to kindle a fire. Others are determined to be comfortable at all hazards, and set about it with much ingenuity. One cuts around the base of a large tree, and, dividing the bark into slips, strips it up, often fifteen or twenty feet, and, if it "slips" well, this will yield him a very useful slab. Upon this he measures off his own stature, as many times as it will contain it and laying the pieces, down with the outside up, he stretches himself upon them, under his "purp tent," and sleeps. If the surface of the bark is somewhat uneven, and not of the nature of feathers, it is, nevertheless, dry. Another, more intent still on comfort, nails a coffee mill to a tree, or cracks the kernels in a cup with the end of his musket, collects a little water from a reservoir where several regiments have already dipped, and proceeds to make a cup of army coffee.

It is surprising to those who have not seen it, what an amount of substantial comfort the soldier appears to extract from a pint of the sorry beverage. Bad as it is it goes far to compensate for every discomfiture that may befall. Despite all efforts, and ingenuity the rain will overcome every thing. Though the soldier may have elevated himself above the surface of the ground by a contrivance of forked sticks and poles, still wherever a leaf touches the canvass, there the water will distil through in gentle drops upon him, and he awakes in the morning to find himself as damp as the night before. With nothing but a bayonet to construct a ditch about his tent, a sudden flood of water will break over the slight barrier, and spread itself cosy and soothing all around and through his solitary blanket, together with so many haversacks of hard-tack as may have unluckily have been left upon the ground. A tired soldier who has lost his tent in battle, or is otherwise without it, will throw himself upon the ground at midnight, and may be seen next morning sleeping soundly while a little purling stream frisks through his flowing beard, and thence washes the entire coast, thro' the dilapidated shoes and issuing out through a convenient opening at the toe.

But then, the marching the next day after the rain, when ten thousand men have already passed over the road. Evil be upon the head of the maker of army shoes who forgot to make them boots. But to enumerate all the vexations of a rainy day might induce the belief that the soldier's life is always trist and damp. Not so, it is a happy one, if there is such to be found. Very soon the sun appears, the mud is assuaged, the days of watery memory are quickly forgotten, the soldier's face beams again with smiles, and he swears no more for many hours.

Letter from JOHN STUART MILL.

The following letter appears in the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair papers:

"I am sincerely thankful to the Editing Committee for including me among those from whom they have invited a public expression of sympathy with the cause in which the free States of America are so heroically shedding their best blood.

"The war, justifiable and laudable even if it had continued to be, as it was at first, one of mere resistance to the extension of slavery, is becoming, as it was easy to foresee it would, more and more a war of principle for the complete extirpation of that curse. And in proportion as this has become apparent, the sympathies of nearly all in Europe, whose approbation is worth having, are resuming their natural course, and the cause of the North will soon have no enemies on this side of the Atlantic, but those who prefer any tyranny, however odious, to a triumph of popular government."

"It would be unpardonable, did I omit on an occasion like this to express my warmest feeling of admiration for the Sanitary Commission. History has afforded no other example—though it is to be hoped that it will hereafter afford many—of so great a work of usefulness extemporized by the spontaneous self-devotion and organizing genius of a people, altogether independently of the government.

"But the present struggle has called into brilliant exercise all the high qualities which the institutions of the American republics have made general among her citizens, it has also laid open—as it is the nature of trying times to do—all the weak points in her national habits, and in the workings of her institutions.

"These are doubtless far better known to thoughtful Americans than they are likely to be to any foreigner; and this great historical crisis will be doubly blessed if it directs attention to them. In all states of society, the most serious danger is that the national mind should go to sleep on the self-satisfied notion that all is right with it; but the great awakening of the public conscience which is taking place on the one political and social abomination which has done more than all other causes together to demoralize American politics, has probably removed all danger of this sort for one generation at least; and warrants the hope that the American people will not rest