New Orleans Bee

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THE DAILY BEE
ORGANIZED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29.

Notice of Auction This Day.

By R. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at the Eagle warehouse, cor. Royal and Orleans streets, sundries.

By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, at the warehouse, corner Royal and Orleans streets, sundries.

By the Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at his warehouse, corner of Royal and Orleans streets, Second District of this city, the contents of a millinery store.

NOTICE TO "REGISTERED ENEMIES."—Major Official notice elsewhere from Col. T. E. Chickering, Asst. Provost Marshal General of the Department of the Gulf, "all registered enemies of the United States are required immediately to report themselves to Major H. M. Porter, Provost Marshal of the Parish of Orleans, at his office No. 87 Carondelet street, for transportation beyond the military lines."

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—J. E. Villavaso, No. 47 Front Levee, has just received per steamer Empress and have in store 1,100 barrels St. Louis flour, double extra Tropical, favorite Bradhiver, Landell Mill Fleet's.

WINES that MATURE DARKSIDE.—Woodlaughan, Bein, Lee & Co., 39 Carondelouse street, announce the expected arrival, by the ship Henrietta, from Bordeaux, of a large assortment of red wines, smooth, and Vermouth, in casks and cases, which they propose to sell on draughage for exportation. See advertisement.

D. E. Murphy, Auctioneer, sells this day at 12 o'clock P. M., in the Eagle warehouse, Third District, 1200 cases fine and common Liverpool salt, 2000 fine bricks, 20 tierce coal and 200 barrels flour, 1 Arkansas Plug, quarts and pints. See advertisement.

STREET BROTHERS.—At 63 and 64 Tchoupitoulas street, Messrs. Egan & King have in store and for sale a large stock of sundries including Weir's family beef and pig pork, in half barrel, dry salted pork shoulders in single casks, navy bread, narrow boxes, selected Orkney butter, and Farmer's ginger wine.

Captain Hardman of the bark Chief, now on the berths, ship Robert Sloo, from Philadelphia for this port.

THE CRESCENT EXPRESS COMPANY.—There was quite a numerous reunion yesterday about noon to celebrate the inauguration of the New Express Company, whose headquarters in this city are at 62 and 63 Camp street. The occasion was an appropriate, but more pleasant and genial, one than, if long premeditated and prepared for events, it might be. Company were brightened by many a face with a solid, old citizen look about it, and not less enlivened by more modern representatives of the city's commerce, who thus attested their appreciation of the new enterprise under the experienced management of Messrs. J. J. McKeever and John S. Dyer. The latter, we understand, will represent the Company at the North, Mr. McKeever attending to its business in this city, in association with a well known citizen whose connection is well calculated to add to the Company's local popularity.

ONE DAY LATER
By Telegraph and the River.

The Vicksburg and Washington accounts of the late fighting before Petersburg—Appearance of Hunter, Crook and Averell in Southwestern Virginia—Movements of the Right of Johnston's army, etc.

Sold in New York 206 offered, 210 asked—Cotton 136.

The *Times* and *Herald* issued extra last evening with the following news by military telegraph from Fort Hudson:

FORT HUDSON, June 28, 1864.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21, P. M.—Custom dull, low grades 140 to 150 for the quantities upends. Gold excited and decidedly higher, closing at 36½ to 36¾. Sterling, 200 to 210 asked.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Richmond Enquirer of June 17 gives an account of operations by Generals Crook and Averell in Southwestern Virginia. The latter represented to be very strong; formed a junction at twenty miles northeast of Lexington with Hunter's Institute. An advance was ordered by General Custers, but he was unable to move, owing to the want of forage. Forces then were assembling in Kanawha county, where they made a demonstration on Lynchburg and Charlottesville Railroad. They destroyed a bridge, but they burned the bridge and committed other excesses. Yesterday, P. M. the 17th, official information was received that they burned Amherst Depot, and passed on to Amherst Court House, only twelve miles from Lynchburg. Later information stated they were within seven miles of Lynchburg.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A special to the *Times* from the right wing of the Army of the Potomac, Sunday, 6 P. M., says we have the advantage and have gained ground on the enemy during the last twenty-four hours.

There has been more or less fighting along the whole line. Charges and counter charges were made. Our right and left has been swinging incessantly more than a mile, while our center has been advanced half mile.

The *Times* special, from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, says we attacked three times—yesterday at 5 A. M., at 8 A. M., and at 6 P. M. Warren joined on the left and swung around with a shrunken front half a mile, at each advance, taking one line more and pressing on to another, and last

Hancock and Burnside, in the centre, found nearly no enemy. The former gained one-half mile, the latter half more.

