THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 78 Chartres street.

☞ Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the collector.

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In all cases subscribers need give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 11.

**Sales at Auction This Day.**

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No 67 Magazine street, India Bagging.

By S. Guinault, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Improved property.

By McCoyen & Landry, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, lot of ground.

By J. F. Cross, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, lot of ground.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, at two months' credit, a valuable square of ground in the First District. For particulars see advertisement.

D. E. Murphy calls the attention of buyers to the sale of 30 bales heavy India bagging which will take place this day at 10 o'clock A. M., in store 47 Magazine street.

And to succession of Montreuil, a very valuable tract of land at Barataria, Parish of Jefferson. See advertisements for further particulars.

AMUSEMENTS.—The season at the St. Charles Theatre closed last night, after a brilliant run of the splendid and highly amusing extravaganza of the Seven Beauties.

The Academy of Music will now furnish the only summer amusement left us, and there is no reason to doubt that its management will meet all the demands of the occasion. To-day at noon a special entertainment will be given as usual.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—We are indebted to Mr. J. S. Carter, Superintendent of Public Schools, for programmes of the annual examination of the public schools of this city, commencing on the 13th, and extending to the 17th instant, for the intermediate schools of the three Districts, and for the High Schools, boys and girls, occupying Monday and Tuesday, the 20th and 21st. All the schools will close for the current school year on the 30th. Superintendent Carter and the corps of teachers are conceded to have addressed themselves with unusual zeal to their educational labors, and it is intimated that the coming examination will present features at once interesting and novel.

**Additional by the Mirror.**

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 3.]

AN ENGAGEMENT WITH A REBEL IRON-CLAD.

*Bermuda Hundred*, June 1.—At three o'clock this evening a rebel iron-clad came down the James River and attacked our monitors. The engagement lasted for two hours with continuous and heavy cannonading. The rebel iron-clad was then driven up the river, further reaches were not known. When the Jas. A. Warner left this morning, cannonading continued till that hour, but it was supposed to be mostly on land.

ORDERED TO BE REFORMED.

*Fortress Monroe*, June 1.—An order has been issued by Gen. Butler, requiring that all rebel prisoners captured by Gen. Wild, in the recent engagements of the James River, and forwarded by him to Fort Monroe, there to Fort Lookout, shall be immediately returned to Gen. Wild's headquarters, for what purpose is not known. Information has been received that colored troops captured from Gen. Wild's command have been shot by the rebels.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION IN FLORIDA.

*New York*, June 2.—The following additional news by the Fulton has been received:

An expedition up Gainesville river, Florida, by Gen. Birney, had been unsuccessful. Owing to his disobedience of orders by a pilot, the steamer Boston got aground and was riddled by a rebel battery. Several men were killed and drowned, and the boat was burned to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels. Some nearly horses, belonging to the Sixth Massachusetts cavalry, were lost. The Boston formerly ran between Boston and Bangor. The troops on board were safely transferred, and the expedition returned.

ELECTION OF A U. S. SENATOR.

*Newport, R. I.*, June 2.—The General Assembly this day elected Henry Bishop to the U. S. Senate, for six year from March 4, 1865, in place of Senator George [illegible]

[illegible] 1842, with Great Britain, it is stipulated that they will invite and urge upon all Powers the propriety and duty of effectually, and at once and forever closing all African slave marts.

The Secretary says: There being no treaty of extradition between the United States and Spain, nor any act of Congress directing how fugitives from justice in the Spanish dominions shall be delivered up, the extradition in the Arguelles case is understood by the State Department to have been made in virtue of the law of nations, and the Constitution of the United States. Although there is a cordial of authorizing concerning the expedition of Cortez, coming toward a foreign Government by surrendering at the request one of its own subjects charged with the commission of crime within its territory, and although it may be conceded that there is no national obligation to make such surrender upon a demand therefor, unless it is acknowledged by treaty or statute, yet a nation is never bound to furnish asylum to dangerous criminals, who are offenders against the human race; and it is believed that if a gay case the nation could with propriety be practised the only thing is made second to have called forth the resolution of inquiry of the Senate furnished a just occasion for its exercise."

