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SECOND EDITION.

BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 2 P. M.

Marine Disaster.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The steamer George Peabody, from Hatteras, reports the loss of the schooner Sallie J. Timanus, from Baltimore, with two locomotives on board.

Trade with New Orleans.

BOSTON, June 12.—The schooner Flying Dragon has arrived from New Orleans, which port she left on the 22d ult., with 400 bbls. spirits turpentine and 300 bbls. tar.

A VINDICATION OF JUDGE GILES.

We take from the columns of the New York *Post*, the following vindication of Judge Giles from the aspersions cast upon him in the editorial columns of the *Post*, in consequence of his decision in a recent case in Admiralty. That decision met with the unqualified approval of the most distinguished members of the Bar of this city; but wherever Judge Giles is best known, his strict impartiality on the Bench and the spotless purity of his personal character amply protect him from even the suspicion of "making the worst appear the better cause."—[ED. M. N. S.]

JUDGE GILES OF BALTIMORE.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

A letter from your Baltimore correspondent assails Judge Giles, of the District Court of the United States for Maryland, with a violence and injustice which demands a notice. In the community where Judge Giles has so long presided without an insinuation against the purity of his judicial character, his vindication might well be left to his general unspotted good name, and the consequent universal esteem of his fellow-citizens. But if the article in question may find its way into quarters where he is less known, it is deemed proper to refute it by a reference to the decision given by Judge Giles. The Judge discharged the vessel because the act of the captain was authorized by official sanction at Washington, but in rendering the decision, the Court said that the claimants made a great mistake in not exhibiting to the Collector and Surveyor the letters and authority in their possession, which would have probably removed all the difficulty.

A further demonstration of the injustice done to Judge Giles will be found in the fact that, out of seventy-two cases on the prize and information docket of his court since June 1, 1861, condemnation and sale have been decreed in forty-three cases, four have been released by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, twenty-two have been dismissed upon the facts, and three cases remain open. These facts need no comment.

COMING HOME.—Information has been received of the intention of Mr. Wm. Fell tiles, Jr., late United States Consul to Genera, Switzerland, to return home at an early day. He will leave Geneva about the first of July. Mr. Giles is a son of Hon. W. F. Giles, of this city, and was appointed Consul by President Buchanan. His successor was appointed some time since by Mr. Lincoln.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JUNE TERM, 1862.

ANNAPOLIS, June 11.—No. 25.—December docket. Frederick E. Ratcliffe vs. Laurence Sangston and more city. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city. Justice Cochran delivered the opinion of the Court. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

No. 11.—June docket—Henry E. Wright and others vs. Zebulon S. Orrell. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Queen Anne's county. This case was argued by E. F. Chambers for the appellant and by John M. Robinson for the appellee.

No. 12. James Merrick vs. Stephen J. Bradley. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Queen Anne's county. This case was argued by E. F. Chambers for the appellant and by John M. Robinson for the appellee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The correspondence between General Wool and General Huger shows that a misunderstanding existed between them. The latter says he did not intend to give the former all the officers once retained as hostages, in exchange for all the privateers, but to give him such number of them in exchange as would be required by the cartel establishing the equivalent of rank, the other officers to be exchanged as usual. He also expresses the opinion that a perfect understanding has been effected between the two Governments for a general exchange of all prisoners of war. General Wool, it appears, would not deliver the privateers, as Huger requested, until he received the hostages, and the Secretary of War Randolph insisted that General Wool should name a number equal to that of the privateersmen, to be exchanged.

THE ISLAND OF ST. CROIX.

From the New York Post, June 11.

Denmark still possesses three islands in the West Indies: St. Thomas and St. John in the Virgin group, and St. Croix or Santa Cruz, to which Denmark wishes to remove our black freedmen.—The former is well known to American merchants as a free port and the seat of an active trade. In 1807, during the Napoleonic wars, England captured these three islands, and held them until 1814, when they were restored to the Danes, who had abandoned their French alliance. St. Croix is a small island, twenty-four miles in length and nine in breadth, containing about four thousand white inhabitants. It is highly cultivated, but its cultivation may be greatly extended. It has little commerce of its own, but is frequented by a few foreign vessels. In 1853 it was visited by eight brigs, three barks and two schooners from the United States, and this about the average annual number. Their inward cargoes, sold at Fredericksted, amounted in value to only $49,902 in that year, and the outward to $22,432, and at Christiansted they were nearly the same.

