National Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 11, 1864.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

GOLDEN SENTENCES.

"THE CRISIS WHICH THREATENED TO DIVIDE THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION IS PAST."

"*I SHALL NOT RETURN TO SLAVERY ANY PERSON WHO IS FREE BY THE TERMS OF THE PROCLAMATION, OR BY ANY ACT OF CONGRESS.*"

"I PROCLAIM FULL PARDON TO ALL WHO SOLEMNLY SWEAR TO HENCEFORTH FAITHFULLY SUPPORT, PROTECT, AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNION OF THE STATES THEREUNDER."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OHIO TROOPS GOING TO THE FRONT.

They Call Upon the President—His Address—We are "in the Midst of the Nation's Hopes."

A company of Ohio troops, raised in the Tenth Congressional District of that State, belonging to one of the regiments now garrisoning the defences of Washington, voted yesterday that they disliked garrison duty, and would like to see some fighting.

Accordingly they were detached and ordered to the front, and while *en route* this morning, they halted at the Executive Mansion and paid their respects to the President. Upon making his appearance in front of the Mansion, he was enthusiastically cheered by the Ohio boys. Gen. Ashley introduced him.

The President thanked the officers and men for the call, and especially for their kind expressions towards him. He was proud to hear of the noble decision that they had made to go to the front. He thanked them for it. They had taken this step, he said, not only in the hour of the nation's trial, but, he was glad to add "*in the midst of the nation's hopes.*"

The Ohio boys cheered the President again most heartily, who responded by bowing. The President then retired and the troops took up their line of march.

RETURN OF SECRETARY CHASE.

The Secretary of the Treasury returned from New York last evening, and was at his post of duty again to-day.

NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the National Union Committee was held at Washington, on Friday, June 10, at 10 o'clock a. m.

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, of Kansas, it was

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee be a member and chairman of the executive committee.

Mr. E. McPcPherson declining to accept the office of secretary, it was

Resolved, That Hon. N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut, be appointed in his place, and that he be also a member and secretary of the executive committee.

On motion of Mr. 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 it expedient to confer upon it.

The chairman appointed as the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Wm. M. Claflin, of Massachusetts.
Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey.
G. V. Senter, of Ohio.
S. A. Purviance, of Pennsylvania.
John B. Clarke, of New Hampshire.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

James H. Lane, of Kansas.
S. H. Boyd, of Missouri.
B. C. Cook, of Illinois.
D. B. Stubbs, of Iowa.
Thomas Simpson, of Minnesota.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the chairman of the committee be also treasurer.

On motion of Gen. 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.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman.
N. D. SPERRY, Secretary.

The Promenade Concert at the President's Grounds.

A delightful programme of music will be performed on the President's grounds this afternoon, under the direction of Professor Francis Scala, band-master.

PERSONAL.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND left this city for New York this morning, having completed the organization of the National Committee, of which he is chairman.

Rev. Dr. WINSLOW, who was accidentally drowned in the Potomac a few days ago, was formerly rector of the Episcopal Church at Annapolis, Maryland.

Capt. C. H. BRIGHTLY, 4th United States Infantry, who was lately wounded in battle in Virginia, died at Germantown, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday.

Gov. STONE, of Iowa, Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, and Parson Brownlow are at the National.

GREAT BILLIARD MATCH.—The great billiard tournament between Dudley Kavanagh and William Goldthwaite, for the championship and five hundred dollars a side, took place in New York on Thursday evening. It commenced at 8.10 o'clock, and ended a little after 1 o'clock a. m. Goldthwaite led throughout up to Kavanagh's last inning, when the latter made one hundred and fifty-six, and won by seventy-five points.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.—Among the passengers who sailed from Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool in the steamer Asia, were Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Miss Mary Harrison, and Miss Berry, of Baltimore.

"COUSIN PHILLIS" is the title of an interesting novelette, published by Harper & Brothers. For sale at Franck Taylor's bookstore.

GEN. HUNTER'S VICTORY AT STAUNTON.

Capture of Cannon and Prisoners—A Million Dollars' Worth of Stores Taken—The Loss of the Water Witch.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, m.—The *Herald's* letter from Staunton of the 6th says Hunter's victory was entire, driving the enemy, who is rapidly retreating toward the Blue ridge.

One battery of six guns was captured, besides other cannon of heavy calibre.

A million dollars' worth of stores and many prisoners were captured, and much railroad property destroyed.

The correspondents of the *Tribune* and *Times* repeat the story of the capture of the Water Witch. They say it was a complete surprise, not a gun being fired on either side.

