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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Our advices from Grant, up to the present writing (2. A. M.), are of the most favorable character, and indicate that the struggle on which the fate of Richmond hangs cannot be far distant.

Our Indianapolis special dispatch gives a noble proof of the temper that possesses the Army of the Potomac under the leadership of Grant. It is not they who are changed. These brave fellows would have followed him as gladly in '61 as now.

We publish a highly interesting review of the situation in Georgia, by dispatches and correspondence. All is going on well, and the rebellion is being subjected to a very crushing pressure at both ends. With our arms victorious at Atlanta and Richmond, the last ditch cannot too soon be looked for.

Havana correspondence gives more in detail than was before reported, the capture of Monti-Cristi by the Spanish troops. The attack took place on the 17th. The fight was a hard one, and the victory, well disputed, beneath a blistering sun, was not achieved without some loss; the Spaniards having a hundred men killed or wounded. The assault was well seconded by the ships of the squadron. The town, with the forts and intrenchments, were defended by a force of upward of 3,000 men, with thirteen pieces of ordnance. Monte-Cristi was considered by the insurgents to be their principal stronghold, and hence the importance attached to its capture.

The Portland (Maine) *Advertiser* says that it is rumored that a potent reason with the Government for his surrender to the Spanish authorities lies in the fact that the Spanish Government had intimated that if the United States authorities would arrest and deliver Col. Arguelles into their hands, they in turn would surrender Appleton Oaksmith, whose conviction in the Federal Courts as a slaver, and his subsequent escape from the Boston jail to Cuba, are still fresh in the public mind. If this be true, Oaksmith, who has been living in affluence in Cuba, may find himself a prisoner ere this, and ready to be delivered to this Government.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, with Gen. Butler's army, says the excitement of skirmishing seems to become a mania with some of the soldiers. A man named Parker, of the 148th New York regiment, who was afflicted with this singular mania, got many yards in advance of the other skirmishers, when he saw a grayback, whose enthusiasm in the same gentle direction must have been equal to his own. Grayback saw Parker also. They simultaneously raised their pieces and fired, and both fell dead, shot in the forehead. Parker's body was brought away.

One of the letters captured in the rebel mail lately intercepted in Maryland, was from an officer in Lee's army. It was written just before Grant commenced his advance, and says:

"We all look forward to a short, sharp, sanguinary, but decisive campaign, now about to be opened. The result we do not doubt. Grant will meet the same fate that Seymour met in Florida, Sherman in Mississippi, and Banks in Louisiana. As for the Yankee negro troops, they will always meet the fate they have met whenever they have encountered our forces. 'Extermination' is the war cry in charging negro troops."

It seems to be decided upon to put upon the market, for sale to the highest bidder, $75,000,000, or thereabouts, of the six per cent. bonds, running until 1881, interest and principal payable in gold. These bonds will probably bring 112. They will sell readily, and will prove a better way to raise money, pending the adoption of the new tax bill, than issuing currency.

We give in our city column the proceedings and new Board of Directors chosen at the annual meeting of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, in this city yesterday. It is scarcely a secret that this is preparatory to an important railroad change and consolidation, another step of which will be the annual meeting of the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company to-day, immediately upon which it is said these important corporations are to be consolidated into one to be called THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, which, from its grasp and scope will deserve that the prefix "*The*" be made very emphatic. Its Westward line is striking rapidly through Iowa in the race across the continent, while the Northward line is to tap and lay hold of the vast mineral wealth of the Lake Superior region. It is doubtless a little too early for wedding congratulations, but it is impossible not to discern the wealth of the nuptials, as neither party "marries poor."

"Money makes the *mare go*" is what the wags about town were saying yesterday, in view of the awful *exposé* on Mayor Sherman, made in a War Democratic organ. The Copperheads will begin to get very sore on this subject by and by. Say "Horse Railroad" to any one of them, and hear him growl. On a horse railroad (Wabash) the late Copperhead Legislature had their awful smash up, and now Hove-in Sherman comes to grief by a similar route of travel.

The prosperous village of Glenns Falls, New York, has been laid in ruins by a most devastating conflagration.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* copies approvingly the following from a letter it accredits to a resident of that city now travelling in Europe. A very happy proof of the loyalty of both:

"England has more heart, soul and bravery, than any people I have met, with the single exception of the people the Yankee wishes to exterminate. At the commencement of this war, the people of England were almost unanimously in favor of the North. The scales have gradually fallen from their eyes, and they see the Yankee in all his naked deformity—no honesty in his abolition sentiment, or christian professions. In all my travels, I have failed to meet one single instance, where an Englishman is a well-wisher of the North in this struggle. It is common for them to call the Yankee a savage and a brute—scarcely worthy of being called more than "half civilized."

Some of the Cops about town were in great glee yesterday over the Cleveland fiasco of Tuesday, and declared that Fremont would divide the Republican party, as he parts his hair—"in the middle." The older and more sagacious of the serpent brood do not see it in that light. They declare it was a mistake to nominate at Cleveland, that the thing ought to have been held off, for by starting too suddenly the traces have broken, the king bolt come out, and the whole thing made a failure. Think of baiting a ticket with John Cochrane to catch radical men. We doubt if it will even catch Fremont.

THE "ORNAMENTAL JAPANNER" AT WORK.

The Chicago organ of treason is in raptures over the Cleveland ticket. So warm is its admiration that we look to see it hoist Fremont and Cochrane's names to its mast head, and to call on the Copperhead 4th of July Convention to adopt the ticket. Its yesterday morning's issue contains the following, double leaded, with a job type head line:

"THE GREAT EVENT.—The great event which we have to announce this morning is the action of the Cleveland Convention yesterday, by which the Republican party is split through the middle, the seceding half forming a new party and taking a new name, with Fremont and Cochrane as its candidates for President and Vice President.

"The first question which arises in every mind is, which will take the lead as the stronger party—the new, fresh, vigorous, bold, defiant, outspoken, tyranny-hating organization, with the Pathfinder as its leader, or the old, effete, corrupt, plunder-gorged, civil-liberty invading, country destroying rump of the Republican organization, with Lincoln astride. We fancy that even now there can be no doubt on that score. Vigor will distance decrepitude in that race."

After such an endorsement as the above, can the secession concern do otherwise than support the Cleveland ticket? The "split through the middle of the Republican party" consists of a small sliver or whittling taken from the Lincoln rail.

The malcontents will feel highly flattered with the more than parental solicitude evinced by the minions of Jeff. Davis for their ticket. Such tenderness and affection should be reciprocated by gratitude and pride. If this courtship continues, we shall not be surprised to learn that the Cops. at their National Convention, have amalgamated with the Clevelanders. Here are the parties and the opportunity for successful miscegenation of the "blacks" and "whites."

The Baltimore Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—A private dispatch from J. C. Westmore, Esq., at Washington, announces that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will carry delegates to the Baltimore Convention at half fare. A company of Ohio delegates will leave here to-morrow, and others will follow on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. It seems to be generally conceded that the Ohio delegates will present the name of Ex-Gov. Dennison for President of the Convention, which will no doubt give success to the movement.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Movement on Richmond.

Grant Receiving Ample Stores from White House.

Our Forces Advanced to Mechanicsville.

LEE RUMORED WITHDRAWN SOUTH OF THE CHICKAHOMINY.

MATTERS IN UPPER VIRGINIA--GEN. HUNTER'S RECONNOISSANCE.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON--CAPTURE OF GUERILLAS.

GOOD NEWS FROM SHERMAN--REBEL CAVALRY ROUTED.