There is a great want on the island of mechanics, especially those capable of constructing vessels, ship-yards, docks and railways. The usual wages given laborers are $1.25 per day. In all respects but size it is inferior to St. Thomas, which is but eighteen miles in circumstance, and lies a little further north. Its products, like those of the adjacent islands, consist of sugar, cotton, coffee, ginger, pimento, cocoa, drugs, tobacco, fruits, &c. The sugar production mostly re-appears abroad in the shape of what is called "Old Santa Cruz," and it is evident the Danish Government finds it profitable enough to be increased. The sugar is also well known in our markets. Travellers describe Fredericksted, the capital, as being a very interesting and agreeable place, and the government as being quite paternal. No doubt it requires more labor to give St. Croix its true value to the Danish Crown."

SENSIBLE TALK.

The Chicago *Post*, of the 6th instant, takes New England to task in the following manner:

The silly talk of the New England manufacturers, that the agricultural interest paid but a small proportion of the tax, was unworthy of the Senate. The fact is, this war has been a godsend to the people of New England. Protected by an outrageous tariff from all foreign competition, they have had a rich harvest since the war commenced. There is not a manufacturing company in all New England that will not realize from ten to thirty per cent. on its capital for the year ending the first of June. This is not confined to any one branch of industry, but includes all branches of manufacture. In the sale of cotton fabrics they have now a monopoly, and for twenty years there has not been such an amount of work done as has been done during the year just closed. The advantages reaped by New England from the war are not confined to the mere profits in dollars and cents upon the vast supplies it has sold, but it has enjoyed the more than equal advantage of having had full employment in its factories for all its population. New England with her factories closed, and New England with her factories in operation, even if not making profits, are very different. It is hard to impeach the patriotism or loyalty of any people; but, judging of the present by the past, it may not be extravagant to suppose that if this war had had the effect of closing all the factories and stopping all the mills in New England, there would come up a cry from that section in favor of peace.

OUR LOSS.—The most difficult thing in the casualties of war is to ascertain "Our loss" in battle. It somehow happens that the loss of the enemy is known by means of contrabands to the man killed, wounded or missing, but our loss is never definitely given, if it be ever ascertained. Could not the services of a few contrabands be brought into requisition to ascertain and give information of "Our loss," instead of leaving every one in anxiety and apprehension of its extent? A week ago to day, for example, a battle was fought near Richmond, in which a victory is claimed over the Confederates, and in which the field of battle is alleged to have fallen into the hands of the Federal army. Why, then, is not the number of killed and wounded ascertained and made known to the public before now? What good will it do to conceal the truth, be it good or bad, favorable or unfavorable?—*Dubuque (Iowa) Herald.*

FASHIONABLE HEBREW MARRIAGE.—A brilliant marriage took place at one o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon at the Greene street Synagogue, the Rev. Rabbi Raphall officiating. The imposing ceremonies of the Jewish Liturgy were observed in their minutiæ. There was a magnificent display of dresses and jewelry on the part of the ladies, a large concourse of elegantly dressed children, and more than five hundred carriages attended the bridal party. The names of the happy couple are Mannbein Cohen and Sophia Heilbron, who belong to the *creme de la creme* of Hebrew society. The bride was given away by Leopold Lithauer. Rabbi Raphall's remarks to the couple were exceedingly happy and apropos to the occasion.—*New York Express.*

OPERATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Navy Department has received intelligence that two of our gunboats recently penetrated through the inland waters of South Carolina to a point ten miles above Georgetown, discovered two or three deserted fortifications on the way. A Confederate force of cavalry and artillery was found at the town, but not being prepared to hold the place, the commander of the expedition deemed it imprudent to engage them. Our force met with no resistance, and brought off eighty contrabands.—*N. Y. Times.*

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Lady's Story.

From the Memphis Appeal, May 27.

A lady from New Orleans makes statements which confirm other accounts, and the tenor of Butler's orders, to the effect that the conquerors are making the unhappy citizens feel the iron heel of their power. Every day the military surveillance becomes more rigid and the regulations more stringent.

Butler, as the most infamous of his orders indicates, is levying fierce warfare upon the ladies. They grievously offended his Yankee Highness by wearing as trimmings of their bonnets, etc., semblances of the Confederate flag, and the Southern colors, red and white. Picayune ordered them to indulge no more in such demonstrations of rebellious sentiment, under pain of condign punishment.

How many obeyed, and how many were punished, our informant does not set forth, but she does state that Mrs. J. B. Walton, the lovely and accomplished lady of Col. J. B. Walton, of the Washington Artillery, is now in close confinement because she refused to remove the little flag which formed part of the trimming of her bonnet.

It is thus that the valorous Picayune avenges so much of the rout at Bull Run as was due to the well-served guns of the Washington Artillery. Persons were being arrested and consigned to dungeons at the whim of the Yankee despot.

When the lady applied to the Yankee Provost-Marshal she tendered a Confederate note in payment of the fee exacted. The official took it, and hurled it violently back into her face. Obtaining other money, she paid the amount.