Our Consul at Havana wrote to Secretary Seward, on May 23, that on the arrival of Arguelles he was immediately lodged in jail, and the next morning was conveyed to Moro Castle where he still remained.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

*New York*, June 2.—Secretary Chase sold today $150,000 in gold at 190 to 191.

The *Commercial's* money article says: This morning official instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. Cisco, authorizing him to advance the interest on the temporary loan, to six per cent, and notice to pay at once the July coupon interest on coupons.

The dispatch also states that proposals for a long loan of sixes of 1881, will be issued tomorrow or Monday next. The amount is not stated.

The following assurances, contained in the instructions to Mr. Cisco, will be received with general satisfaction: "The Secretary is emphatically, all assertions that the Secretary is lacerating any Legal Tender issue. On the contrary, he is steadily resolved, though new issue issued are in old notes for larger amounts withdrawn."

It is understood that Secretary Chase has not yet finally determined in what shape he will place the bonds of the proposed new loan.

The *Commercial* says: Hon. J. J. Cisco has been compelled, by the state of his health, to resign his position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to take effect at the close of the fiscal year.

LOSS OF THE TRANSPORT POCAHONTAS WITH FORTY OF HER CREW AND PASSENGERS.

*New York*, June 3.—The steamer Key City of Bath, which sailed from New Bern the 1st for Washington, returned last evening with her bow stove in, and her stern carried away, having collided off Cape May with the steam transport Pocahontas, Capt. Baxter, from New Orleans, bound for New York. The Pocahontas sunk, carrying down forty of her crew and passengers, including Capt. Baxter. She had on board one hundred and one souls, among them members of soldiers returning on furlough, etc.

FROM STANFORD IN KENTUCKY.

Parties arriving from Danville, Henderson and Union counties, Kentucky, represent a red state of affairs existing in that part of the country. The troops, under the working of the Conscript Act, are deserting the Confederate ranks, and making their way to the Federal lines. The blacks are quietly demoralized, and cannot be controlled by their masters. Squads of negro soldiers, under command of recruiting officers, are moving in the country for the purpose of inducing the slaves to desert their owners and follow them into camp and enlist in the military service. Every recruiting squad obtains its hundreds, and the larger plantations are now wholly depopulated of blacks. Men of all ages, sexes, and children, make up the motley group, all demanding admittance inside the Federal lines.—*Louisville Journal, June 2.*

STEAMBOAT AND RIVER NEWS.

The *St. Louis Democrat* of the 4th reports that the Mollie Able left the previous day at 4 P. M. for New Orleans. From there the will probably bring dates of the 5th. The Julia was advertised to leave on the 4th, at 4 P. M. for the city of the Isles Handy on the 5th, at 10 A. M., and the Continental on the 7th, at 4 P. M. We neglected in the river column of the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 4th:

The river fell 3½ inches yesterday. To Cairo navigation has become a matter requiring great nerve. There is only seven feet water reported. The river shoots only in slow falling, with about six feet to Keokuk. The Illinois continues to fall, with six feet to Peoria. At the present writing, intelligence has not been received by us of any improvement having taken place in the lower portion of the Missouri. The Ohio, as Louisville, is stationary, with six feet in the canal and four feet in the Indiana chute, or minutest channel. On Thursday the Cumberland was still falling, with 32 inches on Harpeth Shoals. The City of Memphis arrived from New Orleans was minus iron, she. She tried to get the Henry Vogt Foot off the bar at Devil's Island, but failed. While doing this her cable slipped over the chock, and broke. It struck the mate of the Memphis, Martin Swoney, and broke his leg. It struck a soldier on the Vom Fleet, on the deck. He was carried to the Island, and died there. The Olive Branch came aground above Fort Chartres, in Brasley's Island was pulled off by the City of Memphis. In going down the river, the City of Memphis ran into the bank and cut a log, which broke a few inches. She will go on the docks for repairs, which will not require to be extensive. The Bloomgatch arrives from New Orleans. She will be repaired immediately, and probably enter the Missouri river trade.