NOTORIOUS BLOCKADE RUNNER CAPTURED.

Acting Volunteer Lt. Wm. B. Eaton, commanding U. S. steamer Admiral, reports to the Navy Department that he captured the notorious blockade runner Isabel on the 28th of May. She was attempting to enter the port of Galveston, Texas. She has made upward of twenty successful trips between Havana and Mobile and Galveston. The Isabel endeavored to run away from the Admiral, and did not surrender until after receiving two broadsides at short range. Commander Eaton says "every shot hit," but he does not state what damage was done to the vessel. The firing with small arms from the deck of the Admiral drove the men away from the wheel of the Isabel. One of her crew was wounded and had his left arm amputated, and three fingers of his right hand taken off. The Isabel was one of the three steamers that run out of Galveston on the night of the 30th of April last. The Isabel had a cargo consisting of powder, arms, percussion caps, hardware, and merchandise, some portions of which was thrown overboard during the chase. The prize has been brought North.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge Honored by Illinois.

The gentlemen of the Illinois delegation presented to Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, at their quarters in Baltimore, an elegant and massive silver pitcher, bearing an appropriate inscription, as follows:

"Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D., of Kentucky, from the Illinois Delegation to the Union National Convention, assembled at Baltimore, June 7, 1864."

On the left side of the pitcher is this sentence—"God and Liberty."

In making the presentation, on behalf of the delegation, their chairman, Hon. B. C. Cook, said:

DR. BRECKINRIDGE: Most of the members of the Illinois delegation have never had the pleasure of meeting you in person before the assembling of this convention. Yet we have not the less known you. We have witnessed with very great interest the course you have taken in your own State—your steady adherence to the cause of our common country, when that course involved sacrifice, and suffering, and the sundering of near ties. We have heard your noble utterances in support of the principles of freedom and righteousness, made under circumstances of great difficulty and danger, until our respect for you has ripened (if you will permit us to use the words) into a strong personal affection for you. And, as a token of our respect and regard, we desire to present to you this testimonial, hoping that it may serve to remind you sometimes of those who have been glad to meet you, and who will not cease to watch your future course with the deepest interest and sympathy, and with the earnest wish that your devoted labors for the truth and the right may meet with abundant success.

REPLY OF DR. BRECKINRIDGE.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I receive with very great sensibility this token of your approbation, for you know how great a surprise it must be to me that you should have thought of bestowing on me, in a manner so kind, a public and decisive mark of your kind construction of my past conduct and my cherished principles. Next to the approval of God and that of our own consciences, that which every generous heart desires is the approval of those who are worthy of our confidence and love, and surely if there are in this world men who are good judges of what unstained loyalty to the nation and unflinching courage in the maintenance of its existence and its glory ought to be, the people of Illinois, whom you represent, have proved by their deeds that they are such men. To say nothing of the beauty or the value of this token of your regard, it is of exceeding value to me that it is you who have considered me worthy of such an expression of your feelings.

I do not profess to have done more than I was bound to do. I am not free to say that what I have done was worthy of the notice it has attracted, but it is something, perhaps, which it will be good for our children to remember, that a simple citizen, in a private station, has been able, by purely personal acts, to influence, in any degree, the cause of a mighty revolution in one of its most important and dangerous theatres, and I need not deny that your kindness to me to-day will stimulate my heart to new and more earnest efforts which has fallen upon Kentucky, and in the renewed efforts demanded by the great dangers of that crisis. A counter-revolution in Kentucky would be fatal to her and a menace of terrible import to the nation itself.

This token you have given me is avowedly made, and is so understood and accepted by me, as signifying that love of universal liberty and that equal love of our glorious country, which you and I profess to love and cherish. Highly as I cherish it, it is not the first I have received. In this very city (Baltimore) it was my good fortune to receive, at least twenty-five years ago, another from a race and a class as despised then as yours is glorious now, which the coincidence, if not your own high and generous principles, will excuse me for stating, as a proof that what you approve in me goes very far back in my life. It was my lot, aided by a band of noble men, most of whom I have survived, to defeat and crush a conspiracy of multitudes of the slaveholders of Maryland, (in which I then resided,) to reduce into a condition hardly distinguishable from slavery, or to expel from the State, the great and entire class of free blacks who then inhabited it. In token of my efforts for their race the free blacks of this city, amounting to many thousands, purchased by small contributions amongst themselves, and presented to me, an exquisite token of at once their gratitude and their good taste. You, my friends, will not consider your most beautiful gift defiled by descending along with that touching memorial as an heir-loom in my family.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we know not what is to become of any man in these times of rebuke and sorrow and change. We are betrayed over and often, even where we least expect it. By the help of God, I will try to live and die in such a way that not one of you shall ever blush when you remember this day. Be slow to believe of me anything else than that which will accord with what I say to you now. Count upon me always as one man who will stand by the country as long as there is any country to stand by, and who will follow his convictions to the gates of death.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that General Jones, commanding the confederate forces in the Valley, was defeated by Gen. Hunter on Sunday, near Mount Crawford, and that they retreated on Waynesboro'. The same paper also says that rumors were current in Richmond of this disaster, *including the loss of guns and trains*, but that the Secretary of War announced that there was no truth in them—that all the guns and trains were got off safely. Gen. Jones was killed in the action.