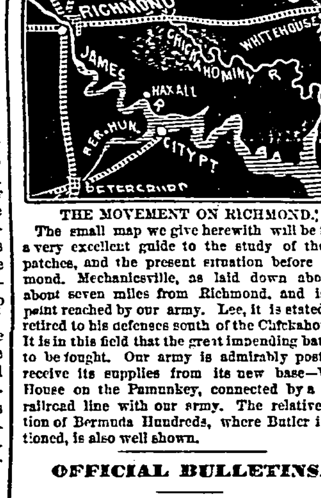
OUR ADVANCE ON ATLANTA--THE SITUATION--WOUNDED WESTERN TROOPS.

Later from Europe--The Foreign War Cloud.

Destruction of the Village of Glens Falls, N. Y.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW--THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Matters in Washington--Congressional Proceedings.



THE MOVEMENT ON RICHMOND.

The small map we give herewith will be found a very excellent guide to the study of the dispatches, and the present situation before Richmond. Mechanicsville, as laid down above, is about seven miles from Richmond, and is the point reached by our army. Lee, it is stated, has retired to his defences south of the Chickahominy. It is in this field that the great impending battle is to be fought. Our army is admirably posted to receive its supplies from its new base—White House on the Pamunkey, connected by a short railroad line with our army. The relative position of Bermuda Hundreds, where Butler is stationed, is also well shown.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

FIRST DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1864.

To Major General Dix:

We have nothing from General Grant later than yesterday, at six o'clock in the morning.

An unofficial dispatch, received at four this morning, dated yesterday at Kingston, Georgia, reports that Major Hopkins, of General Stoneman's staff, came from the front this afternoon, and says the rebels attacked at 7:30 this morning, and at 10 o'clock the affair was over. The enemy was repulsed and our line pushed to the railroad at Marietta.

To accomplish this object had been for several days the purpose of General Sherman's movements. Additional forces are reaching him, and ample supplies.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 31, via WASHINGTON, June 1.

The steamer C. W. Thomas with a bearer of dispatches from Gen. Grant, has arrived from White House, on the Pamunkey.

A portion of Grant's forces arrived at Mechanicsville yesterday morning, and had not encountered the enemy's force up to that time.

Gen. Sheridan's cavalry had several severe skirmishes with the enemy, and completely routed them.

Heavy cannonading was heard yesterday in the direction of Mechanicsville. The highest hopes are entertained by those competent to judge of the situation.

THE TEMPER OF THE ARMY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 1, 1864.

Captain Logan, of the 20th Indiana, is in town, having participated in the desperate battles of Grant's army and been severely wounded in the head. He brings interesting accounts of the vim of the men. When they first crossed the Rapidan, the men felt gloomy. They acknowledged Grant's bravery and strategy in his Western battles and capture of Vicksburg, but said he had never fought Lee. After the first two days' fight, the whole feeling of the Army of the Potomac changed. They felt as if a General was leading them. It was not the enthusiasm that the honeyed words and brilliant staff of McClellan brought out after he had fought a halting battle, but the sincere conviction of sensible men that an earnest man, who would not halt, led them.

The determination that the men now show is like the faith of Cromwell's Ironsides. They move along with jaunty tread, determined to rout Lee and his army and take Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 31, *via* NEW YORK, June 1.—General Grant's communications with the White House are complete, and all works well.

A messenger from General Grant reports that on Monday morning our army reached Mechanicsville with but little opposition. Sheridan had routed the enemy's cavalry at all points and captured many prisoners.

Heavy cannonading has been heard in the direction of Mechanicsville.

The New York *Herald's* dispatch from Edinburg, Shenandoah Valley, says: A reconnoissance in force found the enemy 4,000 strong in front of us. We have had very little skirmishing up to this time.

The *Herald's* 9th Army Corps dispatch says: Ledlie's reconnoissance on Tuesday evening was of incalculable benefit. It misled the rebels into the belief that we intended to cut their army in two and oblige them to concentrate in the center, so that our right and left obtained advantageous positions.

The *Tribune's* dispatch from Hunter's army says: One of our wagon trains was fired on last Tuesday by guerillas. One of the guard was wounded. General Hunter thereupon ordered the houses of two prominent secessionists burned, which was done as a warning.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Several transports left here this morning for the White House, on the Pamunky river.

[By Mail.]

FORTRESS MONROE, May 31—4 p. m.

The steamer Thos. Powell, has just arrived from Bermuda Hundreds. All was quiet with Butler's forces.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Butler:

In accordance with orders from the War Department, and for sanitary reasons, no bodies will be disinterred in this department until the 4th of October. By order of MAJ. GEN. BUTLER.

WASHINGTON, May 30—The fortifications around Washington were stripped of their veteran garrisons to reinforce Gen. Grant, and it is thought necessary to contract the lines. The infantry troops upon the outer defences in Virginia have been withdrawn to fortifications nearer the city, and all the troops drawn in from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which is now held only to Springfield Station, nine miles from Alexandria. The earthworks and block-houses at Fairfax Court-House and beyond were left standing, there being no apprehension of any large force of rebels taking possession of them, though both Mosby and Imboden are said to be in the Bull Run Mountains, preparing for mischief. A brigade of our cavalry, under Col. Lowell, of the 2d Massachusetts, is stationed at Vienna, and will keep up a strict watch of the enemy in the country outside our lines.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, May 27.—"All quiet along the lines" has often been written of other armies, and must be repeated of this one to-day. But few shots have been fired, and the situation remains unchanged. About noon Gens. Smith and Gilmore visited the headquarters of Gen. Butler, with whom they remained about an hour.

In the hospitals at Petersburg there are at present 3,040 of Beauregard's rebel troops lying disabled.

Our losses at the battle of Palmer's Creek and other smaller engagements amount to about 3,000, including both killed and wounded. About 3,400 wounded have been sent to Fortress Monroe; but this number includes all the wounded of Gen. Kautz's and Sheridan's commands, and also the rebel wounded brought in by Gen. Sheridan. These figures may be relied on as correct in every respect.

Justice to Gen. Butler requires that a statement made in regard to the recent advance of this army should be corrected. When our forces were in sight of Fort Darling it has been reported that General Gillmore advised General Butler to intrench his troops to guard against a sortie from the garrison. This statement is without foundation, as no such advice was given by General Gillmore.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A scouting party sent out from Alexandria by Provost Marshal Wells, under command of Capt. Lusk, returned on Saturday. The party proceeded as far as Dumfries, on Quantico Creek, where they captured seventeen notorious guerillas and blockade runners, routed a party of guerillas, and destroyed a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of flour, coffee, bacon, salt, and several hundred pairs of boots and shoes. The party returned without the loss of a man.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Movement on Atlanta Progressing Favorably—Incidents of the Advance.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—A special to the *Telegraph* says: "News received direct from Kingston, Ga., by telegraph, says Sherman arrived at Dallas last Saturday, and pushed reinforcements to McPherson, who was to reach Atlanta by next Saturday, unless a heavy force of rebels was met on the way. At last accounts he was at Sweet Water town, and driven the rebels across Powder and Nickajack creeks, and got possession of the bridge across the Chattahoochee, twelve miles from Atlanta.

"The main army under General Thomas was advancing, and occupied Marietta on Monday, taking 400 prisoners, and a railway train of sick and wounded rebels, with several cannon and small arms. It is believed that Atlanta will be in our possession before next Sunday. Johnston, with fragments of his disorganized army, has crossed the Chattahoochee, and was falling back to Atlanta.

THE SITUATION.

[From the Nashville Times of the 30th.]