The division of the Sixth corps, and Martindale of the Sixth corps, swept up the river to within a half mile of the town. One more line and we have the town.

The *Herald's* special, of the 19th, says: At 4 this A. M. Burnside's corps assaulted the enemy's works on the left of our line, and carried them after several and protracted struggles, resulting in a excellent field pieces and two stand were taken.

A special dispatch to the *Times* says the evacuation of a certain party of Butler's forces on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad was a brilliant affair. A force of 3000 advanced three or four miles directly in line with Lee's veteran army. Words fail to describe the havoc wrought by this force of 3000 in the railroad. Over which troops were passing, and capturing 300 prisoners.

While our men were destroying the railroad, a rebel picket force came down, but in small number as our men kept them at bay until the work was accomplished. The rebels, however, were soon heavily reinforced, and our men retired.

The *Herald's* special says Hancock's old wound has been so troublesome that he was obliged to be asked to be relieved. His request was granted, being as ordered of his corps. It is said there are 30,000 rebel troops in Petersburg, and are continually being reinforced. An attack at 4 A. M. yesterday by the Second Corps met with but little opposition, our troops pushing overfortifications works occupied by the enemy the day previous, and apparently 50 or 60 prisoners. We moved on and found another line of works about 500 yards beyond here, where the rebels made a stubborn resistance. At once a general advance of the Second Corps was ordered. The assaulting force consisted of three brigades. The lines rushed forward gallantly but could not withstand the fire of musketry, grape and canister, when within 75 yards of the earthworks, and fell back, leaving dead and the wounded.

Another attack was ordered—another storming party, consisting of several brigades, and about 4 P. M. advanced in two columns. They were met by a murderous fire, and ran down so rapidly as to be compelled to withdraw.

Another *Herald* correspondent says the 5th Corps was fighting Friday. The night's work commenced at day-light, when they found the rebels had fallen back to their second line during the night.

The works were attacked with great gallantry. There was a severe struggle for the possession of the rifle pit track leading to Norfolk, which was finally taken. Take appears to have been the only advantage gained.

Another correspondent with the 9th Corps says the rebels made an attack at 1 P. M. opening up in two columns. On reaching our line, with the intentionality of not one column surrendered. 2,000 were then made prisoners. The other column came up in our rear on Weldon railroad, and drove our men into their entrenchments. They sprang over our works, and a hand to hand fight ensued. Muskets had been discharged on both sides, and bayonets and sticks were only used.

The 1st Michigan Sharpshooters were the men engaged on our side. About one hundred and twenty five were captured; the remainder escaped. The rebels held possession until daylight, and then evacuated.

Prisoners state that Beauregard commands the city, with the army and portions of the corps of Longstreet, Whiting and Hoke.

The *Herald* (18th) correspondent says the General Butler has so reserved of the command of his Division, and assigned it upon usual of the 18th Corps as successor to Gillmore.

New York, June 21.—Secretary Stanton, in a despatch up to 9 o'clock last, says no later operations on James River had been reported.

Our Losses on Saturday said to be heavy.

Rumors abroad—that Sheridan was pursuing or is proclaiming the flight of the rebels from their position. The enemy holds Petersburg, therefore on his position, with his flank behind Magnolia Moose Creek.

General Foster reports that he has been informed by a rebel that five of our general officers are in the hands of the enemy, and are kept under close fire. He asks permission to place a large number of rebel officers of the same rank under rebel fire. Stanton has given permission.

Bermuda Hundred, June 19.—There was fighting in front of Petersburg up to 9 o'clock yesterday, without decisive result, but we constantly gained ground. Another piece of artillery was captured yesterday. A gradual basis is expected.

Yesterday was comparatively quiet. Our lines at most some distance beyond Petersburg, on the Appomattox.

Gens Grant and Butler went to James River yesterday and had an interview with Admiral Lee.

RICH DUTY FREE IN FRANCE.—An imperial decree, says a Paris dispatch, of the 24 inst., has been issued to-day, according to which rice in the grain and in straw may henceforth be imported into France from all countries and duties any thing free of duty.

Northern Union Association—General Sheridan—West Point speech.