The *Examiner* says that "the withdrawal of Breckinridge was a sad mistake, and that the Yankees took advantage of the weakness of our forces to overpower them."

Rumors were also rife in Richmond that Lexington has also been captured, and the Virginia Military Institute burned, etc. [Lexington is in Rockbridge county, about thirty five miles southwest of Staunton.]

REBEL REPORTS AND SPECULATIONS ABOUT GRANT.

The *Examiner* of the 7th says:—It was reported that Grant's army was falling back to the White House.

Fifty Yankee prisoners arrived from Lee's army on Monday. Among them Second Lieut. O. Campbell, of the 5th New York, wounded; First Lieut. B. B. Lathbury, of the 183d Pennsylvania, also wounded; Lieut. E. Matthews, of the 1st United States Cavalry, and Capt. D. Bartle, 167th New York.

The *Examiner* in an article discussing Grant's policy and the probable course he will pursue says:

"Grant's fortifications signified what was predicted—retreat. He runs away from Lee's front—where is he going? If he cannot reach the city by Cold Harbor, he cannot come at all that side. The better opinion is that he will now attempt the south side, but how is he to reach it? Grant has tried his own plan—he tried McClellan's plan; and may now try Butler's plan too if he chooses, but will find it no better than the others."

LOSS OF REBEL GENERALS.

The *Examiner* says, in reference to Friday's fight:

"We had an unusual number of our generals wounded. Among the number reported to us we hear of Gen. Lane, wounded severely in the thigh, shot by a sharpshooter; Gen. Kirkland, slightly; Gen. Battle, very slightly; Gen. Finnegan, slightly, and Gen. Lawa.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 4.]

DEATH OF THE REBEL BRIGADIER GEN. R. DODES.

This gallant Georgian, in command of Doles' brigade, fell in the engagement near Cold Harbor on Thursday afternoon, while forming his line in front of the enemy's position. A Yankee bullet struck him in the left breast, about the nipple, passed through the heart and out under the left arm, shattering it. He was dismounted at the time, having sent his horse to the rear because of his restiveness. The gallant general fell and died immediately. His body was received in the city yesterday morning, and encoffined by Mr. Belvin, undertaker, preparatory to removal to Georgia this morning.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 4.]

DEATH OF COL. L. M. KEITT, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The remains of Col. Lawrence M. Keitt, of South Carolina, who died in this city from a wound received in the battle of Wednesday, were escorted to the Danville depot yesterday afternoon, and departed *en route* for the State of his nativity. A portion of the Public Guard and band, with the South Carolina Congressional delegation, accompanied the remains to the depot as escort, the latter officiating as pall-bearers.

CLERKS SENT TO THE ARMY—SCARCITY OF WATER.

The *Examiner* says: "It is suggested that ladies be appointed to perform the duties of clerks in the post office in Richmond, the clerks all being in the field. The post office in Mobile is entirely served by ladies."

"Economy in the use of water is advised,"—in Richmond,—"as the works are out of repair and cannot be worked to their full capacity."

From June 1st to the evening of the 5th, 1,400 privates and 40 officers had arrived in Richmond as prisoners from Gen. Lee's army.

FROM GEORGIA—THE YANKEES STILL ADVANCING.

Dispatches from North Georgia, dated June 6th, state that the Union army is still making toward Atlanta. Hooker's corps is fortifying the hills between Ackworth and Atlanta. Heavy rains for two days had made the roads almost impassable for artillery, and retraded movements considerably.