We have had a conversation with a very intelligent gentleman who had left Gen. Sherman's army last Tuesday. He stated that our soldiers were in fine health, buoyant, resolute and confident, and eager to reach the retreating foe. Johnston's army was still falling back, the bulk of it being then at Atlanta, and the cavalry six miles this side of that place. It was the general opinion that it would be wholly impossible for Johnston to make a successful stand there or at any other point, as our numbers were sufficient to flank him wherever he might go.

A large portion of the country through which we are passing is deserted by its inhabitants. In Cassville, scarcely a family is left. The people have been seized with a panic in some neighborhoods, and fled further South to escape the expected fury of the invading army. The slaves have mostly been run off South, except a few aged and decrepit ones who have been left to starve by their owners, after toiling for half a century without pay. There are consequently hardly any slaves now coming into Gen. Sherman's lines.

On last Tuesday about noon, a wagon train, returning from Kingston, with a small guard, was attacked by a body of rebel cavalry, and forty wagons were captured. In a short time the guard was reinforced and fifteen wagons were retaken, the rest having been destroyed. Several of our soldiers were killed or captured.

A gentleman who has been perfectly familiar with Atlanta and all the adjacent territory for many years, also informed us on Saturday that there was no earthworks at Atlanta, unless they have been made within the past month. There are a few batteries and a line of rifle-pits. Deserters who came in yesterday confirm this statement. Chattahoochie Heights, which are eight miles this side of Atlanta, have been well fortified near the point where the railroad crosses the river. These fortifications will be of no avail, however, as they can easily be flanked.

The abandonment of Dalton cast a deep gloom over many rebels who had before been confident of success. It was expected that Johnston would make a stubborn and triumphant resistance there, if any place. Major Moore, of Johnston's staff, said a few weeks ago: "If we can't hold Dalton, we may as well give up, for we can't hold any place." Our informants estimate Johnston's force variously, some putting it at 40,000 and some as high as 60,000, but probably one would err much who should estimate his veterans at some 35,000 strong. He may have gathered up, as he has been hiding that, 20,000 or 25,000 conscripts and green troops, who will do little else besides consume his provisions. The present conscription is sweeping, hardly any person escaping its grasp. Severe punishment is inflicted on Quartermasters and other officers who shelter persons liable to conscription, and persons who received legal exemption six weeks ago are now snatched up and put in the ranks. Men with one hand, one arm, one leg, or otherwise maimed, are conscripted, and put on duty in hospitals, so as to allow able-bodied attendants and guards to go into the ranks. Great indignation exists in Atlanta and in the country round about at this cruel oppression, and many of the people wish to see Johnston defeated, so that they may be rescued from an oppression so remorseless and horrible. Our informant said that he had heard more treason spoken in Nashville since his arrival, within the space of a few days, than he had heard in Atlanta in as many months.

The region which General Sherman is now approaching is the great manufacturing region of rebeldom. Years before the rebellion, a large amount of Northern capital was invested in iron furnaces and cotton factories, and it has been a windfall to the rebels. The Atlanta rolling mill is said to be the largest in the South. Last summer it was sold to Fraser & Co., the notorious blockade runners, who amassed a vast fortune at Charleston, for $600,000. The capture of these works will be disastrous to rebeldom, for it will be impossible to replace the machinery at other points.

List of Sick and Wounded Soldiers who Arrived at Nashville, Tennessee, from Chattanooga, May 28, 1864.

C. W. Stewart, K, 85th Indiana, diarrhea.
Taylor Jewell, F, 85th Indiana, inflamation of lungs.
Geo. W. Cordell, C, 110th Illinois, inflamation of lungs.
F. C. Eweinger, G, 7th Ill., diarrhea.
Corporal David Jones, F, 124th Indiana, injury of left leg by a fall from the cars.
Wm. H. Underwood, M, 2d Ind. Cav., wound forearm.
Geo. W. Perkins, H, 124th Ind., diarrhea.
Casper Sakeman, C, 1st Ill., Light Infantry, inflamation of lungs, (convalescent.)
S. G. Maple, E, 80th Ind., infantry, lungs, (convalescent.)
Colby Hornaday, 15th Ind. light artillery, inflamation of lungs, (convalescent.)
Daniel Lafaver, H, 23d Ind., wound, left leg.
D. A. Hews, E, 64th Illinois, diarrhea.
James W. Steel, I, 63d Ind., wound, right thigh.
B. Timerick, K, 1st Wisconsin, gunshot, right foot.
J. Banks, G, 80th Ill., gunshot, right thigh, slight.
Thos. Kirkwood, 19th Mich., gunshot, right leg.
J. McConnell, 31st Ind., erysipelas.
John Vannatta, H, 3d Ind. cav., rheumatism.
W. Weaver, F, 73d Ill., gunshot in neck.
R. B. Walker, A, 1-2d Ill., gunshot in neck.
Christ. Raber, B, 15th Wis., gunshot, left thigh.
C. Whiteman, B, 6th Ind., lumbago.
Henry McBride, E, 73d Ill., diarrhea.
Thomas Tanner, G, 31st Ill., diarrhea.
Owen Owens, F, 22d Wis., gunshot wound, left knee.
A. Strawbridge, G, 12th Ill., sprained ankle.
Jardon Welch, E, 27th Ill., gunshot wound, right leg.
Sergeant John J. Motweller, E, 81st Ind., gunshot in left leg, shell wound in thigh.
Benj. Adams, I, 25th Mich., gunshot, right arm and right leg.
John P. McCormic, H, 80th Ind., gunshot, right leg.
Serg't Hiram Wetherby, B, 26th Ill., epilepsy.
Hiram Brown, B, 102d Ill., lumbago.
John R. Lynch, K, 38th Ind., diarrhea.
John Kuncher, E, 125th Ill., ulceration of bowels.
Oscar Holcomb, A, 105th Ill., diarrhea.
Alex. Stephenson, K, 10th Ind., diarrhea.
James H. Neal, F, 70th Ind., lumbago.
C. W. Taylor, H, 128th Ind., diarrhea.
Chas. Zucker, B, 147th Penna., diarrhea.
Wallace Bishop, C, 51st Ill., inflammation of lungs.
Levi C. Taylor, D, 31st Ind., diarrhea.
A. Lichtender, A, 27th Ill., gunshot, thigh, slight.
Chas. Green, B, 8th Ill. inflammation of lungs.
C. K. Smith, I, 31st Ill., rheumatism.
John D. Sadman, K, 25th Ill., phthisic.
Hugh M. Williams, A, 124th Ind., inguinal hernia.
John Sniddle, Corp., I, 33th Ill., ulcer, right leg.
S. Hartstock, E, 120th Ind., rheumatism.
C. Morris, C, 1st Wis., gunshot, lost toe.
E. Bullard, H, 102d Ill., gunshot, left thigh.
S. L. Carter, Corp., 70th Ind., gunshot, right thigh.
Patrick McDonnell, 28th Ill., gunshot, left thigh.
John Knacht, A, 104th Ill. cav., rheumatism.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Indiana Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 1, 1864.

Gen. Carrington is now commander of the district of Indiana. Good order and energy mark his administration of military matters.

The 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Indiana cavalry, have left Nashville for the front.

The one hundred days' men have left for the front.

Crown Hill cemetery was dedicated to-day. Hon. Albert S. White, United States District Judge, delivered an eloquent address. The location and grounds are beautiful.

Indianapolis will soon be a city of hotels. Four new ones are projected, and foundations laid.

W. R. Holloway, late private Secretary to Gov. Morton, has become one of the corps of the New York *Times*.

There will be a special session of the United States District Court in August.

The city is full of strangers. Weather hot. Business good.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The One Hundred Day Troops—Military News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, June 1.

Maj. Heffernan, the commanding officer at Camp Butler, is now busily engaged in improving the sanitary condition of the camp, which is much needed at the present time.