The Orleanians are finding out what being a conquered people means. Let their sad experience instruct us that any other evil is more endurable, any suffering preferable, to the scourge of Yankee masters.

Mobile.

FORTS AND BATTERIES VS. IRON-CLADS.

From the Mobile Evening News, May 13.

If New Orleans was never to be defended after the enemy's ships had made their way to it, its fate may be considered only to have been anticipated, in much as in a few weeks the enemy will have afloat a number of ocean-going batteries, invulnerably plated with iron armor, carrying enormous armaments, and of great tonnage, which would have eventually passed the river defences. It is wise for us to remember, that though we defy the efforts which the enemy's shipping now on our coast may make against Mobile, other and more terrible agencies for the capture or destruction of our city, may ere long be brought against it. Since the demonstrated availability of mail-clad craft, even Great Britain no longer confides in the powerful fortifications of her harbors, the perfecting and strengthening of which has been the work of centuries, but trembles with well-founded apprehension for her coast cities in the event of a war with any naval Power.

Our enemy will soon have an iron-clad squadron afloat for assault upon the coast cities we yet hold, and if human ingenuity can devise any possible method by which they can be defended against attack, it is such guise, let it go to work for our protection. Happily, in the case of Mobile, the approaches to the city are so shallow that an invulnerably iron-clad vessel, of sufficiently light draft to come within range, would hardly be seaworthy for the voyage out from the North. Could she make the voyage, obstructions in the channel would not avail, as she could deliberately remove them under fire, and dig her way through to the city. The day of forts and batteries as coast defences is past. Henceforth belligerents must meet iron with iron.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

From the Mobile Evening News, May 16.

The works for the defence of the city are nearly completed. Let them be finished at once. A united and determined effort will do it, and save our city. If it once fall into the hands of the enemy, they will never surrender it without first having destroyed it. This work is an imperative necessity that brooks no delay. The maintenance of our homes and property, and the preservation of our families, or the abandonment of all, is the issue. To carry on our business in future, let us suspend it now. For a few days let us make our defences our business. Let us know no other till they are completed. We invoke all men who love their homes and families, and who value their property, to turn out. Let them, when not notified to report elsewhere, rally at the Armory, and repair to the works, and labor daily till the defences are all the General wishes them to be. Let them bring shovels and barrows where they can. Our General is gallant, untiring, and confident. Let every man support and stand by him to the last.

Pace WILLIAMS,
L. M. WILSON,
D. W. GOODMAN,
J. LITTLE SMITH,
Committee on Public Defence.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.

From the Mobile Evening News, May 13.

Brig. Gen. James Trudeau, of New Orleans, has arrived in this city, and taken lodgings at the Battle House. We regret to learn that the General is an invalid, his health being impaired by his devotion to arduous military duties for several months past. Trudeau is one of the most accomplished artillery officers of the South. His skillful service in fortifying Columbus and Island No. 10, both of which were abandoned after he had been ordered to other spheres of duty, have been warmly acknowledged by the Press and in military circles. He was one of the gallant participators in the battle of Shiloh, where he nobly sustained the reputation of the well tried chivalry of Louisiana. When New Orleans fell into the hands of the enemy he was at home for the purpose of recruiting his health and strength, and escaped from the city.

Richmond.

THE PRIVATEERS IN THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

From the Richmond Despatch.

We do not believe that the world has ever seen such material as composes the rank and file of the Southern army. Napoleon never led a braver and better set of men. In many respects they are superior to the veterans of France, for they are actuated by higher motives and have made greater sacrifices. They have left comfortable homes where none of them ever knew the want of one single thing necessary to human comfort. Unlike the troops of the North, they have not been forced into the army to obtain a subsistence. On the contrary they have entered the army voluntarily, and given up the comfortable subsistence which they were sure of at home for the purpose of serving their country. They have lived upon such food and dressed in such clothes as they would not have given to their own negroes; they have slept upon the bare earth, and been exposed to the summer suns and winter snows for the pure and unselfish love of independence.

They have not been animated by any vulgar love of glory, by any ideas of conquest, and far less of spoils and rapine. Many of them are men of property, not a few of wealth, and all accustomed to ease and comfort. They are willing to do anything to endure anything, to dare anything in defence of their country. All honor to their officers, but their officers honor themselves most in honoring their men. We feel no such reverence for any class of men, in camp or council, as for those noble men in the ranks, those noble men of nature, who are fighting not for fame or gold, but for country, and indifferent whether their names are ever inscribed upon the records of glory, so that they do their duty. But they will have their reward. Their names are written upon the imperishable scroll of that tribunal which awards such prizes hereafter to virtue in its humblest estate as earth has no power to bestow.