Some slight skirmishing occurred near Lost Mountain on the 5th of June. All was quiet on the morning of the 6th. Later accounts say that the Union army had crossed the railroad near Ackworth, and that Hooker was said to be five miles east of it on the old Atlanta road. Gen. Johnston's headquarters were east of Marietta, his left at Lost Mountain, Hardee commanding the right, Polk the left, and Hood the centre.

The Yankee cavalry dashed into Big Shanty at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 6th, and were fighting William's brigade when the reporter left.

A BLOCKADE RUNNER CAPTURED.

A dispatch from Mobile, June 6th, says: The steamer Daregan was captured this a. m. while attempting to run the blockade. She had an assorted cargo.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE REBEL RAID INTO KENTUCKY.

Morgan's New Raid—The Rebels within Thirty Miles of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—The rebels are now at Falmouth, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, and at Williamstown, on the turnpike, thirty miles from Cincinnati.

A large rebel force is reported twelve miles east of Lexington, and another approaching from Richmond.

The rebels are also reported between Crab Orchard and Stamford. They burned a large warehouse and water station at Cynthiana yesterday, and now have possession of Paris, Cynthiana, Georgetown, and Williamstown.

LOUISVILLE, June 9.—About 700 rebel cavalry, supposed to be a part of John Morgan's force, entered Paris, Kentucky, last night, without resistance.

LATER FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, June 10.—The ordnance train from Frankfort yesterday was attacked near Bagdad by the rebels. Mr. Shanks, a Union member of the Legislature was killed in the encounter. The railroad men think the train has returned safely to Frankfort, as its engine was reversed immediately upon the attack and the cars proceeded back towards Frankfort. A company of soldiers, which proceeded up the road last night to learn the extent of the disaster, have not yet returned, and we have had no telegraphic communication with Frankfort since yesterday afternoon.

THE REBEL RAIDERS IN KENTUCKY DEFEATED BY GEN. BURBRIDGE.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Gen. Burbridge, who has been following the rebels since they left Pound Gap, came up with them yesterday at Mount Sterling and whipped them handsomely.

A portion of Morgan's command entered Lexington at 2 o'clock this morning, and burned the Kentucky Central railroad depot and robbed a number of stores, and left at 10 o'clock in the direction of Georgetown and Frankfort. Gen. Burbridge is following them.

Later from Charleston.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The steamer Arago has arrived from Port Royal, which place she left on the 7th with three hundred passengers, including Gen. Gordon and staff.

The frigate New Ironsides had arrived at Hilton Head.

When off Charleston Bar, on the evening of the 7th, the Arago, learned that the United States steamer Queen, with ordnance stores, had arrived on the previous evening. On the evening of the 6th, the Sullivan's Island battery fired two shells at the fleet of wooden vessels, but the range was too great, and the shells fell short. A blockade-running steamer attempted to come out on the night of the 6th, but grounded, and was completely knocked to pieces by our guns.

Admiral Dahlgren arrived at Hilton Head on the 7th.

The reported capture of the naval tug-boat Columbine, with thirty colored soldiers on board up the St. John's river, Florida, is confirmed.

From Fort Monroe—A Demonstration on Petersburg.

FORT MONROE, June 9.—The steamer John A. Warner, Capt. Cone, from Bermuda Hundred, has arrived. All was quiet at that place, but there had been a movement in the direction of Petersburg, and some firing was heard in that direction. Result not known.

Nothing later received from Gen. Grant.

Blockade of the Mississippi.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The steamer George Washington, from New Orleans on the 4th, has arrived. She passed the Creole on the 4th and the Evening Star on the 6th, for New Orleans.

The blockade of the Mississippi at Greenville, Mississippi, is confirmed. The steamers Henry Ames, Mississippi, Olive Branch, and others were lying above Greenville waiting the result of the engagement which had been going on for two days between the batteries and gunboats. But little if any impression appears to have been made on the batteries.

Guerrillas are again committing outrages in Louisiana.

Rejoicing at Nashville over the Union Nominations.

NASHVILLE, June 10.—The announcement of the nominations made by the Baltimore National Convention was received here with much enthusiasm. Salutes were fired and Andrew Johnson made an eloquent national speech at the St. Cloud Hotel, amid great applause.

The Philadelphia Sanitary Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The Sanitary Fair is decidedly crowded to-day. At noon to-day the vote for the sword stood as follows: Hancock, 415; Meade, 332; Grant, 25; McClellan, 24; Sherman, 1; Warren, 1.

The New York Associated Banks.