The gallant Colonel Cyrus Hall, late Colonel of the 14th regiment veteran volunteers, has resigned and returned home, at Shelbyville, in this State.

Gen. Fuller has completed the organization of the regiments at Centralia to-day. Five additional companies will be assigned to regiments at Mattoon and Camp Butler. The organization of the regiments at Mattoon will be completed to-morrow by Col. Oakes and Adjt. Gen. Fuller.

Gov. Wood is in the city. The 137th regiment, now at Quincy, has been filled up, and organized. Gov. John R. Wood has been appointed Colonel; Thos. R. Roach, Lieut. Colonel; Hendrick E. Paine, Major; E. Baker, Adjutant; and John Smith, Quartermaster. They will be mustered and ready for the field in a few days.

Col. Phillips' regiment, at Camp Butler, was mustered, and arrived to-day. The work of completing the organization throughout the State is progressing favorably.

Gov. Yates has received a dispatch from Mound City, bringing the sad intelligence that Geo. W. Winans, Assistant Paymaster United States Navy, was drowned on Monday night. The body is not yet recovered. Paymaster Winans was formerly connected with the Governor's office, and the painful intelligence of his sudden death is received with deep feeling by his many friends in this city. No particulars of the unfortunate occurrence has yet been received.

FROM PRINCETON.

The Lovejoy Memorial Gathering.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PRINCETON, Ill., June 1, 1864.

A great meeting was held here this afternoon—indeed it has been going on nearly all day—to set on foot a project to erect a monument to the late Owen Lovejoy. The large Union Hall was filled by the best men and women of this town and vicinity. The most lively interest was manifested.

The widow and daughters of Owen Lovejoy are residing on the noble farm he left them, about a mile out of the town. It is said that this project of a monument touches them deeply.

Capt. J. M. Allen, of Geneseo, was President of the meeting, and T. W. Weller, Secretary. A committee was appointed to present a plan of organization and name officers. It will be late to-night before the committee will report.

The speakers were: Rev. J. Codding, President Sturrant of Illinois College, Wm. Cullen Bryant of New York, and Francis A. Eastman of Chicago.

A mass meeting is now (8 o'clock p. m.) in progress, with large attendance and great feeling.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Minnesota Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, MIN., June 1.

Major General Dana is expected to arrive here this evening. This is his first visit home since he entered the service, and now he comes upon public business. It is said he will hurry forward 2,000 troops from this State. The 6th regiment received orders on Saturday to go South, and will leave as soon as they can be collected from the frontier posts. It is reported that the 2nd cavalry are under orders for some point below, but the military authorities are reticent concerning this matter, and are endeavoring to secure the reconsideration of the order. If it is persisted in it will probably break up the Minnesota branch of the Indian expedition, *to which no one but contractors will object.*

FROM DES MOINES.

General Iowa Intelligence.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 1.

The Sanitary Convention to-day adopted a resolution, by a decided majority, recommending all the aid societies in the State to distribute their sanitary supplies through the medium of the U. S. Commission, so as to promote unity of purpose and make efforts efficient by consolidation. It was agreed to raise a separate fund for payment of expenses of distribution of supplies, so that not a cent given for supplies shall be diverted to pay of agents, transportation or other expenses. They also recommend the Soldiers' Orphan Asylum Association to the sympathy and active aid of all aid societies and all Christian and patriotic people.

The report of the Board of Control of the State Commission shows it to be efficient and prosperous, and it has the universal confidence of the people. Mrs. C. Benderman delivered an eloquent address this evening to a large audience, on the subject of aid to soldiers, and in behalf of the orphan asylum enterprise.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Instruction met here to-day, and will continue through this week. Chief Justice Wright, and Judges Lowe and Cole of the Supreme Court, are here, preparing for the June term of the Court, which meets on Monday next.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Important Instructions from the Post Office Department.

NEW YORK, May 31—The Postmaster of this city has received the following official instructions concerning the mail matter by the overland route westward:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1864.

SIR: Your attention is particularly called to the fourth section of the act to provide for carrying the mails from the United States to foreign ports, and for other purposes, approved March 5, 1864, which provides "that all mailable matter, conveyed by mail westward beyond the western boundary of Kansas and eastward from the eastern boundary of California, shall be subject to prepaid letter postage rates. Provided, however, that this section shall not be held to extend to the transmission by mail of newspapers from a known office of publication to bona fide subscribers, not exceeding one copy to each subscriber, * * * at the usual rates, nor to properly franked matter."

You will perceive by the foregoing that all the mail matter, except one newspaper to a *bona fide* subscriber, and franked matter, must be prepaid at letter rates to entitle it to transmission through the mails by the overland route, between the points indicated.

The Postmaster General directs that you be particular in enforcing this law at your office, and see that nothing is sent forward through the mails except in conformity with its provisions. The Postmaster at St. Joseph, Missouri, will be instructed to withdraw from the mails all matter coming to his office not prepaid in accordance with the provisions of this law.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting First Ass't Postmaster General.
Abram Wakeman, Esq., Postmaster, New York.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Atrocious Guerilla Operation.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—A telegram to headquarters from Rolla, Mo., the 30th ult., states that a train of Union refugees, from Jacksonport, Ark., under escort of seventy men of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, was attacked at Salem, Ark., by 300 guerillas, the entire train burned, and about eighty men and some women killed.

On Friday last, ten men of a detachment of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, while out on a scout from Rolla, being separated from the main body were surrounded by guerillas and five killed, the others making their escape and returning in large force. The bodies of those killed were found stripped and their throats cut.

A gentleman just arrived from Little Rock, Ark., represents all quiet in that vicinity.

Joe Shelby had left Brownsville about two weeks ago with a force estimated at 1,500 to 3,000, for southwest Missouri. General West, with several companies of cavalry, had been sent against him. Shelby is represented as well mounted; and had been joined with 500 cavalry in addition.

FROM ST. JOSEPH, MO.

A Discovery of Rebel Powder.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The following was received at Headquarters here:

ST. JOSEPH, May 29, 1864.

To Maj. Gen. Rosecrans, Commanding Department of Missouri:

We have discovered twenty-three kegs and one hundred and fifty cans of powder, concealed on the premises of four of our first families. The powder is the same that was stolen from Camp Jackson by Jeff. Thompson, three years ago, and has been concealed in the dwellings and barns of men of professed loyalty, and some of them leaders in the Pawpaw Militia. It looks badly. Shall proceed thoroughly, but prudently.

CLINTON B. FISK, Brig. Gen.

The foregoing discloses, what every man acquainted with the men enrolled in the Pawpaw regiments knew full well, that a more infamous organization of rebels never existed in Missouri. As Gen. Fisk says, let the proceedings be thorough.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

A Village Destroyed—Great Fire at Rock Island.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—News of a large fire at Glenn's Falls has just been received here. The fire broke out near the Glenn's Falls Hotel, which was destroyed. The wind blowing a gale, the fire spread rapidly, and soon the whole centre part of the village was in flames. Many buildings and their entire contents were consumed. Two banks, a hotel, markets, the Universalist and Presbyterian churches and Town Hall, Academy, Post Office and a large number of dwellings and business houses were destroyed. The fire raged five hours, leaving the village in ruins.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 31.—A fire broke out in the rear of the corner of 13th and Brady streets, over in Davenport, yesterday, destroying a row of four buildings, known as Ead's Row, and occupied as residences and the Marble Hall Saloon. Two adjoining houses were also badly damaged. Total loss from $15,000 to $18,000—partially insured.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Louisiana and Gulf Matters.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Cahawba, from New Orleans 25th, has arrived. New Orleans papers contain nothing of Gen. Banks' or Canby's movements.