The only very salient feature of Gen. McClellan's speech at the inauguration of the West point Battle Monument, is the apparent passage, on the cessation of the war and the national duty and necessity of supporting the Abolition:

The same elements of discord and external prejudices, interests and institutions, which had rendered the formation of the Confederation so difficult, threatened more than once to destroy it. But for a long time the sagacity of Washington was to possess a region of political leaders of the highest order. Millions united the same spirit of conciliation which animated the founders of the Republic, and then for many years the threatened evils were averted. Time and long continued prosperity effaced the recollection of the animosities and mistakes of the years preceding the inauguration of the Constitution. More than that consolidating, common interest and mutual charity, had been the foundation and must be the support of our Government. At least, as long as there exist alle governments, and all the relations of life. It is long a man appeared with whom sectional and personal prejudices and interests outweighed all considerations for the general good. From that moment each section furnished the occasion, eagerly seized as a pretext by equally extreme men in the other, for abandoning the path of reconciliation and persuasion afforded by the Constitution, and seeking redress for possible future evils in war and the destruction of the Union. Stripped of all sophistry and side issues, the direct cause of the war, as it presented itself to the honest and patriotic citizens of the North, was simply this: Certain States, or rather, a portion of the inhabitants of certain States, finding themselves in a minority, refused to submit to the rule of force against the national troops holding the national forts. To efface the insult offered to our flag, to secure ourselves from the fate of the divided republics of Italy and South America; to preserve our Government from destruction, or to enforce its just power and laws, to maintain our very existence as a nation—these were the issues with which it was to deal. The appeal to Cæsarism against a government like ours, which contains the means of self adjustment and a peaceful remedy for evils, should never be confounded with the right of the cabinet despotic power, which refuses redress of wrongs. Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethical grounds, and the only alternatives for our choice are its suppression or the destruction of our nationality."

To this the New York *Tribune* appends a rather singular criticism in these words:

We have copied a greater length than was needful to our purpose, in order that Gen. McClellan's views of the rebellion and its causes should be fully before our readers. That statement is not long remembered, and is not liked or professed by the slaveholders of "injury to their rights and property from the elevation of a particular party to power."

Now we oppose to this allegation. first, the great, conspicuous, abundantly established fact that the organized of the rebellion desired and labored for that very Republican triumph of 1860 which it here made the casus of their revolt. It was to this end that they forced through the Senate of last year the Kansas swindle, platform whereby Mr. Douglas and his friends were virtually read out of the Democratic party.

It was to this end that they deliberately and determinately completed the overthrow of that party by bolting from the Charleston Convention and nominating Breckinridge and Lane against Douglas and Johnson. All through the canvass, we Republicans recognized and treated the bolters as our political and powerful allies. And when, through their aid, we had elected Lincoln and Hamlin, our triumph was one where more generally or openly exulted over than in Charleston, the fountain and focus of the Rebellion.

Now if the conspirators for Disunion had really *feared* our ascendancy, they must have sought to prevent, not labored to secure it.

Arguing upon the same theory, the Washington *Chronicle* says:

In the contest of 1860 the friends of slavery under the banner of John C. Breckinridge *voted sincerely and solely* to consummate the division and destruction of the Republic.

It is mentioned by a Western journal as a reason what awkward in this fact connection that Gov Andrew Johnson, whom these papers support as Union candidate for the Vice Presidency, electioneered and voted for the Breckinridge and Lane ticket in 1860.

Diverse Opinions About Vallandigham.

The New York *Tribune*, on the return of Vallandigham, says:

Mr. C. L. Vallandigham has returned from Dixie via Canada to Ohio, and been chosen a delegate to the Democratic Convention. We regret to see some Administration journals inclined to re-arrest and re-banishment. We hope not. He is a blind partisan of McClellan, and is needed at Chicago to prevent the nomination of a fighting General who believes in the war for the Union. Better let him alone. He will do good here. He is probably more popular just now than worth fifty thousand votes to the Unionists of Ohio. Can't we get him on the Copperhead ticket as Vice-President?

A Washington correspondent of the same paper writes:

Indiana politicians here regard with great concern the concurrence of the still greater Vallandigham's return and Morgan's raid. Vallandigham's return and Morgan's raid, coupled with the general and secret arming of the Copperheads in Indiana, and the recent withdrawal from that State of immense numbers of Unionists as one hundred per cent. In their judgment the Independence of Morgan's force and the defeat of the scheme for a new movement of Indiana, has alone saved us from a rebellion in a Northern State in aid of the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

The Washington *Republican*, which is said sometimes to speak the mind of the President, has the following:

It is evident that the traitors in affiliation with Vallandigham have other schemes than their secret organization is willing enough to resist the government, or else they hope to have a free run in Ohio for a time, because of the preoccupation of the government with more important affairs than the movements of a single rebel.