NEW YORK, June 10.—At a meeting of the Associated Banks to-day, a resolution to deposit $25,000,000 with the U. S. Sub-Treasury, and receive in return six per cent. certificates, was lost for want of a unanimous vote—36 voting in favor and 14 against it. This will not prevent the banks voting in the affirmative from depositing the money, and it is probable that this will be done, while some of the banks who voted negatively may yet sign the agreement.

Second Edition

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE SITUATION.

When McClellan commanded the Army of the Potomac, the daily newspaper cry was, "All quiet along the lines of the grand Army of the Potomac." *That cry has ceased.* "Quiet" is nowhere to be found along the lines now, except for those who sleep in death on the cold bosom of mother earth.

Activity prevails everywhere in the army. The restless, indomitable, and irrepressible Grant has reiterated that "there is no rest for the wicked." Jeff. Davis & Co. tremble.

At the moment of writing probably one of the grandest and perhaps most decisive movements of the war is being enacted.

The latest official reports from Gen. Grant announce "EVERYTHING GOING WELL."

THE PRESS ON THE NOMINATIONS.

We give below a few extracts from some of the leading papers in the country on the subject of the nomination of LINCOLN and JOHNSON. The New York *Times* says:

"The great Union party has made this renomination, not to vindicate or reward Abraham Lincoln, but because his first term has attested his thorough devotion to the cause, has proved his ability to shape its policies wisely and successfully, has identified him completely before rebeldom and before the world as its foremost exponent; and because all changes of tried for untried men, in a great national emergency, of necessity involves more or less risk. There is no likelihood that more than two States at most—New Jersey and Kentucky—will vote against the ticket. Under this political flag copperheadism will be annihilated as utterly as rebellion itself is destined to be under the flag of war."

The New York *Tribune* says:

"This nomination is in unquestionable accord with public sentiment and all its manifestations. A great majority of the Unionists believe and feel that Mr. Lincoln ought to be recognized and deferred to as President in every part of our country. Millions have doubtless felt that to set Mr. Lincoln aside, and elect another President in his stead, would be plausibly accounted an admission that the secessionists had some excuse for their treason.

We admit the force of this consideration." * * * "The will of a great majority of the Unionists has been heard, and it says, 'Let us have Abraham Lincoln as our President for another term.' We bow to their decision, and ardently hope that the result may vindicate their sagacity and prove our apprehensions unfounded."

The Albany *Evening Journal* says:

"On the subject of the renomination of Mr. Lincoln, there was practically but one sentiment. * * * The Convention simply reflected the sentiment of the country. Abraham Lincoln enjoys a large place in the public affection. His singleness of purpose, his self-sacrificing devotion to his country, his patience, his earnestness, his serenity of temper that nothing can disturb, his hopefulness when others doubt, his confidence when others despair, his reliant trust upon God, his faith in the triumph of the right, his pure private life and his incorruptible integrity, have singularly endeared him to the hearts of the masses. He is their choice and their candidate."

Speaking of Mr. Johnson, the *Journal* says:

"Certainly the choice of the Convention could not have fallen upon one worthier of the honor, or who would give more character and dignity to the office. Like Mr. Lincoln, he is a self-made man. Starting from the humblest obscurity; commencing life as a tailor's apprentice, and following the occupation of a mechanic until he had arrived at manhood—living in a State where labor was not respected—he overcome every obstacle, arose to be the peer of the proudest aristocrat in Tennessee, became its Governor, and represented it in the United States Senate. * * * * *

A braver man does not live. A slaveholder for many years, he hates the institution with an intensity which only those who have suffered from its baneful effects can appreciate."

The Boston *Transcript* says:

"Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson are candidates possessing all the elements insuring popular support. They represent the cause of social order and good government, while at the same time they are pledged to certain living principles upon which only can government be sustained and anarchy prevented. They stand upon a 'Baltimore platform' that makes 'freedom national and slavery sectional.'"

The Boston *Journal* says:

"It is merely the utterance of the deliberate judgment of the people that, on the whole, Abraham Lincoln is the best man to be his own successor in the Presidential chair till this great rebellion is over. His unquestioned honesty, his prudence and fairness, his readiness to adopt wise methods the moment he is convinced of their wisdom, and his unshaken tenacity in clinging to them ever afterward, his deference to the matured will of the people, his constancy, energy, and patriotic zeal throughout all the trying crises of his administration, have convinced the country, soldiers as well as civilians, that he is our best standard-bearer till peace again settles upon every part of our Union.