The steamer Shreveport has been disabled near Red River by guerillas, who were subsequently shelled out by gunboats. The Mobile papers mention considerable anxiety there consequent upon interrupted telegraphic communication with Richmond.

Matamoras dates to the 13th state that there were 2,000 rebels at Ringgold Barracks, designing an attack on Brownsville.

Cotton at New Orleans, 82@85c for middling. Sugar and molasses firm and heavy, Flour, $10.00. Freights firm.

Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—George Foreman, a carpenter of Pittsburg, was killed at an early hour this morning in front of a restaurant. He has a wife and children living at Pittsburg. The murderer escaped.

A Canard Nailed.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Washington correspondent of the *Post* says he has the highest authority for saying that Mr. Chase has nothing to do with parties who persist in connecting his name with a nomination for the Presidency. If Mr. Lincoln is nominated he will have no warmer supporter.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Prospects of a General Foreign War.

FARTHER POINT, June 1.—The Nova Scotian, from Liverpool, 19th, *via* Green Castle 20th, has passed this point.

Parliament has reassembled. Lord Palmerston is again in his seat, his health being restored. Baxter attacked and Palmerston explained and defended the British intervention in China.

There is nothing new as to the conference.

The London *Times* says the prospects of satisfactory results do not improve. It charges the Germans with a predetermination to refuse all terms and conditions; and with carrying on vigorous warlike measures during the armistice.

An official Prussian dispatch shows that that Government considers itself free from all obligations of the treaty of 1852.

The London *Morning Post* rejoices at Palmerston's recovery, and calls on him *to back moral influence with physical power*, as the moment has arrived for such a policy.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to seven per cent.

Accounts of the Pope's health continue alarming. It is reported that the Cardinals will elect his successor before his death.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

LONDON, May 7, 1864.

The Conference has met and the British fleet has anchored in the Downs. The oracle who guards the door of the temple of Janus has his hand on the knob, and if he gives one turn the hinges will grate harsh thunder. The war between two millions of Danes and two nations like Austria and Prussia of course is no war at all compared to the dire conflict that would arise with France, Great Britain and Italy, joined against the Dutchmen.

The belief to-day is almost universal that there must be war. The two Powers on the Danube and the Vistula seem determined to push matters to extremes to exact their full pound of flesh, and have England drink the cup of degradation to the very dregs.

She is humiliated now as much as any Power can be, and all Englishmen feel it most sensibly; but some spark of honor will be perceptible if at the eleventh hour the two great Powers of the West step in and prevent the complete spoliation of Denmark. Apparently a few days will bring matters to a crisis; but the shilly-shallying may possibly continue for a week or two.

The oracle of the Tuileries is as inscrutable as ever, and no one knows till the time of action arrives what game he is playing.

Of course France and England will act together, or rather England will not act without France, though there is a remote possibility that France and Italy may try conclusions with the Teutons, leaving the Britisher to his mutton, his shopkeeping and his trade.

Austria and Prussia must be relying on the Guelphic Queen of Britain and her partiality to her German offspring and their matrimonial alliances: but it will be a hollow seed. The Queen has said she will resign rather than consent to a war with Prussia; but she may do worse than that—be deposed on the ground of the state of her mind.

If there is a war, I do not see but the battles on land will have to be fought without the aid of British troops. The British army of one hundred and fifty-six thousand men is scattered over every part of the world, and including the ornamental troops around the royal palaces, there are not thirty thousand soldiers in the British isles. These are hardly sufficient for a coast guard. But John Bull will send his fleet to the Baltic, where there is not a fort to attack, a one-horse seaport town to blockade, or two floating tubs to demolish. The part to be taken by the nation that claimed to be the victors at Waterloo will be about as important as that of the bachelor who at picnics always furnished the forks and spoons, while others contributed the eatables. The actual expense never fell on the owner of the spoons.

While the British fleet lays off Copenhagen, Kiel, Lubeck and the island of Alsen, France will send an army of three hundred thousand men to Cologne and Coblenz, and Italy will march a large force into Venetia. These events transpiring, Garibaldi will have use for his new English sword before he takes time to feed his goats.

The London *Times* says greater political events and changes have already occurred in the north of Europe, by the usurpations of Austria and Prussia, than were accomplished by the "Holy Alliance" of 1815. The *Times* goes on to say that these things cannot be permitted. No one believes they would ever have transpired had the British government shown a decided and firm front last October. The half bully, half timid policy has really caused this war. So much for having a woman as a ruler.

My opinion is now, as it has been from the first, that we shall have a big war. The course to be taken by Russia is as yet unseen. Having certain projects to carry out, both on the Danube and in Circassia, the Czar will probably go against Prussia and Austria, but make the latter Power the recipient of the most of her hard knocks. One thing is certain Prussia and Austria have got to give up their pretentions and their conquests in Denmark, or hear British thunder. They will not back out. The Prussians are eaten up with egotism and desire for military glory and conquest. The country has won no military laurels and added nothing to her territory since the days of Frederick the Great, and they envy the progress and expansion of Russia, Austria, France, Italy and Great Britain. But madness is the star that controls Prussia. In this fight she must lose.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on the Bank Bill, made a report, the material change of which is in requiring all banks to redeem their notes at par in New York, instead of allowing Western banks a discount of one-fourth of one per cent on notes redeemed in New York. The report of the Committee was agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill permitting the exportation of goods from the British Provinces through the United States, and asking to be discharged from its further consideration. Agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported the House bill to amend the act relative to public printing. Passed.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill extending the jurisdiction of District Courts with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to exclude disloyal persons from the lands of the United States, and that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress and awarding a gold medal to Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, Acting Engineer of the 19th army corps, with an amendment, as a substitute, embodying the same recommendation.

The tax bill was taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., offered an amendment, subjecting income from mechanical labor not exceeding $600 to a duty of three per cent; over $600 and not exceeding $1,000 five per cent. Rejected.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., offered an amendment proposing a tax of half of one per cent upon gross amount of sales, except coin and gold and silver, unmanufactured and personal property less than $100, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., moved an amendment decreasing the salaries of Assessors, making as follows: Where the receipts of collection is over $200,000 and not over $400,000 annually, half of one per centum upon excess of receipts over the former amount. Where receipts are over $500,000 and not over $600,000 one quarter of one per cent upon excess over $400,000. Where receipts are over $500,000, one tenth of one per cent. The salary of no assessor to exceed $4,000. Agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, offered an amendment that there shall be no further direct tax whatever collected under this or any other act till Congress shall re-enact another law making an assessment of direct taxes. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved to amend the one hundred and ninth section by inserting that notes, or bills of banks issued before this act goes into operation, shall not be liable to any tax. Rejected.

An amendment by Mr. Clark was adopted, increasing the tax on fine cut tobacco from 35 to 45 cents. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, from a select committee on the subject, reported back the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and proceeded to advocate its passage.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., moved that the further consideration of the bill, be postponed till the 2d Tuesday in December. Disagreed to.

There were no further proceedings on the bill, the morning hour having expired.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, introduced a bill for the construction of a bridge over the Hudson river at Albany. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee on Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the National Bank bill.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, made a report on the Missouri contested election case of Birch contesting the seat of King. He said the Committee had come to the same conclusion they did in that of Bruce against Loan; that neither was elected, but having no desire to reopen the discussion while adhering to their opinion, they accepted the vote of the House in the latter case as a settlement of this one. He, therefore, moved that the papers be laid upon the table and the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr BIRCH, the contestant, addressed the House at length on his own behalf.

The question was taken on laying the whole subject on the table, and decided in the negative.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Ill., offered a resolution that neither Mr. Birch or King is entitled to a seat in the House as representatives of the 6th District of Missouri, which was disagreed to.