"Shall I have your head?" said an executioner to a belle, as the dance was about to commence, "with all my heart" was the soft response.

**Western Papers on the Situation Before Richmond.**

Under the head of "Flanking," the Chicago *Tribune* of the 4th, remarks:

General Grant has treated Lee to three considerable flankings, all of which have answered in place of a battle, with the rebels behind entrenchments, so far as pushing the rebel army back wards, and gained to the vicinity of their capital is concerned. First he made the movement to the left, by which he drew Lee away from the wilderness and its villainous thickets, to the more open region of Spotsylvania Court House. Then he dislodged him from his strong works about the Court House, and threw him back upon the Central Railroad between the North and South Anna; and again continuing still his movement upon Lee's right, he has flung him back upon the Chickahominy and the immediate vicinity of Richmond. What has been gained by this series of flankings and pushings backward? One thing of a certainty. The freedom from sacking so close to the city of Washington. That city rode the Potomac army as a nightmare for nearly three entire years. That can be spared has been sent to Lee. About 15,000 troops are located at Petersburg, in our front, and in the defences of Richmond on the south side.

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Attempt made to turn our left last night, and thereby cut us from White House, our new base of supplies, was defeated. There was considerable loss on both sides.

*Washington*, June 3—A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday night, says on the day before the Fifth Corps advanced from Bethesda Church towards Bethesda Church, and drove the enemy two miles. At sunset, while they were engaged digging rifle pits, Rhode's and Ewell's division made an attack on Warren's right flank, causing him to fall back from his first line. The enemy advanced and charged his second line. Ricketts's brigade of heavy artillery was posted there, and opened a heavy fire, in conjunction with the batteries at both flanks, which completely demolished the rebel columns of attack. The enemy fell back in terrible disorder, leaving their dead and wounded behind him.

*Washington*, June 3—A best arrived here this evening from White House, which between 300 and 400 wounded on board, making in all 30,000 that have been brought to hospitals here.

*Washington, June 3.*—The steamer Col. Lum arrived at Alexandria on Saturday, bringing the last of the rolling stock from the Fredericksburg Railroad.

*New York*, June 3—The Herald's Fifth Army Corps correspondence says of the battle of Monday: At 6 o'clock in the morning the enemy assaulted our line. It was a desperate and sudden attack. They advanced in two lines of battle, and heavy skirmishers. Skirmishers with their opening volley of musketry soon pelted shot and shell from a score of cannon. The rebels shot high. Our men coolly waited, reserve the fire, and when it came, it was a most murderous volley. The remaining column staggered and fell back. Our artillery opening. Another after assault was made by the desperate foe, but each time our troops buried him back upon General Gravelotte's Division. The enemy sought to turn our left, but was repulsed with loss. The contest closed with our forces having driven the enemy and occupying the battle ground. Our loss was 300 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss was much heavier. We took 300 prisoners, including ten commissioned officers. Among them dead are said to be Hoke's rebel General, and two Colonels who said to be prisoners. All say the whole of Ewell's corps was engaged. The corps, they say, however, is commanded by Early, with General Ewell in command of the army, Lee being sick in Richmond. There can be no doubt of the fact that Lee does not command the rebel army at present.

*Fortress Monroe*, June 2.—At 7 yesterday, Wednesday morning, the enemy attacked Butler's left wing, but were repulsed. Our loss was slight.

The steamer Washington, from the White House, has arrived here. It is reported that Gen Hugh Lee and 500 of his command were captured last night while attempting to make a raid in the direction of the White House. Gen Custis's forces made the capture. There is no official news from Gen Grant.

*New York*, June 3—The *N. Y. Tribune's* correspondent with Butler, says "when orders were received to send reinforcements to Grant, a pontoon had been laid across the Appomattox, and Butler's men were ordered to march that night to attack Petersburg. Information furnished by deserters and prisoners, shows that everything that can be spared has been sent to Lee. About 15,000 troops are located at Petersburg, in our front, and in the defences of Richmond on the south side.