"The nomination of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for the Vice Presidency is a nomination eminently 'fit to be made.' When the tide of secession swept southward over nearly the whole region below Mason and Dixon's line, he was almost the only first-class leading men who was 'faithful among the faithless found.' And he has continued his fidelity to the present moment, through good report and evil report, in the Senate of the United States, as Military Governor of Tennessee, among his own people, at the North, everywhere. Neither tolls nor dangers, the assaults of enemies or the flatteries of the discontented, have ever caused him to swerve a hair's breadth from the true line of patriotic devotion."

Terrible Death of Skedaddlers.

Nine conscripts escaped from a car between Springfield, Massachusetts, and Albany on Wednesday night, five by jumping from the windows and the others by crawling through a hole they had made in the floor. Seven of them were killed and the remainder will die, it is thought, from injuries received in getting out of the train while it was in rapid motion. The bodies were found lying along the track for several miles.

A lot of bounty jumpers were on board the train and furnished the substitutes with liquor. One of them was arrested for doing it, and when the train arrived at Greenbush an attempt was made by his comrades to rescue him. The result was that the guard shot one supposed to be of them named William Murray, of South Brooklyn, in the thigh, so that he died in a short time.

General Averill.

On the 2d instant Gen. Averill was reported, at Harrisonburg, to be at or near Jackson river, in the neighborhood of the terminus of the Virginia Central Railroad. The point indicated is a little over fifty miles from Staunton.

A HANDSOME DONATION.—Mrs. John T. Heard, one of the ladies at Willards' who have been so actively engaged in distributing strawberries and other luxuries in our hospitals, received this morning through Peter Harvey, Esq., of Boston, five hundred dollars, contributed by the ladies of that city for this humane object.

BANKRUPT BILL.—The vote by which the bankrupt bill was defeated in the House, was reconsidered and the consideration of the bill postponed to the next session.

EXTRA

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC QUIET.

Sherman's Expedition Moving On.

The Rebel Morgan Defeated in Kentucky.

Raid of Gen. Kautz on Petersburg.

CONFEDERATES WHIPPED AT THE ATCHAFALAYA.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 11, 2 p. m.

Major General Dix, New York:

Official reports from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac down to 5 o'clock yesterday evening detail no movements of importance.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated yesday, states that our cavalry yesterday (Thursday, 9th,) developed the position of the enemy in a line along the hills from Kenesaw to Lost Mountain, and we are now marching by th roads towards Kenesaw.

A despatch from Gen. Butler, dated this morning at one o'clock, reports "all quiet along our lines. Yesterday Gen. Kautz charged the enemy's works at Petersburg, and carried them, penetrating the town; but, not being supported by Gen. Gillmore, who had withdrawn his forces without a conflict, Gen. Kautz was obliged to withdraw without further effect. Gen. Kautz captured forty prisoners and one piece of artillery, which he brought away with him."

A dispatch from Gen. Canby, dated Vicksburg, June 4, states that "Gen. Emory reports that an attempt by Taylor's force to cross the Atchafalaya had been frustrated, the troops that had crossed dispersed, and a large quantity of commissary stores and clothing captured."

Gen. Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, in a dispatch dated yesterday, at Lexington, reports that, "after concentrating a force at the mouth of Beaver Creek, on Big Sandy, I moved against Morgan's force in Virginia, west as far as Gladesville.

"Morgan with 2,500 men moved into Kentucky via Whitesburg. I pursued, and by marching 90 miles in 24 hours, came upon him at Mt. Sterling yesterday morning, and defeated him. By stealing fresh horses he reached Lexington at 2 o'clock this a. m.

"Our forces held the fort, and the rebels did but little damage. He left here at seven a. m. for Versailles. I start in pursuit with a fresh force this evening."

No official report has yet been received from Gen. Hunter.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

VERY LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

Arrival of Four Hundred Wounded More at the White House—Conveying Rebels to Point Lookout—Reported Capture of Four Thousand Rebels.

The steamer State of Maine, which left the White House yesterday evening, arrived at Sixth street wharf to-day, having on board four hundred wounded officers and soldiers. Many are very severe cases, nearly all having to be removed on stretchers. Nine hundred more rebel prisoners had arrived at the White House. The propeller Spaulding was engaged in loading rebels, to be conveyed to Point Lookout, when the State of Maine left.

About fifteen hundred of our wounded were at the White House awaiting transportation to Washington when the steamer left.

Among our wounded brought up by the State of Maine was Major McLaughlin, 102d Pa. volunteers, and thirteen other wounded officers.