Vicksburg.

From the Memphis Appeal, May 2.

The enemy's fleet is still anchored below Vicksburg, the frigates Brooklyn and Vermont having joined the flotilla on Sunday morning. The vessels number fourteen. A reconnoissance was attempted on Saturday evening, but prevented. It is reported that the Federals are busily engaged in constructing rafts, which, it is supposed, are to receive mortars. The people continue determined to resist to the last extremity.

Butler is ruling with a high hand in New Orleans. In the Provost Court, on the 20th, Messrs. J. F. Guyon, J. P. Dameron, Wm. Blanchard and C. C. Gale, Jr. & Co., were each fined $100 for not opening their stores in obedience to the order of the dictator.

TERRIBLE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The reports of destitution and suffering in Ireland are fully confirmed by a communication from John Francis Maguire, M. P., which appears in the London *Times*. Mr. Maguire adds to his own testimony that of official persons in various parts of Ireland, all going to show that many of the peasantry are reduced to the last stages of poverty. James Barry makes the following report to the Guardians of the Skibbereen Union:

"I visited Sherkin and Cape Clear on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. I found the utmost destitution and want of every kind, and no fuel except the dropping of the cows. I did not hear that any one died of starvation, nor do I believe children, were emaciated to the greatest degree, and unless immediate relief is given from this until the potatoes are fit for use I fear some will perish."

Mr. Hurley reports:

"I found, both in Sherkin and Cape Clear—Baltimore I did not visit—that there was a great number of persons who are now suffering really, I believe, from insufficient food, and who are quite eligible under the act for out-door relief. I can fully corroborate what Mr. Barry says with regard to their determination not to enter the workhouse—the islanders, at any rate. They stated that they would rather lie down and die than enter it. * * * * The women and children looked as if they were approaching the gradual decay of strength and muscle. Their appearances were wretched, their houses were wretched." * * * * *

Mr. Downing says:

"I did not see food enough in any house to supply the family with the second day's provision.—I went into one house where there had been no dressing or preparation, and I can swear on my solemn oath that I saw in that woman's house—about four feet by nine—some boiled seaweed, and nothing else."

THE FISHING BUSINESS.—We learn that a number of the "Grand Bank" fleet of Marblehead are now lying idle for want of hands to man them. This is caused by the briskness of the shoe trade, and the large number of men, about seven hundred in number, the town has supplied to the army and navy. Five Beverly vessels are also kept "at home" from like causes.—*Boston Traveller, June 10.*

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* says that the great influx of negroes into Chester county, Pa., has so reduced the price of labor that the negroes actually work for ten cents a day.

From the New York Express, June 11.

COL. ASHBY REPORTED KILLED.

A correspondent sends us the following of the famous Ashby, announced killed in battle in the *Express* of yesterday. The writer says, privately:

"I knew him well, and had well nigh daily intercourse with him for four years, i. e., from the fall of 1853 to 1857. Since then I have met him but two or three times, and not since 1859."

"Colonel Turner Ashby, said to have been killed in the last battle in the Valley of Virginia, near Harrisonburg, was not a soldier by profession, and had not enjoyed the advantages of a military education. For several years previous to this civil war he was engaged in business as a merchant at Markham station, on the Manassas Railroad, a few miles east of Front Royal. His first experience in military matters was during the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, when he held his first command under Governor Wise. It was the discretion he won there that opened to him the position which he held and adorned since the beginning of this war. As a business man his aim seemed not to be so much to make money, as to employ his active mind in an honorable calling and one useful to his friends and neighbors. He was eminently disinterested in all his dealings, and honorable and high minded in his personal intercourse. Though his means were far from ample, his expenditure, while never excessive, nor given to dissipation, was generous and judiciously made under the prompting of a large and warm heart. His happiness seems to have been sought and found in contributing to the amusement and happiness of others. He was a constant attendant upon the service of the Episcopal Church, though not a member so far as the knowledge of the writer goes.

"It was one quite common entertainment during the summer, at the Springs and elsewhere, to have displays of horsemanship, at mock tournaments. In these exhibitions Ashby was always among the most distinguished for fearless, graceful, and splendid exploits in riding. He, no doubt, was some of the schooling of which he has since shown so much.

"In person he was rather below than above medium stature, but with one of the best knit frames one meets among a thousand. He could not have been much more than thirty years of age, certainly less than thirty-five. His complexion was very dark, with hair and heavy black beard worn full and flowing, and fine brown eyes in which good nature predominated.