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*Washington*, June 3.—A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated 5 o'clock Tuesday P. M., says General Birney's division advanced against the breastworks held by Breckinridge's Corps, on the south side of the Tolopotomy Creek, on a high eminence, a very strong position, and one which might have been easily held against a vastly superior force. The enemy, after firing a round or two, and seeing a determination to take the place, evacuated and retreated to the woods. Our loss is about twenty five. We took about fifty prisoners, mostly belonging to Breckinridge's command, some of whom said they were in the Valley in the fight with Gen. Sigel, but did not have to fight as stubbornly as they did here.

Attempt made to turn our left last night, and thereby cut us from White House, our new base of supplies, was defeated. There was considerable loss on both sides.

*Washington*, June 3—A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday night, says on the day before the Fifth Corps advanced from Bethesda Church towards Bethesda Church, and drove the enemy two miles. At sunset, while they were engaged digging rifle pits, Rhode's and Ewell's division made an attack on Warren's right flank, causing him to fall back from his first line. The enemy advanced and charged his second line. Ricketts's brigade of heavy artillery was posted there, and opened a heavy fire, in conjunction with the batteries at both flanks, which completely demolished the rebel columns of attack. The enemy fell back in terrible disorder, leaving their dead and wounded behind him.

*Washington*, June 3—A best arrived here this evening from White House, which between 300 and 400 wounded on board, making in all 30,000 that have been brought to hospitals here.

*Washington, June 3.*—The steamer Col. Lum arrived at Alexandria on Saturday, bringing the last of the rolling stock from the Fredericksburg Railroad.

*New York*, June 3—The Herald's Fifth Army Corps correspondence says of the battle of Monday: At 6 o'clock in the morning the enemy assaulted our line. It was a desperate and sudden attack. They advanced in two lines of battle, and heavy skirmishers. Skirmishers with their opening volley of musketry soon pelted shot and shell from a score of cannon. The rebels shot high. Our men coolly waited, reserve the fire, and when it came, it was a most murderous volley. The remaining column staggered and fell back. Our artillery opening. Another after assault was made by the desperate foe, but each time our troops buried him back upon General Gravelotte's Division. The enemy sought to turn our left, but was repulsed with loss. The contest closed with our forces having driven the enemy and occupying the battle ground. Our loss was 300 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss was much heavier. We took 300 prisoners, including ten commissioned officers. Among them dead are said to be Hoke's rebel General, and two Colonels who said to be prisoners. All say the whole of Ewell's corps was engaged. The corps, they say, however, is commanded by Early, with General Ewell in command of the army, Lee being sick in Richmond. There can be no doubt of the fact that Lee does not command the rebel army at present.

*Fortress Monroe*, June 2.—At 7 yesterday, Wednesday morning, the enemy attacked Butler's left wing, but were repulsed. Our loss was slight.

The steamer Washington, from the White House, has arrived here. It is reported that Gen Hugh Lee and 500 of his command were captured last night while attempting to make a raid in the direction of the White House. Gen Custis's forces made the capture. There is no official news from Gen Grant.

*New York*, June 3—The *N. Y. Tribune's* correspondent with Butler, says "when orders were received to send reinforcements to Grant, a pontoon had been laid across the Appomattox, and Butler's men were ordered to march that night to attack Petersburg. Information furnished by deserters and prisoners, shows that everything that can be spared has been sent to Lee. About 15,000 troops are located at Petersburg, in our front, and in the defences of Richmond on the south side.

*New York*, June 3—The New York *Tribune* says a letter from Pensacola says information was brought to the Admiral on the 21st ult., that the rebels in Tennessee was in Mobile Bay, steaming about at the rate of three miles an hour.

**From Fortress Monroe.**

*Fortress Monroe*, May 31.—Lieutenant Gen. Grant's communication with the White House is complete and all works well. Richmond papers of the 30th have been received here. They have changed their view with regard to the military ability of General Grant, and say that they have been underrating him.

They say he is smaller than they had dreamed of, and manifest some fears in regard to the safety of Lee, or rather as to his success in repelling the Yankee army.

