

STILL LATER FROM THE NORTH.

We have received still later advices from the North—New York and Baltimore papers to the 26th instant, inclusive, which furnish the following summary:

GREAT ADVANCE IN GOLD—IT JUMPS UP TO 230!

The gold market is rampant in the North. The *Herald's* report of the 28d says:

There was no settled price for gold to-day (28d). It varied from 210 to 230, and sales were reported even higher. Some of the heaviest bullion brokers refused to buy or sell until the market became settled. Late in the afternoon brokers were buying at 205 and selling at 210.

The rise in gold completely unsettled the values of all kinds of merchandise, foreign and domestic, and everything at the close was entirely nominal. At the Produce Exchange the markets were very much excited, and prices materially advanced.

The *Herald*, in its editorial column remarks:

Since the passage of the gold bill by Congress, buying and selling the precious metal have ceased in the Stock Exchange. There are no longer any official quotations of its price. A few reckless speculators, many of them with more sympathy with Jefferson Davis than the Union cause, have taken advantage of this condition of affairs, and are announcing gold at all prices, from two hundred to two hundred and thirty. Others have increased the excitement for the purpose of accomplishing the repeal or modification of the new law.

The absurd legislation of Congress has surely interfered with the legitimate business of our merchants. Importers are unable to purchase foreign exchange to meet their debts abroad. Those who have been dealing in that article refuse to sell, for they are unable to tell how they can meet their obligations in gold. The foreign exchange dealer, in fact, declare that their occupation, like O'Connell's, is gone.

The following paragraph is from the same paper:

A meeting of the bankers and merchants was held at noon yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider the course of action to take in relation to the operation of the gold bill on the trade and commerce of this city. There were different opinions expressed as to its effect on Wall street—some holding it up as a necessary measure to check the gambling in the precious metal, which was deranging the business of the country to the detriment of the credit of the country. It was asserted by some that the great rise in the price of gold was to be attributed to the agency of rebel sympathizers, and should be met by prompt legislative action. It was as necessary to put down rebel sympathizers on 'Charge as it was to crush their friends on the battle field. After a discussion, in which divers views were advanced, a committee of five was appointed to visit Washington, in whose hands the whole matter rests.

The *New York Times* of 24th reports as follows:

The bullion brokers bought gold at from 206 to 212, and sold at 210 to 215 per cent.; market rate quiet at close, 208 to 210 per cent. No currency rate established for bills on London.

The *Baltimore Gazette* of Saturday says:

Gold was quoted on the street and at the brokers' offices, to day, (24th) at from 214 to 216.—United States 5.20's declined $\frac{1}{2}$, closing at 103 $\frac{1}{2}$.—United States certificates declined heavily, selling down to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$. The tone of the market was dull, with no disposition to operate until the military situation becomes clearer.

In New York, to day, (24th) Tennessee sizes 69, Virginia sizes 53, North Carolinas 69. No quotation of gold.

[We learned from a gentleman who was in Baltimore a few days ago, and desired to purchase gold, that the market quotations are merely nominal—that he desired to buy some in Baltimore, and could not procure it for less than 250.—*EXAMINER.*]

FROM PETERSBURG.

The Eighteenth corps, under General Smith, has crossed the Appomattox river and joined Grant's main body.

The *Washington Star* of Friday, (24th,) learns from parties arriving from the front, that whilst the Second and Sixth corps, Hancock's and Wright's, were making, on Wednesday last, a flank movement to the left, in the direction of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, they were suddenly attacked by the Confederates, in strong force, who struck the left of Hancock's corps in a furious charge, and rolling it up, captured a number of prisoners. At the same time they fell upon the rear of the second brigade of the third division, and caused great embarrassment to the latter, but subsequently, it is asserted, the Confederate advance was checked. The Twelfth New York battery lost four guns.

FROM NORTHERN GEORGIA.

General Sherman's despatch of Tuesday evening (21st) states that, in spite of very heavy rains, his front has been pushed forward, and an important position gained by General Howard. A desperate attack was made by the enemy the night previous to regain his old position. Seven assaults were made on General Whittaker's brigade, of Stanley's division, Monday night, in which the rebels lost seven hundred men, two hundred being left dead in Whittaker's front.

A heavy artillery fire followed the attack, under which our position was fortified and made quite safe. General Sherman reports that his cavalry is now across Noonday creek, and a portion of his infantry across Moses creek. He says that the fighting was very severe, and the resistance offered by the enemy stubborn and protracted.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The executive committee of the national Democratic committee has decided to postpone the time of meeting of the Chicago presidential nominating convention from the 4th of July to the 29th of August.

The meeting at Mozart Hall, Tuesday night, did not go off as peace men desired. Fernando Wood offered two peace resolutions, and urged their adoption. Mr. Harrington assailed Mr. Wood in a bitter speech, which was loudly cheered by those present. Mr. Wood withdrew his resolutions to prevent them being voted down. His peace faction is evidently coming to grief.