It is probable that Vallandigham will be arrested if he attempts to authorize in the course, and that this last flasking movement of the rebels will come to naught.

Sketch of a Union "Avenger" in Missouri.

Captain Trimmel, whose wholesale butchery of defenseless citizens in Charlton county, Mo., we have already published, is thus sketched in the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 20th:

"CAPTAIN TRIMMEL.

This man who has recently come to public notice by reason of his operations in Charlton county, has a history. There is no no reason why it should not be made public.

When the Kansas troubles commenced he was a well to-do merchant at a village not far from Lawrence. He was of the free-soil persuasion, and consequently had his property destroyed and somewhat his family murdered by border ruffians. When the rebellion broke out he had no love for rebels, as may be imagined, and to do his best for his country and also to avenge his own wrongs, he joined Quantrill, Hart and other bands of guerrillas for the purpose of destroying them. And he fought with them after having informed the Federal commanders where these rascals were to be found. He has been wounded three times by our men who attacked these bands upon his information. More persistent bravery than the cannon ball found. He has been employed by General Rosecrans, Colonel Hudson, General Brown and Ewing. He never betrayed his trust. He was a member of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and talked "treason" to such an extent that he was always invited to the meetings of those with whom he was really among. He has been arrested on a traveler, tossed and cut off for execution without saying a syllable about the trust which was confided him. He has represented himself as being Quantrel and John Hart. In the latter case he was ordered to be a Federal captain and is so designated by the parties. He never held a commission. He does not like rebels or their sympathizers.

It may be true that he has executed acts in Charlton county which were not authorized and cannot be defended, but the writer believes that he has killed only people who were traitors and who, if we had anything like a just enforcement of the laws made for such offenders, would have been hanged long ago. NORTHWEST.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court—Judge Howland.—J. B. Cross and Robert Speaks were tried yesterday for assaulting and beating Mr. Cross was charged with an assault with intent to kill, and Spencer was convicted of larceny.

E. Mercier and Paul Jacquet, colored men, plead guilty to charges of larceny and are held for trial.

Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Lacoumeu, Presiding.—Alexander Tom, a colored man, who got under suspension of being a horse thief was sent to the workhouse for 6 months.—Mrs McHenry and Mrs Turners were sent each for 30 days, as disorderers of the peace.

Etienne Lopez and Jacques Brother who had lighted their brand too high were fined $10 each.

Colored Joe Madden who kicked up a row was fined $25.

Fourth Court—Judge Wormoth Presiding.—The stocks Duval and Kenny were fined $2 50 for selling munitions in violation of military orders, and Mary Jones was sentenced to 30 days Workhouse for taking $5 from a drunken sailor.

Drowned.—The body of a colored girl named Ella was found dead on the levee at the Bayou St. John, below Broad street. She had been both on Sunday last, and there was her death by some means unknown. Verdict accordingly.

An Aged Negro Gumbo, a native of Africa, who has served for the last forty years on Gordon's plantation, died suddenly yesterday of old age. Verdict accordingly.

The negro woman Josephine Jackson, charged with having caused the death of her daughter, at Milneburg, by murdering her with a piece of wood, was sent before the same tribunal.

Charged with Murder.—On Thursday last the deputy sheriff of Jefferson entered the residence of Dominick G. McGee, situated in the wilds of Gretna. They found and dumb and evidently fought hard under the circumstances. The wounds died from her injuries. She was buried on Sunday that both had drunk and got mad. The man could give no account of the event nor how he got his wounds. The coroner was examined before a justice of the Peace and sent before the Second Judicial District Court, for trial.

FROM OUR THURSDAY EVENING EDITION.

Gen. Mansfield Expedition.

The object of this expedition towards the west of Richmond would seem, judging from late *Bulletins*, to be twofold. Its immediate, broad ostensible purpose was doubtless to capture Lynchburg, or failing in that, to destroy the railroad in its vicinity. But it is quite probable that it aimed a still heavier blow at top rear communications of Lee by uniting not only the south side railroad but the Richmond and Danville railroad as or in the proximity of Burkesville. Our opposition would explain the visit of the raiding forces to Concord which is southwest of Lynchburg on the railroad leading to Burkesville, about forty miles distant. The importance of such an undertaking as a part of Gen Grant's plan for isolating and besieging Richmond can scarcely be overestimated. To what extent it has proceeded towards secure plishment is not very clear. A Petersburg dispatch reports Gen. Hunter retreating through Liberty on the 20th in the direction of Buford's Gap. Both these places are on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, west of Lynchburg, the last about forty-five miles distant. Even should the guerrillas be unnecessarily spending vast time, your editor is free to confess that he is not disposed to be too sanguine of their immediate ability to destroy the railroad and to capture Lynchburg and to the defense of Richmond by destroying the railroad as he went. But, should he be really discomfited to a serious extent, he would perhaps have to seek safety by turning north from Buford's Gap up the valley towards Lexington and Staunton.