A report was brought to the White House, that in the fight of Sunday night last the 6th and part of the 2d corps captured 4,000 rebels, and that they were en route for the White House yesterday, when the Spaulding left. If the report is true, it is strange that Gen. Grant has not mentioned the fact in any of his dispatches.

Whilst the State of Maine was loading, the cables which held her to the wharf gave way, and broke her forward gangway. Fortunately no one was hurt.

LATEST FROM WHITE HOUSE LANDING.

Six Thousand Wounded Men and Eleven Hundred Rebel Prisoners There.

The steamer Connecticut, which left the White House yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, arrived at the Sixth street wharf last night. She brought up six hundred and forty-five wounded officers and soldiers.

About eleven hundred rebel prisoners were at the White House. They expressed much satisfaction at being taken prisoners.

There were about six thousand of our wounded remaining at the White House yesterday, and are being placed on steamers to be conveyed to Washington.

Among our wounded brought up on the Connecticut are: Maj. E. A. P. Brewster, 23d Mass.; Capt. C. P. Boswell, 92d N. Y.; Lieut. Barnum, A. D. C. to Col. Steadman; Lieut. Clark Smith, A. D. C. to Gen. Martindale; Lieut. Zimmerman, 81st N. Y.; Lieut. W. H. Ruff, 24 N. Y.; Lieut. J. R. Morehain, 11th Vt.; Capt. G. Farr, 13th N. H.; Lieut. W. H. Barclay, 7th N. Y.; Lieut. Newbold, 188th Pa.; Capt. H. P. Woodbury, 23d Mass.; Lieut. G. H. Baldwin, 40th Mass.; Lieut. W. F. Darby, 10th Mass.; Lieut. L. F. Braham, 184th Pa.; Capt. P. B. Blodgett, 10th Vt., and Capt. J. L. Cray, 96th N. Y., who died on the way up.

Among the rebel prisoners at the White House were a number of Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants.

The steamer Monitor arrived last night, having on board about one hundred wounded.

The steamer Highland Light, with mail and passengers, arrived this morning, having left the White House yesterday at 12 o'clock.

Among the passengers in the Highland Light was Mrs. Annie Etheridge, who has been with our army for the last three years, administering to our sick and wounded. She has been on nearly all the battle-fields, taking care of the wounded while the battle was raging, and has never received a wound herself.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, June 11, 1864.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to amend the act granting pensions, with amendments.

He stated that among others it would cover the case of relief for the widows and children of the colored soldiers massacred at Fort Pillow.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill in relation to the Circuit Courts of the United States; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the bill granting lands to the State of Wisconsin to build a military road to Lake Superior.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means the Senate bill, which was passed, extending till the 1st of September the time for withdrawing goods from public stores and bonded warehouses for home consumption.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill providing homes in the District of Columbia for friendless women and children.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution that the House, the Senate concurring, adjourn *sine die* on Thursday, the 23d instant, at noon, and the resolution was passed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock List.

By the People's Telegraph Lines,
Offices—511 Ninth street and corner Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11—FIRST BOARD.

U. S. 1881 Coupon 6's	112¼
U. S. 5-20's	108¾
Certificates of Indebtedness	97¾
Gold	197¼
New York Central	132¾
Erie	112¾
Hudson River	—
Harlem	285
Reading	141
Michigan Central	144¾
Michigan Southern	98¾
Illinois Central	120¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	113
Galena and Chicago	—
Cleveland and Toledo	146
Chicago and Rock Island	115¾
Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien	70
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago	116¾

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, June 10.—Early this morning a fire broke out in buildings Nos. 16 and 17 Rowe's wharf, occupied by Messrs. Lewis, commission merchants. The building was nearly destroyed, with a large assortment of cotton, flour and West India goods. The loss is estimated at $50,000, which is mostly insured.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Elisha H. Allen, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty Kamehameha, fourth king of the Hawaiian Islands, had an audience with the President yesterday, presented his credentials and was cordially welcomed to the diplomatic circles of Washington.

KNOX VS. BLAIR.—In the House yesterday the resolution of the Committee of Elections, declaring that Francis P. Blair, Jr., is not, and that Samuel Knox is, entitled to a seat as representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Missouri, was adopted by a vote of yeas 70; nays 52.

NOT WOUNDED.—Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, in the command of Maj. Gen. (Baldy) Smith, reported wounded, *has not been wounded*, we are happy to be able to state.