"Thus, another victim to this wicked and foolish rebellion has fallen, one whom to have known in personal intercourse, is reckoned, by the writer, among the pleasantest of many pleasant acquaintances of Virginia. All who know Turner Ashby must mourn his death, as the death of one esteemed and loved,—must mourn none the less because he fell fighting against his own interest and against his own country. The sorrow felt for all such as Col. Ashby must be all the sadder because that posterity shall write over them, "Sincere and self-sacrificing, but misguided victims to a causeless, and therefore, wicked, revolution."

THE ACTION OF GOVERNOR STANLEY.

From the Boston Courier, June 11.

It would now seem that Governor Stanley did not cross the negro schools, but that Mr. Vincent Colyer did. This, we see by the New York papers, was stated by the latter at the chapel of Dr. Tyng's church. The Governor intimated, that if the matter were before him in the discharge of his official duty, he might feel himself bound to close them, whereupon Mr. Colyer did so, at once, of his own volition, and without any order. This state of the case discloses a whole history in the proceedings of this pestilent set. The school was not what they wanted, but an opportunity to agitate about it there Mr. Colyer, fearful, perhaps, that the order would not come soon enough for his purposes and that of his principals, shuts up the school at an intimation of what might be, hurries to New York and Washington, stirs up a row in general, gets the matter before Congress through Mr. Sumner and harangues people in New York, under the auspices of Dr. Tyng. It is proposed, we see, to send him broadcast over the North, with a specious statement, which serves the purpose of agitation better than the truth. But the actual statement of the facts will relieve the Government. If Mr. Colyer shut up the school himself upon such a bare intimation, the Government and Governor Stanley may well defer action until the next case. This seems to us a bladder pricked.

Monetary and Commercial Review,

BALTIMORE, June 12, 1862.

There was a little more activity at the Stock Board today, and all sound securities were better. For Maryland inscribed 6's 1890, 102 was bid, but there were no sellers; for Missouri coupon 6's 53¾ was bid, 54¾ asked, $1,000 selling at 53¾; for Tennessee 6's 60 bid, and Kentucky 6's 79 bid, without finding sellers. City securities were somewhat better—sales of $500 6's, 1890, for the opening, at 100, closed at 100 asked for the new, and the same figure bid for the old; for the 6's of 1875 99¾ was bid, 100¾ asked; for Park stock 97¾ was bid, 99 asked. The only sale of Railway Bonds was $90 Baltimore and Ohio 6's, 1862, at 65; closing at 64¾ bid, 65 asked; for do. of 1867 93 was bid, and of 1885 89 bid; for North-western Virginia 6's, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 95 was bid, 96 asked; do. do. second mortgage, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 87 was bid; for Northern Central 6's 1885 80 was bid, 80¾ asked. Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 96 bid. In Railway shares we notice sales of 105 shares Baltimore and Ohio at 46¾, and 25 do. do. at 46¾; 50 shares Northern Central sold at 23¾; Baltimore and Ohio closed at 46¾ bid; 46¾ asked regular way, and at buyer's option 60 days 46¾ bid, 46¾ asked; for Northern Central 23 was bid, 23¾ asked. There was a sale of 100 shares Canton Company at 14¾, closing at 14¾ bid, 15 asked. For Baltimore Gas Company 41¾ was bid. Three shares Farmers and Planters' Bank sold at 27. The only sale of Miscellaneous stocks was 25 shares State at 20. Other miscellaneous stocks. No change to notice in other descriptions.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

THURSDAY, June 12, 1862.

$1,000 Missouri 6's	53¾
500 Baltimore city 6's '90	100
99 Balt. and Ohio Railroad bonds '62	65
105 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock	65¾
25 " do. do. do.	65
10 shares Northern Central Railroad	23¾
3 shares Farmers and Planters' Bank	27
100 shares Canton Co	14¾
220 shares North State Mining Co	20

PRICES OF STOCKS BONDS IN NEW YORK, BY TELEGRAPH,

To LEONARD J. TORMEY, 22 South street.

THURSDAY, 12th June, 1862

	1st Board.	2d Board.
United States 6's, 1881, coupon	103¾	00
" " 1 year certificates	100⅝	00
" " Treasury notes, 7 3-10	101¾	00
Tennessee 6's	60¾	00
Virginia 6's	57	00
Missouri 6's	53¾	00
North Carolina 6's	73	00
Canton	14	00
Erie	23¾	00
Reading	57¾	00
Cleveland and Toledo	47¾	00
Michigan S. and North Indiana	27¾	00
" " guar.	58¾	00
Rock Island	66¾	00
Galena and Chicago	70¾	00
New York Central	93¾	00
Gold	104¾	00
	Steady.	