Gen. Grant's Southside Plan of Operations.

The special correspondence of the New York *Times*, Mr. William Swinton—the same who was chosen by the *Herald* for intimating, in a letter from Grant's army after the battle of Chickahominy, the impracticability of that line of operations, and a possible change of base in consequence to James river—writing on the 16th from Washington, regarding Gen. Grant's last movements, of which he offers the following theory:

The south side is the true line of operation against Richmond looking to great ulterior results. Of the three classic maxims of strategy, the most important all practices "the operation on the enemy's communications without endangering your own." Now, the operations of the Virginia campaign have been conducted under circumstances that made it impossible to apply this principle. General Grant has aimed assiduously to bring on a great decisive battle with the hope of crushing the rebel army. But from the nature of the country, its prodigious natural defenses, and the skill of the opposing General, this has been impossible. Its repeated victories; we steadily pushed the enemy back, and in an unparalleled campaign of twenty nine days, forty-five from the Rapidan to the front of Richmond. But no decisive results were accomplished. Lee's army was never routed or destroyed. It fully expected some bold, audacious initiative on the part of Lee, and the greater the strain in which he finds himself, the more emphatically he will attempt to retrieve himself, and the fortunes of the Confederacy bound up with him.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

From Thibodeaux.

(From the Thibodeaux Sentinel, 25th.)

THE CROP.—The large planters are complaining that rain will certainly destroy their crops if it does not cease falling. The prospects are no brighter for cotton now than before the rain. Weeds are smothering this plant, and the ground being so wet that it is impossible to cut them down. Small planters had succeeded, before the rain commenced in keeping their cotton free from weeds, and they are now seen with smiling faces when they hear of the high price paid for cotton.

Constitutional Convention.

TUESDAY, June 28, 1864.

The vote by which the report of the Committee on Public Education was rejected was reconsidered on a Special Committee, with instructions to report on to-morrow.

The subject of the mode of revising the Constitution was taken up and passed.

The Committee on Schedule and Ordinance not being ready to report, the Convention took a recess, but on reassembling for want of a quorum, after some delay, the Convention adjourned.

Letter from Richard Cobden.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes the following letter from Mr. Cobden, addressed to a gentleman in Philadelphia:

We are looking nationally for the news from your side on the next campaign. For myself I have never considered that the result of your terrible civil war was to be decided by fighting alone. It is in the organization of the South through the operation of the war on the African race, that I have always regarded as the real source of the weakness and danger of the Confederates. But for this cause to have full effect we must keep time.

Another time I fear you will be incurring an enormous expenditure and accumulation of terrible debt. This is not all, I am afraid, while the war is unnecessarily spending vast sums, your citizens are indirectly receiving more than extravagant private habit. This is lighting and candle at both ends. If peace were to set in, I am afraid a great reaction would take place, and lead you to serious difficulties. The Old Constitution of the South, with its State sheet at 5 and centers not the same regarding 5.91 supplanted for titling economic.

London 4 to 4½ per cent, Paris 3 per cent. Bullion has only been reported was a fresh arrival from private bill for $3.0 at 3.0. One of the Banks asked 110¾ on the gold basis, and another was willing to purchase at the enclosure at 110 at same at 225 for the gold basis. Exchange is also assumed to be in hand scarce for the moment and await further developments. Shades are quoted at 2.25 to 2.50 for sight, and 2.50 to 2.75 for short.

The Gold market continues firm, but its movement presents a remarkable contrast to yesterday's business with the minimum and maximum reached @135,000. Open, Closing, and the amount necessary, were on very limited scale, but exchanges have been at 136, 137 and 136½ per cent per million. Drafts paid Stocks on to 1.0% at their commerce and sold at 140 @ 140, their sales at the latter rate including one lot of @1000. Nothing was reported in Silver which rules at 1 to 1 per cent. less than Gold. Modican dollars continue scarce and to request the shipment to New York. They command the premium on gold and occasionally a fraction more.

The only sales reported in State stocks were 5 shares City Railroad at @140 5 and 1 the Light at @140 @ 141 @ 142. Corporation bonds sold to the extent of @ 1.0 @ 1.0 @ 1.0