General Stoughton has routed the enemy's cavalry at all points, and captured many prisoners. Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville.

*Fort Monroe*, May 31—8p m.—The steamer Thomas Powell has just arrived from Bermuda Hundred. All quiet with Butler's forces. The steamer C. W. Thomas, with a bearer of dispatches from Gen. Grant, has arrived from the White House.

Position of Grant's forces arrived at Mechanicsville yesterday morning, and has not encountered the enemy in force up to that time.

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

The following order has been issued by Gen. Butler in exchange with orders from the War Department and for sanitary reasons:

"No bodies will be disinterred in this department until the 1st of October. By order of Major General Butler."

**Movements of Forrest.**

*Memphis*, June 1—Forrest is reported to be at Corinth, Miss. A large number of his men are said to have deserted, and several squads are scouting in West Tennessee and Kentucky, to capture these deserters.

Gen Washburn has plans on foot to pick up some of these parties.

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**The Baltimore Convention.**

A special Washington dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* says on the 3d:

*Washington*, June 3.—The Committee on Ways and Means was making some revisions in the tariff bill this morning.

The delegates from Louisiana are here.

**New York Markets.**

*New York*, June 2 P. M.—Money—Steady and easy 6 per cent, sterling firmer; 207 to 208 for currency. Gold firmer, opening at 89¾, and vacating to 91¾, closing heavy at 90¾.

Cotton—Closed at 107.

*New York*, June 3, 3 P. M.—Money—Steady at 6 per cent. Gold without decided change, opening at 91¾, and closing at 91¼. Government stocks steady; 5-20's 105¾.

Cotton—Quiet without decided change.

Flour—Sales and Western 5c better, and in good demand, $7 50 to 7 65 for Kentucky State; round hoop Ohio $8 75 to 9

Whisky—More active and firmer at $1 30 to 1 31.

**St. Louis Markets.**

*St. Louis*, June 3—Tobacco—Demand active and prices firmer for all grades. Sales comprise 180 hhds, 17 tierces Lugs at $3 50 to 5 70; 62 factory do. $5 70 to 7 30; 28 planters' do at $7 40 to 8 70; 25 common leaf at $10 70 to 15 90, 20 medium do at $16 to 20 50, 13 do good at $21 75 to 29

Flour—Firm, but demand moderate for lower grades. City XX at $8; 170 do branded XX at $7; 300 choice spring extra at $6 60; 100 do X $6 70; 137 do rejected X at $6 40; 790 barrels spring extra at $6 50 per bbl.

Grain—Wheat—Prime fairer buyers and the market was more likely to-day, sales 987 sacks choice at $1 72 to 1 79, 1183 do prime to strictly prime at $1 65 to 1 70, 520 do good at $1 60, 112 do for common at $1 50, 113 do poor at $1 35, 160 do spring at $1 22. Corn—Light receipts. Sales 27 sacks choice yellow at $1 24, 302 do prime white at $1 25, 192 do at $1 23. Oats—Only one sale of 120 sacks at 95c.

Whisky—Held with more firmness. Sales comprise 129 bbls at $1 22.

Hay—Market quiet. Sales of 215 bales light and prime loose, at $31, 106 do loose at $30 per ton.

Groceries—Sugar stiffer at 20 to 21c for fair to prime Louisiana. Coffee is quiet at 47c. Molasses common to prime Mo. Molasses at $1 to 1 10 per plantation.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEC. OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING June 10, 1864.

There was only a moderate degree of activity in the money market today, but our leadi g staple was held at even higher figures than the quotations of yesterday and the principal feature in the day's business, the sale of 250 bales from a prize schooner, indicated a further advance. There was in good request and commanded very full quotations, but the sales were of a limited extent. The Exchange market exhibited increased firmness, particularly for Domestic, the rates for which advanced 5 @ 10 per cent, the latter for Sterling, by one day's sight on New York funds (194 @ 195) and for sixty days' sight on London (194 @ 195 at the rates quoted at 5 @ 7 per cent, less than gold, that is for American Gold, the latter being at par. Gold closed at 91 @ 91¼ with a premium of 10 @ 12