The New York *Post* of Wednesday afternoon says:

The stock market this forenoon is firm on government securities and New York Central shares, but on the general list of railway stocks prices are barely steady, as compared with Tuesday afternoon. Erie common is weak, and the preferred dull—the Western stocks a fraction below the best rates of yesterday. The offerings of United States 6 per cents. of 1881 have fallen off, and large orders cannot be executed at present without a further advance in prices. The 7.30 per cent. bonds are steady, at 105⅞ @105⅞ per cent. The market for gold is again strong, and the quotations on the Government of the board is 104⅞ @104⅝ per cent. The whole amount of 7.30 per cent. Treasury notes to be sold on Saturday last, by private negotiation at Washington, for United States Custom-house notes at 102, is said to amount to $3,000,000, certain parties in Philadelphia and Washington having participated.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, June 10.—The market for Flour is very firm, with light receipt and a small stock. We quote, according to new inspection, Western superfine at $4 25@4 50; Western extra at $4 75@5 00; Ohio do. do. at $5 00@5 50; for choice, including Canada, Ohio, Genesee and Michigan; and St. Louis extra at $6@6.75 per bbl., including choice brands. Southern Flour is quiet, and prices are nominal. In Corn there is nothing doing and none in market except in the hands of dealers; the stock has not been reduced so low for a great many years—prices are quite nominal. Oats are firm and scarce—we quote Western and Canada at 48@51 cts.; and Prince Edward Island nominal at 46@47 cts. per bushel. Rye is quiet, with small sales at 83 cts per bushel. Shorts $20@21, and Fine Feed and Middlings $22@23 per ton, as to quality.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, June 10.—The Cattle began at Forty-fourth street on Monday morning, with about 3,000 bullocks on sale, and as the supply of the previous week was light, and but few additions to the stock hold, and with little sale nearly cleared the yards before night, paying 8@9 cts. per lb., or about ½ cent advance from last week. In view of this improvement, droves near at hand were sent for, and others on the way came in yesterday morning, making 3,950 at Allerton's alone, and a total of over 4,400 at all the market places during the week. Tuesday's market was dull, and prices fell off quite as much as they advanced on the previous day—in many cases fully $5 per head, and even then the cattle could not all be sold. Sheep were scarce and high on Monday, but easier Tuesday, at the prices of last week. Live hogs are in excess of the demand, over 4,000 remaining unsold. Prices declining.

CLOSE & BROTHER,

Importers & Commission Merchants,

4 GERMAN STREET,

Have now in store and are daily receiving full lines of

BRITISH, FRENCH AND DUNDEE GOODS.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF GOODS SUITED FOR THE

CLOTHING TRADE,

All of which are offered

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

CLOSE & BROTHER,

a2-eo3mr 4 German street.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Weather Still Unfavorable for Military Operations—Rebel Accounts of Jackson's Movements—The Death of Col. Ashby Confirmed

Army Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. MCCLELLAN, June 11th.

The Richmond papers of Monday have an account of a skirmish near Harrisonburg, in which Colonel Ashby, of the Rebel cavalry, was killed, and Col. Wyndham, of the 1st New Jersey cavalry, was taken prisoner.

On Saturday Jackson was at Port Republic, in Rockingham county, from which he would retreat when pursued by the Federal troops.

The same papers publish the names of the killed and wounded in seven Rebel regiments, making a total of 558.

The weather still continues unfavorable for military operations. It has rained every other day for the past two weeks.

The water in the Chickahominy has not receded, and the roads are in a terrible condition.

FROM GEN. SHIELDS' DIVISION.

Engagement of his Advance Guard with Jackson's Main Body, near Port Republic—Shields' Advance Compelled to Fall Back, after a Fierce Fight—Heavy Loss on Both Sides.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Advices received at the War Department state that Jackson's army attacked Gen. Shields' advance on Monday morning, near Port Republic. The conflict is said to have been maintained for four hours by about 2,000 of our men against the main body of Jackson's army. The enemy's force became so overwhelming in number that our advance was compelled to fall back, which it did in good order, until it met the main body of Gen. Shields' command, near Conrad's Store. As soon as this was effected, the enemy in turn retired.

The fighting is said to have been very severe, and the loss heavy on both sides. No particulars have reached the Department.

A private letter states that Gen. Shields had previously succeeded in destroying a large quantity of supplies belonging to the Rebels, found at Milford and at Conrad's store.

The damage by the recent rains, including the carrying away of bridges over the South Branch of the Shenandoah river, materially interfered with the commissariat arrangements and the movements of troops.

FROM BANKS' COLUMN.

Military and Civil Affairs at Winchester.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

WINCHESTER, June 7.—The Potomac and Shenandoah rivers are higher than for ten years before, retarding the movements of the army corps under General Banks. The loss of the bridge at Harper's Ferry, and impossibility of crossing with safety, cut off our supply trains as well as a portion of our troops, and compelled Quartermasters to supply the troops by way of Cumberland. Yesterday, however, the supply trains of General Williams' division succeeded in getting over at Williamsport, and General Greene's brigade will cross to-day.