The Committee on Elections was discharged from any further consideration of the subject, so Mr. King retains his seat.

Adjourned.

The One Hundred Days' Men in Iowa.

DAVENPORT, May 30.—The President earnestly urges the raising promptly of the one hundred days' men. The time of enlisting, therefore, is hereby extended until further orders, but those companies already enlisted must report forthwith to Davenport.

N. B. BAKER, Adjutant General.

Four Dollars and Ninety Cents a Pound for the Weed.

NASHVILLE, June 1.—At the State of Kentucky Agricultural Tobacco Fair to-day, Spratt & Co. sold a hogshead of Kentucky manufacturing leaf tobacco, grown in Ballard county, to L. L. Anderson, of this city, at $4.90 per pound—more than double the price obtained before in the world.

The Diamond Robbery.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—The robbers of Duchme & Co.'s jewelry establishment have not as yet been discovered. There were forty-eight diamond rings taken in all—total value about $10,000. A reward of $2,000 is offered for the apprehension of the robbers or the recovery of the goods.

From Texas.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The New York *Tribune's* Matamoras letter says: "Refugees from Austin, Texas, report that, with the exception of some 600 men under Col. Ford, there is no effective rebel force left in the State."

Arrival of the Australasian.

SANDY HOOK, June 1.—The steamer Australasian from Liverpool May 21st, via Queenstown May 22d, has arrived. Great anxiety was felt to learn the result of the battles in Virginia.

The Kanawha Expedition.

MEADOW BLUFFS, WEST VIRGINIA, May 31.—General Crook's command has started, in fine spirits, on its second expedition.

Gold.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Gold opened at 187¼, and gradually rose to 190¼. At three o'clock, afternoon, it was 189.

Sailing of a Steamer.

NEW YORK June 1.—The Persia to-day takes out $519,104 in specie.

POSTSCRIPT.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From Our Reporter With Grant's Army.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 1—Midnight.

Your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac sends the following dispatches, embracing the flanking movement to the south side of the Pamunkey, and the subsequent movement down to Tuesday noon.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS NEAR HANOVERTOWN, SOUTH BANK OF THE PAMUNKEY, May 29—7 P. M.

The flanking movement of the Army of the Potomac from the south bank of the North Anna to the south side of the Pamunkey, which was accomplished, deserves to be called the most remarkable and creditable performance of this campaign.

The movement from North Anna to Pamunky occupied only about 40 hours.

In that time the army marched a distance of nearly 40 miles over good, but dusty and unknown roads, and effected the passage of two large rivers, and was brought within an easy day's march of Richmond.

It was first determined to make the passage of the Pamunky with the 6th and 2nd Corps at Hanovertown, and the 5th and 9th at New Castle ferries, but the engineer officer accompaning the line of Sheridan's raid reported two good crossings a short distance above and below Hanovertown, and the orders were accordingly modified, and double pontoon bridges were thrown across at Hanovertown and the 5th, 6th and 2nd corps passed over these in the course of yesterday.

The 9th corps did not get across until early this morning.

Of all our immense transportation, not a wagon was lost. Of men, only the pickets already alluded to and a few stragglers, who were captured by the enemy. The weather on Friday and yesterday was very warm, and the men and animals became very weary. The comparative rest of to-day, however, has recruited them. The headquarters remain at the Pamunkey to-night. Prisoners and contra-

Great trouble had been found in laying out the lines of march, owing to the difficulty in getting intelligent information as to roads and crossings in this comparatively unknown region.

THE VERY LATEST.

MAY 31, 1864.

At midnight the enemy attempted to surprise Hancock's corps in its position in advance of our lines, which it took last evening and held during the night. They were repulsed with great slaughter, leaving five hundred prisoners on our hands. During the night it was determined to advance the remainder of our line, so as to bring it up with Hancock's left and right.

This movement commenced about 6 o'clock this morning, and brought on heavy skirmishing along the entire front. The artillery has been at work at different parts of the line during the last hour.

The enemy's outposts are evidently making a strong resistance to our advance, but as yet there are no indications that it will bring on a general engagement.

It is positively known that Lee's army holds a naturally strong position constantly improved by steady work with pick and shovel during the last few days, on the hills skirting the north bank of the Chickahominy.

We are threatening them; but there is as yet no indications of any intentions on the part of the rebels to abandon their present line to fall back to the other side of the Chickahominy. On the contrary, they show as much readiness to act on the offensive as they did in front of Spottsylvania Court House and on the North Anna.

They may precipitate a general action at any moment. It is certain that Breckinridge's forces are with Lee, and prisoners say that Beauregard's forces are joining him. It is reported that rebel cavalry first made its appearance between the Pamunkey and the Mattapony.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1864—12 P M.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Monday contains the following telegrams:

NEW HOPE, VIA MARIETTA, GA., May 28.—Gen. Clayborne's division engaged the 4th army corps under Howard, about one o'clock this morning, and, after a desperate contest, signally repulsed the enemy with a loss of between 500 and 700.

We took between 150 and 200 prisoners, inclusive of wounded, and immense quantities of arms and accoutrements. The General says the enemy's dead were piled thicker than he ever saw before. Between 600 and 1,000 dead were left close up to his front. Their line of breastworks in front of Loring's command was abandoned.

Our loss will probably number 300. Skirmishing is still going on against the enemy's left, which is gradually giving away.

NEW HOPE, May 29.

Granby's brigade was placed in action at 5 a. m., yesterday, when the enemy attempted to turn our flank. We had no defenses except a few boughs and stones hastily collected by the cavalry, which held the position as skirmishers until the brigade came up.

The engagement immediately became furious and raged with unabated violence until 8 p. m. The enemy's lines were advanced within five paces of ours several times, and were at all parts repulsed. Having no support the brigade was not allowed to change their position until 12 m., when Ball's brigade arrived and took position immediately in their rear.

Granby's loss in killed was 115, wounded 5. The enemy left 288 dead on the field, and a large number of wounded. These dead were all killed by Bentham's Arkansas regiment, which was separated from Granby's line by an interval of 100 paces.

The charge was sounded, and the brigade swept through the woods, retaking three lines of battle without firing a gun, and capturing many prisoners. A portion of Govern's brigade was detached at 5:30 p. m., and sent to the right of Granby's, which was being outflanked, arrived in time, charged and drove the enemy, whose loss was 23 killed, and 160 wounded.

The loss in the division immediately in front is not less than 300 killed, 1,000 to 1,200 wounded, and many captured. The prisoners report Maj. Gens. Howard and Johnson and Brig. Gen. King wounded.

The skirmishing continued until night-fall, the enemy constantly shifting his positions from centre to left.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 1, 1864.

About 8 o'clock this evening the naval wharfboat at Mound City took fire and burned to the water's edge, with all contents.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, May 30, via CAIRO, May 31, 1864.

I improve the opportunity to send you by steamer Belle Memphis, Capt. Dan. Musselman, Clerk Entler, latest news by an arrival from below yesterday.

I learn that the tin-clad gunboats Marmora, Joliet and Prairie Bird, engaged the rebel batteries at Gaines' Landing, and succeeded in driving them away. The Prairie Bird was struck 30 times in this engagement and the Marine Brigade boat Delta had her "Doctor" shot overboard and her engineer killed.

Marmaduke was reported in command of the rebels, and is said to have 12 pieces of artillery.

Boats from White River report they were not molested, but the rebels were thick as blackberries in that region. A heavy force of rebels are reported within 25 miles of Duval's Bluff, marching on that place. Supposed to number fifteen thousand. It will receive a warm reception.