A FOREIGN LOAN.—The Secretary of the Treasury, on his visit to this city, has favorably entertained certain offers for a loan from England, Holland, and Germany, and he returns to Washington with the purpose of accepting them.—*N. Y. Times.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A Complimentary Visit to Gov. Tod.

The Union Light Guards of this city expressed a desire, by note, to be permitted to call upon Ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio, for the purpose of paying their respects. The Governor, through Hon. Geo. B. Senter, Mayor of Cleveland, replied as follows:

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1864.

G. H. Platt, of Union Light Guard, Washington:

DEAR SIR: I am requested by Ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio, to reply to your communication, of this date, asking when it will be convenient for him to receive a call from the members of your company. Governor Tod desires me to state that it will be convenient and highly gratifying to him to see you at his room, at Willards', at 3 o'clock p. m. the 11th instant. He also expresses the hope that he may have the satisfaction of seeing each and every one of you.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

G. B SENTER.

Accordingly the Guards visited the Governor at Willards' this afternoon, and are being entertained at dinner as we go to press.

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON AT GROVER'S THEATRE.—Miss Charlotte Thompson commences a short engagement at Grover's on Monday evening next. She will appear in her original character of *Little Barefoot*, in the drama of that name, the popularity of which she has so firmly established. We have every reason to believe that she will be welcomed by our citizens with a meed of enthusiasm which is conclusive of the warm hold which she has ever taken upon the dramatic public.

Miss Thompson's naturalness in acting is her great charm, and in her pathetic parts she stands, according to our judgment, unequaled, and certainly not excelled. Pathos seems to be a part and parcel of her nature; it kindles in her countenance, melts from her eye, and exhales from her whole being. Her comedy is spirited and irresistible, and characterized by a sound judgment, which must have resulted from acute observation. Her figure is stately, her presence commanding, and her face adequate to the expression of every passion.

That Charlotte Thompson possesses a great genius for her profession there can be no question. That her genius is exceedingly versatile there can be no dispute. We only ask any one who is skeptical on these points to witness one of her performances—no matter what. She is also in possession of a correct and highly cultivated taste. Her reading is superb. Her voice is rich, mellow, and of great compass. If there is anything lacking it is volume—but we half suspect that she does not yet know the power of her own voice. It is capable of the finest inflections, and, when fully at the command of the possessor, will be electric in its effects.

The peculiar forte of Miss Thompson seems to be the portrayal of domestic feelings and impulses. We regard her as the queen of the domestic drama, and, when her prestige attracts the attention of the first dramatic authors, as it will certainly do, she will accomplish wonders in that walk of art.

ISLAND HALL FESTIVAL.—The regular fair and festival will be closed next Tuesday evening, the 14th instant. On Wednesday evening a grand promenade concert will take place, on which occasion the full brass band will be present, assisted by other novelties, to add to the interest of the occasion.

The interest in the festival is still increasing. If we judge from the large attendance present, (and the physical strength of those engaged would allow it,) the fair might be kept open some time longer with advantage.

The contest between the friends of the Generals still goes on spiritedly, Gen. Grant leading, Gen. Herron next, and other Generals following.

The contest for the Bible between friends of the different Sabbath School superintendents is very close.

The contest for the silver service waxes warm.

SICK AND WOUNDED OFFICERS.—The following officers reported at Dr. Antisell's office last evening and this morning:

Capt. Chas. H. Palmer, 6th N. Y. art.; Capt. J. H. Chapman, 59th Mass.; Capt. E. J. Parker, 13th Pa. cav.; Capt. Chas. P. Boswell, 92d N. Y.; Lieut. Clark Smith, 169th N. Y.; Lieut. Saml. C. Barnum, 11th Conn.; Capt. Henry P. Woodbury, 23d Mass.; Lieut. J. R. Matthain, 1st Ver. cav.; Capt. A. Walters, 6th Pa. res.; Lieut. A. F. Clark, 21st Pa. cav.; Lieut. Saml. B. Horn, 11th Conn.

The following were sent to Annapolis:

Lieut. Charles Wightman, 24th N. Y.; Lieut. Henry M. Bearce, 32d Me.; Capt. James M. Bell, 13th Pa. cav.; Lieut. Geo. W. Ernest, 2d Md.; Capt. M. B. Robbins, 109th N. Y.; Lieut. R. B. Beechase, 2d U. S. col'd troops; Lieut. G. D. Craft, 109th N. Y.; Lieut. Albert Pinder, 59th Mass.; Lieut. Geo. F. Gould, 2d N. Y.; Lt. Col. J. N. Raymond, 2d N. Y.; Lieut. El