There is no rail transportation between here and Harper's Ferry, the bridge over the Opequon having been destroyed, and the embankment at Shenandoah City washed away. The telegraph along the same route has been partially destroyed; thus we are just at present cut off from any regular communication with the East.

General Fremont, at last accounts, was at Mount Jackson, pursuing the Rebel force up the Valley.—General Shields, after leaving Middletown, went up the Luray Valley as far as Elk Run, or Swift Run Gap, but failing to overtake or cut off the enemy, in consequence of the bridges having been destroyed, returned towards Front Royal. Beyond doubt Jackson has escaped with but little loss. Returned prisoners say his force is reduced almost to the starving point for want of food, subsisting on two crackers per day.

A considerable number of paroled convalescent prisoners, left here by Jackson on his retreat, go to Washington to-day. Thence they will be sent home to await an exchange. Most of those remaining in hospital are doing well, and but very few deaths have occurred among them. Dr. Antisell, Acting Medical Director of the Corps, is indefatigable in his attention to them. Many ladies of the town are unwilling in their attention to the wants of the sick and wounded.

There are now in confinement here sixty Rebel prisoners of war, under charge of Captain Cogswell, of the Second Massachusetts, and between three and four hundred are now en route hither from Strasburg. These will be sent to Baltimore to-morrow. In order to prevent any insult to the prisoners, as well as any demonstration on the part of secession sympathizers, a strong patrol will escort them through the town, who will promptly suppress and punish any attempt of the kind.

General Banks has his headquarters here at present. Captain Bertram, 3d Wisconsin, Deputy Provost Marshal, maintains excellent order, and is quietly searching the houses of noted secessionists for arms, articles contraband of war, and army and sutlers' supplies, which were appropriated to private use. The usual Provost Guard has been augmented by the 60th New York.

The regulations concerning passes to citizens is much more stringent than ever before. Unless applications are endorsed by some of the best Union citizens in town they are refused by Capt. Bertram, and a strict watch is kept on all the roads leading from the town.

It has recently come to light, that on Friday morning previous to the attack on Colonel Kenly at Front Royal, a large mail was received here from Jackson's army, conveying intelligence that he was approaching with an overpowering force. The Union Generals and staff officers in this city have been previously received from the same point, but all attempts to ferret out the parties engaged have thus far failed.

A gentleman well known to many of our officers, who was concealed several days in town, overheard conversation participated in by Confederate officers. One officer, who appears to be well informed in regard to Rebel movements said, if Richmond was evacuated, the whole force would be thrown into the Valley, and would maintain a guerilla warfare to the last.

General Cooper's brigade passed through town yesterday in excellent spirits and health.

It surprises observers of the hostility exhibited towards our army on its retreat, to meet now with such numbers of "good Union men" here. The female secessionists alone take pleasure in having their real sentiments known to us by words, gestures and deeds. Hereafter outward demonstrations of their secession proclivities will be promptly suppressed by the military authorities.

Jackson did not hesitate to declare that the main object of his expedition had failed, and he attributed the failure to the non-arrival of his rear supports, under Longstreet and Smith. He said his whole force reached nearly sixty thousand men.

General Sigel was serenaded last night at the Taylor House. He made a few remarks in response.

It is stated that General Hamilton, formerly of this army, but afterwards transferred to the command of General Heintzelman's division, has been ordered to a command under General Halleck.

Captain Cochran, of the 1st New York Battery, has resumed his command here. The President reversed the finding of the court-martial dismissing him from the service, and restored him to the battery. His return was gladly greeted by his officers and men.

WINCHESTER, June 8.—Four hundred and five Rebel prisoners arrived here to-day from Strasburg and have been quartered temporarily in the basements of the churches. Most of them are stated to have been stragglers overtaken by General Fremont's army during his pursuit of Jackson up the Valley.

The army correspondent of the New York *Herald*, captured at Front Royal, was released on his parole by Jackson at New Market, and arrived here yesterday.

Mr. Clark states the report that he endeavored to obtain his release by stating that "the *Herald* has said as much for the South as for the Union" is false in every particular. He adds that he acted as aid for Colonel Kenly, and his active services at the time of his capture precluded the possibility of any such subterfuge being available.

At latest accounts Jackson was at Harrisonburg.

Among the prisoners now here is Captain Wm. Monaghan, of the 6th Louisiana volunteers, acting Major of that regiment. He was captured near Strasburg by the Delaware cavalry. The captain was an officer in the Mexican war, and distinguished himself in more than one battle.