The rebel Gen. Shelly captured the post of Dardanelles last Monday, taking about 200 prisoners. After the capture he crossed the Arkansas, and it is supposed intended to strike for Little Rock.

Guerillas are represented as displaying unusual activity in Arkansas at present with the intention to force the Union troops to evacuate all the State except Little Rock and Helena.

Jacksonport and Batesville have been evacuated by our forces.

Gen Steele will soon strike where he is least expected, and force the rebel leaders to call in their roving bands.

I learn from officer Capt. Hart, that one day last week the steamboat Lebanon was fired upon by guerillas at a point on the Mississippi River ten miles below Greenville, her steam pipe was struck and burst and the guerillas got possession of the boat, which they burned after plundering it.—Among the articles taken was $20,000 worth of dry goods and $20,000 in money. The boat was an entire loss.

I learn with regret tidings of the death of an old friend, Captain Harry McDougal, of the steamboat Atlantic. He was driving out in New Orleans on Monday last, with a pair of horses. They ran off, and when in Rampart street, between Common and Canal streets, the wheels struck a lamp post, breaking off one wheel and throwing out Captain McDougall upon his head, causing concussion of the brain, from which he died in thirty-five minutes from the time of the accident. He leaves a wife and two children in New Albany, Ind. His body came up on the St. Patrick in care of N. S. Frazier, Esq.

On Saturday, 21st, the steamer Des Moines went down in the Arkansas river. She had but little freight on board at the time. No lives were lost.

New Advertisements.

SUPERB FITTING SHIRTS.
MADE BY ELY.
Tailor and Gent's Outfitter, No. 9 Tremont Block.
je1-h231-6m net

ANTI-IMPORTATION
OPENING TO-DAY OF
AMERICAN MILLINERY
BY MRS. MILLS,
AT 159 LAKE STREET. je2-h350-1t

ARDESCO OIL CO.—Headquarters for White non-explosive
CARBON OIL.
Just received 500 barrels in strong iron bound painted pigs from the Pittsburgh works. Warehouse 103 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
je2-h308-3tnet J. H. RANKIN, Agent.

TRADES' ASSEMBLY.—The regular Delegates from the subordinate Unions are requested to attend the First Annual Meeting, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 7th, at 7½ o'clock, sharp, at Bryant & Stratton's Hall, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts., for election of officers. Unions not as yet represented are cordially invited to send Delegations to the meeting. Post Office Box 4782.
je2-h317-2t TREAS net

PICKETS, PICKETS
PICKETS.
100,000 Flat 3 inch Pickets for sale by
N. LUDINGTON & CO., Lumber street.
je2-h328-3t

OIL BARRELS
WANTED.
We will pay the highest price for good second hand Carbon Oil Barrels. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
je2-h317 3t net 12 Lasalle street.

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME TO
EVERITT'S, 157 LAKE STREET,
For those superior Cartes de Visite, only $2 per dozen, and his unrivaled gems eight for one dollar.
WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor.
RAY NIAS, Operator. je2-h348-1t

PERSONAL.—I wish to communicate with those gentlemen who were present in Madison street car on Sunday evening at the time of the robbery. Will they please send me their address though P. O. Box 846. E. R. BOWEN.
je1 h206-1t-1p

ON EXHIBITION AT
ALDRIDGE & MERRIMAN'S Photograph and Oil Painting Gallery, Pictures by the pupils of Miss Merriman; which, by the many who have called to see them, are pronounced of more value than the cost of execution. je2 h377-1t

AUCTION TRADE SALE
—OF—
BOOTS & SHOES
AT WHOLESALE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 9½ o'clk A. M.
We shall commence our regular sale of
CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES
March 9th, and continue them on every Wednesday. Our stock is always open for examination, and will be kept constantly filled with the
Most Desirable Goods
OF THE SEASON.
GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 54 Lake street.
mh1-v657-8m-TU W&T net

JEWELRY AND WATCHES.
MATSON & HOES,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers,
117 Lake Street, Chicago.
All the latest and improved styles of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA
WATCHES,
Rich Enameled Jewelry set with Diamonds, and all kinds of Precious Stones; New Style Stone Cameo and Coral Jewelry; Chatelain and Chateleontain Chains, 18 carats fine; Chain and Band Bracelets, and all the fresh Novelties of the Season.
The attention of Housekeepers is particularly called to by far the BEST ASSORTMENT of goods in Chicago in the line of
TABLE FURNITURE.
Solid Silver and Richly Chased Plated Goods
Warranted to be of the very best quality.
FINE TABLE CUTLERY, SPOONS, FORKS, CASTORS, CAKE DISHES, TEA SETS, FRUIT DISHES, SUGAR AND BUTTER DISHES, &c., &c.
FINE MARBLE CASE CLOCKS,
Bronze Ornaments, Oil Paintings, Silver and Parian Vases,
And many other valuable and beautiful goods for
Presents and Keepsakes.
An examination of our stock is solicited. Thankful for the liberal patronage thus far received, we hope from our still greater facilities to meet the increased demands of the public with prompt satisfaction.
MATSON & HOES.
my15-g79-8t-su&w net

HERRING'S
Patent Champion
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES.
40 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.
ap1-b839-3mTH-SA&TU-net

SHORES, DUNHAM & CO.,
127 South Water Street.
1,000 Chests of Tea,
Just received and for sale by SHORES, DUNHAM & CO.
1,000 Bags of Coffee,
Just received and for sale by SHORES, DUNHAM & CO.
500 Hogsheads of Sugar,
Just received and for sale by SHORES, DUNHAM & CO.
500 Barrels Syrups and Molasses,
For sale by SHORES, DUNHAM & CO.
1,000 Barrels Refined Sugars,
For sale by SHORES, DUNHAM & CO.
my-13-e947-8t-FA-W-net

QUESTIONS!
QUESTIONS!
QUESTIONS!
THAT
Concern Every One to Answer.

Are you bald?
Does your hair fall off?
Has your hair become thin?
Is it turning gray before its time?
Are you troubled with itching, burning sensation of the scalp?
Are you troubled with dandruff?
Are you troubled with what is called Scrofula or Salt Rheum?
Have you had the Erysipelas, and lost your hair?
Have you had the Measles, and lost it?
Have you had the Typhoid Fever, and lost it?
Have you had the Brain Fever, and lost it?
Have you lost your hair by any sickness?
Do you wish luxuriant hair?
Do you wish soft and lustrous hair?
Do you wish gray hair restored?
Do you wish your whiskers glossy?
Do you wish them restored in color?
Do you want a dressing?
Do you want it for your children?
Do you want it for yourself, for father or mother, for brother, sister or friend?
Do you want the best preparation out for dressing, stimulating, protecting, restoring the color, and rendering soft, silky and lustrous, the Human Hair?
If so, we warrant

CLARK'S
Distilled Restorative
FOR THE HAIR!
To be Unequalled, and Superior to any Preparation ever Compounded and offered to the Public.
It costs but $1 for one bottle, or six bottles for $5 and is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.
C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors.
LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Illinois, General Agents.

New Advertisements.