Gen. Cooper's brigade was reviewed and inspected yesterday by Gen. Sigel. This is a large brigade, recently formed at Harper's Ferry, and includes the 1st District of Columbia regiment. The review was a very creditable one.

The men now in hospital here are as follows: At the Union Hospital, 163 Federals; at the York House Hospital, 17 Federals and 67 Confederates; at Strasburg, 65.

Not the slightest demonstration was made on the part of the citizens when the prisoners entered the town to-day.

A proclamation has been issued, a copy of which will be placed in every house in town, ordering the inhabitants to return every article in their possession belonging to the Government. It is known that a large amount of arms, clothing and provisions have been taken and concealed by them. If this order is not obeyed, a strict search of every suspected house and severe examples of delinquents will follow.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Commodore Farragut's Fleet Reported to have Passed Vicksburg.

MEMPHIS, June 9.—Matters continue quiet here. It is reported that the Rebels have destroyed a quantity of cotton at Madison and Wilsburg, on St. Francis river.

CAIRO, June 11.—The steamer De Soto has arrived from Memphis, having left last night. It was reported there that Commodore Farragut's fleet had passed Vicksburg, but was compelled to return below that city on account of low water.

General Mitchell Reported to have Won Another Victory Over the Rebels.

CHICAGO, June 11.—A private despatch from Cairo to the President of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, says that General Mitchell has won another brilliant victory at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in which the enemy were completely routed, after two days hard fighting. No particulars are given.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF PORT REPUBLIC.

[*Despatch from the Agent of the Associated Press.*]

LURAY, Va., via Washington, June 10.—Colonel Carroll, commanding the Fourth Brigade, consisting of the 84th Pennsylvania, 11th Pennsylvania, 7th Indiana and 1st Virginia regiments, altogether about 1,600 strong, reached Port Republic on Sunday. He immediately reconnoitered, and found the enemy in the town, and a skirmish ensued.

Colonel Carroll concluded to hold the bridge, and ordered it not to be burned, putting guns in position commanding it. The night was passed quietly, but at 6 o'clock on Monday morning he was opened upon by some twenty heavy guns, which the enemy had put in position during the night.

Our forces then tried to reach the bridge repeatedly to destroy it, but were met by storms of bullets and had to retire. A large cavalry force then crossed and attacked our troops, while their infantry followed, ourself opposing them at every step, often driving them back with heavy loss. Their numbers, however, even after General Tyler's third brigade arrived, were much inferior to the enemy, his force being at least five to one, and our position became untenable.

Colonel Carroll, discovering the force of the enemy to be so overwhelming, ordered his command to fall back, our men fighting every foot of the way. After falling back some three or four miles, a body of cavalry was sent to attack us, but was received in such manner as to compel them to retire, when the engagement ended, having lasted about five hours.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not known, but it is large, as is also that of the enemy. We lost a considerable number of prisoners. Col. Carroll's horse fell during the fight, injuring his leg badly. Capt. Kelly, of Gen. Shields' staff, was badly injured in the head. He received praise from all for his gallant bearing during the fight. Col. Buckley, of the 29th Ohio, was also badly wounded. His men charged three times to get possession of him, but he was carried off by the enemy.

General Ashby, of cavalry notoriety, was positively killed during the fight at the bridge over Middle River. We learn from prisoners taken. This was one of the most hotly contested fights of the whole war, as indicated by the loss compared with the numbers engaged. The men on both sides fought like demons. Capt. Keogh charged with a body of cavalry and held the bridge for a considerable time, under a terrible storm of grape.

[LATER.]

Further Particulars.

LURAY, June 10.—Two regiments from the first brigade arrived in time to assist in covering the retreat. The Pioneer Corps also aided greatly.

Col. Buckley, who was left on the field wounded, and in the hands of the enemy, has made his escaped and arrived in camp.

Government Finances.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—There is no ground for the report set afloat in Wall street that the Secretary of the Treasury or he has been engaged in private negotiations with Northern parties for the exchange of 7 3 10 for demand notes, or that these negotiations were brought to an abrupt close by reports in Washington of dissatisfaction in Wall street. The whole truth is simply this: The Treasury last week needed more money than could be readily obtained from the ordinary sources of supply, and the Secretary therefore accepted several offers of 3 per cent. premium in demand notes for 7 3-10 bonds, amounting altogether to about two and a quarter millions, and having obtained all the money required before the close of the week, he declined accepting any offers after Saturday. No partiality was shown to anybody. No offers made during the week were all declined, and none made since have been accepted. The Secretary looked simply to the public interests, and was satisfied with getting what money he wanted with a premium of 3 per cent. on his bonds, after having been informed by one of the most intelligent of the Wall street financiers that he could not reasonably expect more than two.

Confirmation of Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Senate to day confirm