BOYS'
AND
YOUTHS'
RACINE COLLEGE
SUITS,
As Per Regulation,
JUST RECEIVED,
—BY—
DeGRAFF & POOLE,
Corner State and Randolph Streets,
N. B.—Pieces given to match. je2-h376-1t

4th National Bank
OF CHICAGO,
Designated Depository and Fiscal agent of the United States,
No. 4 South Clark street,
This Bank is now prepared to receive subscriptions for the new United States
10-40 BONDS
Interest five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in coin.
These Bonds are exempt from taxation, and at the present rate of premium on gold pay over
NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.
They may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
S. A. BRIGGS, Cashier. je2-h352-1t

NEW GOODS
JEWEL BOXES,
GLOVE BOXES,
BRIDAL GIFTS,
PARIAN FIGURES,
MANTLE VASES,
BRONZE FIGURES,
CARD RECEIVERS,
PARLOR ORNAMENTS,
DRESSING CASES,
LADIES' FANS,
SHOPPING BAGS,
POCKET CUTLERY,
GENTS' PORTMONNIES,
LADIES' PURSES,
TOILET MIRRORS,
MANTLE THERMOMETERS,
TOILET SETS,
CARD CASES,
FINE SCISSORS,
CIGAR CASES.
Please examine our large Stock of Fine Fancy and Toilet Goods.
BLISS & SHARP,
144 Lake Street,
[je2-h353-1t]

THE
LYMAN
Self-Sealing Fruit Jar.
BEST IN USE.
FOR SALE BY
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 Lake Street.
je2-h310-TH SA&TU net

EYE & EAR.
Deafness and discharges from the ear cured, cross eye straightened in one minute, cataracts and films removed, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear, continue as for nine years past to receive the especial attention of Dr. UNDERWOOD, No. 124 Randolph street, and Surgeon to the Chicago Opthalmic and Aural Hospital, 181 State street, the only Infirmary in the Northwest at which patients from a distance can board and be under the immediate observation of the attending Surgeon during treatment or convalescence from operations performed. je2 h351-5tnet

STEWART HOUSE
DINING HALL,
Cor. Washington and State streets, entrance on Washington. Rooms to rent by the day, week or month.
This centrally located Dining Room is now open for the reception of guests. The rooms have been thoroughly cleansed, painted, papered, and newly furnished. The larder is supplied with all the delicacies as well as substantials to be obtained in this and Eastern markets. Prices lower than any first class restaurant in Chicago. Breakfast from 6½ a. m. to 11 a. m. Dinner from 12½ p. m. to 5 p. m. Supper from 6 p. m. to 12 p. m. L. S. ELLIOTT & CO., Proprietors.
je2-h311-2t net

HOWE'S
IMPROVED SCALE
Adopted by the United States Government at the Custom House in New York and other places.
FOR SALE BY
DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.,
Metal Warehouse,
my30-g421-30tnet 199 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago.

MAXWELL & FERRELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
Strawberrys, Peaches and all kinds of Green and Dried Fruits,
16 DEARBORN STREET,
(P. O. Drawer 6601.) CHICAGO.
Orders from the country promptly filled.
my31-h165-3tnet

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under firm and style of
HEMPSTEAD, NORTON, & CO.,
Having this day expired by limitation, is by mutual consent dissolved.
Either member of the said firm is authorized to sign the name of the said firm in liquidation.
Z. HEMPSTEAD,
M. H. NORTON,
J. M. SMITH.
Chicago, June 1, 1864. je1-h291-1w

METAL WAREHOUSE.
DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE
And Dealers in Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR THE HOWE'S SCALE COMPANY.
199 & 201 RANDOLPH-ST, CHICAGO.
my30 g423-8tnet

A. C. BADGER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Have Removed Temporarily
TO
56 DEARBORN STREET.
my27-g918-1it-net

PORT WINE.
SWEET MALAGA.
Very superior. For sale low to the tra
CASSILLY &
je1-h234-2t net 33 South Wate

WIGS! WIGS! WIGS!—
assortment of Wigs, Toupees, Lad
and all kinds of Hair Work, of superior wo
can be found at
Barrow's Wig and Ornamental
147 South Clark street, (up-stairs), Chic
Office Box 548. my31-h196-3t TU T

GINGER WINE.
GINGER
Very superior. For sale low to the
CASSILLY
je1 h233-2t net 33 South W

C. H. JORDON, Undert
moved from his old stand to
166 CLARK STREET
Between Madison and Monroe. my2

PASTURE.—Persons wi
Stock pastured upon the finest feed in
try, can do so by leaving their orders at
Hotel, Bowmansville, or at our office, Chic
careful herdsman will take Stock to and
city at any time. Never failing springs u
place, and only six miles from the city.
WALKER & CUPIT
Room No. 2, Walker's Building, 54 & 56 Dearb
je2-h320-1w

LABAR & BORTREE.
Pure Country Corn Mea
276 South Water Street.
je2-h306 1t

EVANSTON HOUSE
FOR SALE
A good two-story dwelling of 13 rooms, in Evanston, with a convenient arrangement of closets, with water, &c. &c., and a lot of one-third of an acre, for sale in THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office.

New Advertisements.

FOR BUFFALO.
The splendid Screw Steamer
Fountain City,
CAPT. ROUNDS.
Will leave her dock
Foot of North Dearborn Street,
THIS THURSDAY EVENING,
AT SEVEN (7) O'CLOCK.
For passage tickets apply to
A. A. SAMPLE, General Ticket Agent.
OFFICES {No. 33 SOUTH CLARK STREET, No. 13 NORTH WELLS STREET, MASSASOIT HOUSE.
RICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agents.
[je2-h345-1t]

BANKING OFFICE OF
F. GRANGER ADAMS.
CHICAGO, May 28th, 1864.
I have decided to close my business as a private banker, after June 1st.
In connection with T. P. Tallman, who has had a large share in the management of my business for the last ten years, I have purchased the controlling interest in the Traders Bank.
I recommend my customers to change their accounts from me to the Traders Bank, and believe their business will be safely and satisfactorily attended to.
F. GRANGER ADAMS.
TRADERS BANK, CHICAGO,
CAPITAL, - - - $50,000.
F. G. ADAMS, Prest. T. P. TALLMAN, C'sh.
[je3-h321-1w]

NEW YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED, 1845,
Assets, - - $3,000,000.
F. O. BOYD, Agent.
Persons who have been insured at the agency of Messrs. A. J Steel & Co., will find their renewals, when due, at my office.
F. O. BOYD, General Agent,
No. 2 Clark Street, Chicago.
je1-h260-3tnet

ARTISTS' SALE.
EXHIBITION OF
PAINTINGS BY CHICAGO ARTISTS
Now open at Jevne & Almini's new gallery,
101 Washington Street.
First annual sale on the evenings of
MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 6th and 7th.
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
je1-h295-4t net Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS
Having Advanced full 15 per cent in Eastern Markets during the past week, with an upward tendency, and great scarcity of desirable goods, early purchasers can secure special bargains from our well chosen, ample stock.
(Price cotton in New York, $1.08.)
Also, Standard Sheetings, 55@31½.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
19 and 21 Lake Street, Chicago.
New York Office, 335 Broadway. my31-h215-8tnet

10-40 BONDS
Second National Bank of Chicago.
This Bank is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions to the new 10-40 5 per cent. Loan.
Packages can be sent for subscriptions by the United States and American Express Companies free of charge.
U. S. Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes, or New York Exchange will be received in payment of subscriptions.
Banks and Bankers will be allowed a commission of one eight per cent. on all subscriptions, packages being sent under their seals in contracts, or under ours, at the rate of 50 cents per thousand.
Bonds will be forwarded to subscribers free of charge. E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.
my13-e931 30tnet

Farwell, Field & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 & 46
Wabash Avenue,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS,
Have the most attracting stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods west of New York, which we are selling under New York prices.
The recent advance in all kinds of goods, which is maintained in New York, with very heavy sales, enables us to do this.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING
A PIER AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOR.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Chicago, June 2, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this ... until
MONDAY, June 13th, at 11 A. M., f...
a pier at the mouth of Chicag...
plans and specifications nor...
seen at this office on and...
Works, endorsed "Pro...
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